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Volume V

TRUMBULL PAPERS
September 1614-August 1616

Historical Manuscripts Commission
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REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF
THE MOST HONOURABLE
THE MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE
FORMERLY PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, BERKSHIRE

Volume V

Papers of William Trumbull the elder
September 1614-August 1616

Edited by G. Dyfnallt Owen, Ph.D.

LONDON

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PREFACE

The thanks of the Commission are due to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Downshire for making his papers available over a period of seventy years for this edition, of which the first volume was published in 1924. The Commission is also grateful to successive county archivists at Berkshire Record Office, Reading, where the papers have been deposited since 1954.

This volume has been edited by Dr G. Dyfnallt Owen and prepared for press by Miss Sonia P. Anderson.

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INTRODUCTION

I

The present volume is the fifth in the Commission's calendar of Trumbull papers owned by the Marquess of Downshire and formerly kept at Easthampstead Park, Berkshire. The calendared papers were all deposited on loan in the Berkshire Record Office, Reading, in 1954, with the exception of the 'Florence Embassy' notebook of 1687, calendared in Vol. I, which is now Additional MS. 52280 in the British Library. They came into the Hill family through the marriage in 1786 of Arthur Hill, second Marquess of Downshire, to Mary Sandys, later Baroness Sandys, granddaughter of the last William Trumbull of Easthampstead. In 1910 the Commission was invited to inspect the collection at Easthampstead, and three years later a detailed calendar of the seventeenth-century diplomatic papers was initiated.

Volume I, edited by E.K. Purnell and published in two parts in 1924, calendared the papers of the ambassador and secretary of state Sir William Trumbull (1639-1716). Volumes II-IV, edited by A.B. Hinds and published in 1936-40, began the calendar of the papers of Sir William's grandfather William Trumbull the elder (d. 1635), a diplomat whose entire career was spent at Brussels in the service of James I. From 1605 to 1609 he was one of the two secretaries of the ambassador there, Sir Thomas Edmondes, and from 1609 to 1625 was Edmondes's successor as agent accredited to the rulers of the Spanish Netherlands, Archduke Albert and his wife Isabella, sister of Philip III of Spain. These volumes dealt with Trumbull's diplomatic correspondence and papers from 1605 to August 1614. The present volume continues the calendar from September 1614 to August 1616. A sixth and final volume is in preparation which will bring it down to the end of 1618.

When Volume IV closed, the 'Twelve Years' Truce' signed in 1609 between Spain and the United Provinces was under greater strain than at any time since the assassination of Henry IV of France in 1610. Neither the Spaniards nor the Dutch expected the truce to be succeeded by a permanent peace; later negotiations were to confirm that the formal recognition of Dutch independence would have been too bitter a blow to Spanish pride. Incompatible designs on the Indies were another major stumbling-block.¹ Nevertheless, both sides were anxious not to violate the truce prematurely. The Dutch felt that time was on their side, while Archduke Albert and his commander-in-chief the Marquis Spinola recognised that the strategic advantage in any struggle would lie with the Dutch, whose aims were purely defensive. The archduke was also unwilling to blight the economic growth which the Spanish Netherlands had been enjoying since 1609. The Spanish policy was therefore one of attrition: to undermine the anti-Spanish alliance between the Dutch and French supported by James I, and to re-establish Spanish and Catholic domination in western and central Europe through skilful exploitation of the combined resources of Spain and Austria, encouraged by the Pope. The Dutch responded with constant vigilance and a readiness to meet any military or diplomatic threat with prompt and effective counteraction. As one of Trumbull's Dutch correspondents wrote, the Empire was divided into factions ready to explode (no.834). And in Sir Henry Wotton's opinion the spark was likely to be provided by the

¹ Peter Brightwell, 'The Spanish system and the Twelve Years' Truce', *English Historical Review*, lxxxix (1974), 270-92; Geoffrey Parker, *The Army of Flanders and the Spanish Road 1567-1659: the Logistics of Spanish Victory and Defeat in the Low Countries Wars* (1972), pp.132-3.

Cleves-Juliers succession crisis, which 'maie import the combustion of all Christendome' (no.355).

II

In 1609 the ruler of the duchies of Cleves, Juliers and Berg, the counties of Mark and Ravensberg and the lordship of Ravenstein had died without issue, leaving the succession in doubt. A provisional settlement had at length been reached whereby the territories were administered jointly by the two strongest claimants, both Lutheran princes, the duke of Neuburg and the elector of Brandenburg. By the summer of 1614, however, the 'Princes Possessioners' were ranged on opposite sides. The new duke Wolfgang William of Neuburg had been converted to Catholicism and had allied himself with the Bavarian Wittelsbachs and their Catholic League of German princes under Spanish protection. John Sigismund of Brandenburg had meanwhile turned to Calvinism, a faith still struggling for formal recognition within the empire, although Calvinists and Lutherans had joined to form the Protestant Union, with which the States General signed a treaty of alliance in 1613.

Hostilities began in August 1614 when Archduke Albert's forces took possession of the Imperial free city of Aix-la-Chapelle, close to the Juliers border, whose citizens had revolted against an oppressive Jesuit régime and received reinforcements from Brandenburg. Encouraged by Neuburg, Spinola's troops then crossed the Rhine into Berg, occupying the capital Düsseldorf and destroying the Protestant settlement at Mülheim, whose fortifications had offended the Catholics of Cologne. After holding back for several weeks in the expectation of English diplomatic assistance, the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau retaliated by occupying Juliers and a number of towns in Cleves. When this volume opens the news was spreading that Spinola had taken Wesel in Cleves on 28 August (7 September New Style), and an armed confrontation with the Dutch seemed imminent.

In the face of Dutch firmness, however, Spinola began to proceed more cautiously, and to substitute diplomatic ingenuity for military aggression. Negotiations were opened at Xanten, and the disinclination of the opposing camps to disturb the situation any further was made evident by the terms of the provisional treaty that emerged from the talks in November 1614. Until a final settlement was reached, the duchies were to be returned to Brandenburg and Neuburg, whose Dutch and Spanish allies were to withdraw their troops and demolish all fortifications erected since May. Cleves, Mark, Ravensberg and Ravenstein were to be the residence of one prince, Juliers and Berg of the other; the decision was to be taken by lot, and the princes would continue to administer both halves jointly. The application, or non-observance, of these terms was to bedevil Spanish-Dutch relations for a considerable time, and to have its repercussions elsewhere.

The Spaniards preferred the *status quo*. They had a base of the utmost military importance in Juliers and direct lines of communication with the emperor along the Rhine and the contiguous territories of the Catholic electors of Cologne, Mayence and Trèves. Twenty-four thousand of their seasoned troops were in complete control of the largest and strategically best placed towns, presenting a threat as well as a deterrent to the Dutch republic all the way from Antwerp to Wesel on the Rhine.¹ Their influence was steadily increasing at the French court, as would shortly be demonstrated by the overriding of all opposition

¹ Public Record Office, S[tate] P[apers] 77/11, pt.ii, f. 418.

to the Franco-Spanish dynastic marriages now in the final stages of negotiation. Furthermore, they could see no prospect of any country replacing France as a challenger to their political ambitions, least of all England whose soldiers and sailors had invaded and pillaged metropolitan Spain barely a quarter of a century before but whose king and government they now regarded as too impoverished to play a significant role in continental affairs.

This attitude was exemplified when the court of Spain appeared to be more amused than perturbed by the news that James was debating whether to assist the princes of France against the marriages between the French and Spanish royal families. 'They seemed', wrote the English ambassador in Madrid to the king, 'to assure themselves it would not be of any consideration in regard of your Majesties great wants and the discontent of the Parliament which has the only power to relieve you.' And he went on to append a few examples of the manner in which the Spaniards openly ridiculed James's financial embarrassments, 'as that the Almesmony should be taken from the Subalmoner to buye your Majestic your dinner.'¹

The Spaniards did not waste time in pressing home their advantage. Exploiting the well-known desire of James I to be recognized as the greatest contemporary peacemaker, the archduke produced a formula which was calculated to win his approval. James gave it his blessing and tried to induce the States General not only to accept it, but to take the first step by surrendering the town of Juliers. The Dutch jibbed at this, and James then tried his hand at composing other formulas, which had the effect of further irritating the Dutch and annoying the French.

Leaving him to flounder in protracted and acrimonious diplomatic exchanges at the Hague and Paris, the Spaniards proceeded to strengthen their position along the periphery of the United Provinces. Their hold on the passages of the Rhine, and their ultimate object of cutting the links between the Dutch and their allies of the German Protestant Union, were both considerably improved by the capture of Siegburg in 1615, and of Soest and Lippstadt the following year. These actions caused considerable anxiety to Trumbull in Brussels. The Elector Palatine, James's son-in-law, was the most prominent member of the German Protestant Union, and the English agent could not help recalling to mind the warning given by Sir Thomas Edmondson, now English ambassador in Paris, that Spinola's successes were emboldening the German Catholic princes to talk about deposing the Elector Palatine (no.87).

In the Spanish Netherlands the constant ill-health of Archduke Albert, which appeared almost as a regular feature in Trumbull's despatches, had recently raised the matter of his successor. That Spain dominated the daily life of the nine provinces under her control was not to be doubted. All questions of importance, military, political, religious and economic, were automatically referred to Madrid, and the king of Spain's decisions were obediently complied with. Little opposition was expected to any directive issued by Philip III regarding the succession, but the tension between the Protestant Dutch and the Catholic Flemings made it imperative that Spanish hegemony within the Spanish Netherlands should be, and should be seen to be, indisputable and indestructible. To enforce this unquestioning submission to Spanish rule, the provinces were called upon to take an oath of allegiance to the king of Spain in the event of the archduke's death. Some resistance was put up by Flanders and Brabant, but by May 1616 it had vanished and the authority of Spain had been made to appear impregnable.

¹ S.P. 94/21, f. 162: 7 September 1615.

From other directions there came encouraging news for the Spaniards that their piecemeal but well co-ordinated tactics were succeeding. Peace between the emperor and the sultan, ostensibly for twenty years (no.541), gave the former the opportunity of immersing himself in imperial affairs and designs which had long been neglected. The most pressing of these was to devise a policy to control, if not actually to confront, the power of the Protestant princes in Germany; and, secondly, to secure the coronation of Archduke Ferdinand as king of Bohemia and king of the Romans, and thus to ensure his eventual succession to the imperial throne and the hereditary lands of the house of Austria. Both aims were highly desirable in the interests of Spain, and when the emperor decided to settle the matter of the Cleves-Juliers succession in his own court, he not only confused the German princes by this declaration of the supremacy of his jurisdiction, but seemed also to imply that the Treaty of Xanten itself was now invalidated. Spain could not regard either of these results with disfavour.

The situation seemed ominous enough for the United Provinces and their few Protestant allies, but once again the Dutch showed their customary coolness and their capacity to curb the aggressiveness of their adversaries. In a surprise offensive in the summer of 1615, their forces seized Altena and other places in Mark and captured the castle of Wilhelmsstein near Aix-la-Chapelle, thereby neutralizing the Spanish occupation of that town. Their cavalry swept through the territories of the elector of Cologne, pillaging them with impunity. Later that year the States General openly snubbed the emperor and his prohibition of external assistance to the people of Brunswick who had revolted against their duke, by affording them aid and taking a prominent part in the final reconciliation between the duke and his subjects.

Even so the Truce of 1609 stood the strain of these belligerent demonstrations, and there is little doubt that a number of factors were constantly in the minds of both Dutch and Spaniards when assessing the risks of a full-scale war. One condition that seemed indispensable to the latter, if war were to be successfully waged against the Dutch, was that the way should be free for the transfer of experienced Spanish troops from Italy to the Low Countries. This meant keeping the passages through the Alps open at all times, which depended on maintaining good relations with the Swiss cantons and the Grisons, and avoiding all conflict which could detain these troops in Italy. At the time the prospects of achieving these conditions were slight. On the one hand the war in Friuli between Ferdinand, archduke of Graz, and the Venetian republic, and on the other the hostilities between Savoy and Spain, renewed after the interim Treaty of Asti, involved the very forces with which Spinola hoped to reinforce his army, and obliged him to rely on second-rate and inadequately equipped and disciplined recruits from Spain. It was a situation which favoured the Dutch, as Sir Dudley Carleton, the English ambassador at the Hague, summed up when commenting on Spanish designs to encroach on more territory so as to sever the Dutch republic from its German friends. 'To this effect we heare of many preparations for the field on the Archdukes side, but rest secure that as long and no longer then the troubles last in Italy, the quiet here will be preserved ... that the warre of those parts is the peace of these.'¹ Later the States General assisted Savoy with money and Venice with volunteers, while an earlier treaty with the Protestant cantons enabled them to make their influence felt in any anti-Spanish move within the Confederation.

¹ S.P. 84/73, f. 15: Carleton to Winwood, 16/26 June 1616.

Many of the Dutch believed that James was reorientating his policy towards an accommodation with Spain. They did not like Wotton's recall from the Hague and his replacement by Sir Dudley Carleton, who again tried to constrain them to accept James's formula regarding the Treaty of Xanten, with the threat that if they refused and war ensued, they would be abandoned by the king. Nor did they take kindly to the news that James appeared to be serious in his intention of marrying his son and heir, Prince Charles, to the second daughter of the king of Spain. All this served to confirm their views that the British monarch was being duped by Spain; that his proposals concerning the restitution of occupied towns would result in an alarming increase of Spanish territorial power along the frontiers of the Dutch republic and the banks of the Rhine; and that in his desire to gain the good will of Philip III, he would never go to war over Juliers and Cleves, even if he had the men and money to do so.

These, and other reasons of a more economic nature, added an imperative undertone to the Dutch desire to have the Cautionary Towns of Flushing and Brill restored to the sovereignty of the republic. James's chronic financial difficulties expedited the transaction, and in 1616 the Towns were duly handed over in return for £215,000. But while the Dutch freed themselves from dependence on the king and were at liberty henceforth to choose and pursue their own policies, they were perspicacious enough to integrate the English garrisons of both towns into their own forces, much to the chagrin of the Spaniards who had counted on a deterioration in Anglo-Dutch relations over the Cautionary Towns.

III

It was maritime and trade rivalries that put the most severe strain on Anglo-Dutch relations. In 1615 four English and seven Dutch commissioners discussed for three months the two outstanding issues, whaling off Spitsbergen (then known as Greenland) and the spice trade in the East Indies. Trumbull was not directly involved, but was kept informed of the progress of negotiations. James had brought south the Scots doctrine that fishing grounds should be a national preserve for at least a 'kenning' from land, the distance at which land was still visible from the masthead of a fishing boat. The exploration by his subjects of the area around Whale Bay, Spitsbergen, led him to make similar claims there. At first the English enjoyed a monopoly of the trade, chasing off their rivals by force, but in 1614 a heavily armed Dutch fleet made some accommodation necessary. There were real difficulties about this, for although Sir Henry Wotton believed 'it is pittie we should wrangle long upon it, for I thinke there be whales enowe for us both' (no.440), there were in fact only a few places where the whales congregated within easy reach of the essential shore bases.¹ Furthermore the Danes were beginning to demand a share of the profits.²

While some of the Dutch based their claim on prior discovery of Spitsbergen, others argued in favour of free trade on the high seas. They did not however extend this argument to the East Indies, where the English were undoubtedly late arrivals (nos.286, 291). But they were willing to collaborate there with the English against the Spanish and Portuguese, especially if reciprocal arrangements could be made for the West Indies (nos.274, 440). It was even proposed that the Dutch and English East India Companies should be amalgamated,

¹ Gordon Jackson, *The British Whaling Trade* (1978), pp.7-13.

² No. 660; S.P. 84/72, ff. 52-3: States General to Christian IV, 3/13 April 1616.

but this was unacceptable to the English, who would have been obliged to share the cost of maintaining the burdensome Dutch military and administrative machine in the Far East.¹

A third crisis in Anglo-Dutch relations bore more directly on Trumbull's own responsibilities. Since removing their staple to Middelburg in Zeeland the Company of Merchant Adventurers had carried on a specialised trade in undressed English woollen cloth, which was distributed throughout the principal towns of the United Provinces and there dyed and dressed before finding its way on to the continental markets. The mutual advantages of the trade had been unquestioned until James had been won over by certain interested London merchants to the idea of dyeing and finishing the cloth at home before exporting it. He had followed this up by depriving the Merchant Adventurers of their charter, replacing them by a New Company, and in October 1614 prohibiting the export of undyed and undressed cloth from England (nos. 125, 128).

The Dutch authorities retaliated by refusing entry to English dyed cloth and taking measures to find other sources of cloth to keep their industry in full operation. 'For which purpose particular men are furnished out of the common purse for the setting up of loomes for making of cloth, each person that taketh upon him to set up a loome having 50 gilders, and 500 gilders lent to be repaid in ten years by even portions. So as by this means there are in Amsterdam already about 90 loomes which make 50 cloths a weeke.'² Similar reports of a steady production of cloth came from towns like Alkmaar and Rotterdam. The new looms suffered from no lack of wool, for a good proportion was supplied clandestinely by English wool merchants who smuggled appreciable quantities to the ports of Holland from unwatched havens and creeks along the English coast.

At the beginning of the Anglo-Dutch altercation over cloth, the government in Brussels had shown little inclination to profit by it, and had actually halted the import of English cloth into the Low Countries. However, a little reflection on their part, prompted by the unappeasable demands of the archduke's treasury, helped them to change their minds and initiate a system of licences whereby a limited number of cloths were permitted to be brought in but at an increased rate of duty. It was this manoeuvre that made Trumbull a little uncertain whether 'the Archduke hath consented therunto for the supplying of his wants in these tymes of troubles, or whether it be to restore our commerce to the wonted estate that he may with more facillity compoude all jarres with our merchants and invite them to retourne to the towne of Antwerp which daily runneth to ruyne and decaye.'³

It had become generally known that the magistrates of Antwerp were soliciting the archduke's permission to enter into negotiations with the New Company of Merchant Adventurers in Middelburg for the Company's return to Antwerp, where the staple had been located until 1568. Trumbull had every sympathy with the people of Antwerp in this plan, but he was also aware that the king and Council preferred that the Company should remain in Middelburg. He soon perceived what could be the real motive behind any official encouragement of the negotiations. It was, as he wrote to Winwood, that 'our Company, though it should have no other benefitt, may vallue themselves and advance their capitulations with the Unyted Provinces', that is, that

¹ S.P. 84/71, ff. 91-3: Clement Edmondès to Winwood, 4 April 1615.

² S.P. 84/73, f. 300: Carleton to Winwood, 28 September 1616.

³ S.P. 77/11, pt. i, f. 100: Trumbull to Winwood, 5 July 1614.

the threat of removal should be exploited to extract concessions from the Dutch regarding the cloth trade.¹

The government of the Low Countries may have been alive to the possibility that some such manoeuvre lay behind the Company's loudly expressed desire to move. But the fact that Dutch towns like Dordrecht were likewise offering a new home to the Merchant Adventurers suggested that the future residence of the English cloth staple was negotiable, and the official hierarchy in Brussels were disposed to treat the matter seriously, in particular Peter Peckius, chancellor of Brabant, Balthasar Robiano, treasurer general, and Marquis Spinola. The only person who showed little enthusiasm at the time was Archduke Albert himself, and Trumbull, analysing the reasons for his non-committal attitude, was probably not far from the truth when he wrote to Winwood that 'this Prince ... either through his owne naturall slackness or a foresight of some backwardness in the Spanyard to receive our Company because of their relligion, cannott yet be drawne to resolve whether he should releevē those of Antwerp or continue the trade in the ports of Flanders, which beeing a province that furnisheth him with great contributions seemeth to be much more favored then Antwerp, which is but one citty and unable at this tyme to supply his wants as it hath often donne in the heat of the warres.'² Pressure was eventually brought to bear on the archduke who allowed negotiations to begin between Trumbull, Robiano and others.

From the beginning Trumbull made it clear that unless satisfactory agreement were reached on four points, the talks would achieve nothing. These were the free exercise of the Protestant religion by the Merchant Adventurers; the safe conveyance of English merchandise up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp; the sale of English dyed cloth in the Low Countries; and the dispatch of Flemish delegates to England to discuss the removal of other trading obstacles (no.1201). The last two conditions presented no insuperable difficulties. It seemed somewhat sanguine to believe that the Dutch would relax their control over the mouth of the Scheldt to promote the commercial revival of Antwerp. But it was the demand for freedom of worship, even though confined to the precincts of the English House at Antwerp, that eventually disrupted the negotiations. It soon transpired that on this question the archduke could be as uncompromising as any Catholic devotee in Spain. Trumbull's hopes were dashed when Robiano confessed that the archduke's Council had decided that 'if our marchants would insiste upon the pub[lique] and free exercise of their relligion, even within the lymitts of their owne house during their staye in these countreyes, that it could never be graunted, neither would the Archduke yeeld in any sorte so much as to name or specific the free exercise of relligion in a Treaty.'³

IV

The most protracted and heated subject of discussion between Trumbull and the archduke's government was a pamphlet entitled *Isaaci Casauboni Corona Regia*, a libel on James I published anonymously in 1615. *Corona Regia*, as it was known, circulated widely in the Low Countries and was generally believed to have been printed there. Trumbull was instructed to discover the identity of the author and printer and to secure their punishment.

¹ S.P. 77/12, f. 134: 17/27 July 1616.

² S.P. 77/11, f. 158: 24 August 1616.

³ *Ibid.*, f. 167: Trumbull to Winwood, 2 September 1616.

The pamphlet pretended to be a panegyric on James I, published in London and written by his protégé Isaac Casaubon, the eminent theologian and scholar who had died in 1614. This device was used to transpose into virtues the vices generally imputed to James. For example, his cowardice was presented as a saintly horror of blood, and his insobriety as an amiable self-indulgence. Such a person, the author affirmed, could not possibly be the son of Mary Queen of Scots, and in fact had been substituted for her natural child. Consequently he had felt no compunction in allowing her to be executed and her murderers to be rewarded. In the course of the work such statements proliferated without restraint, and the simulated adulation of the king's person was finally transformed into a list of his allegedly despicable habits. It was, in short, what the author intended it to be—a brilliant and blistering caricature of James and a malicious denigration of his antecedents.

James's religious and political beliefs had been constantly criticised, often abusively, by the English and foreign Catholic polemicists in the Spanish Netherlands, despite the clause in the peace treaty of 1604 between Britain and Spain which declared such conduct to be incompatible with good relations and optimistically prohibited the publication of seditious and libellous material. The clause had been systematically violated from the beginning, as had the press laws promulgated by the archduke to control the printing of books, and there was little to be done in the matter except to bring to the archduke's attention from time to time the rough manner in which James was being treated by his opponents in the Low Countries. It was, in fact, not long after Trumbull had complained to the archduke that the Irish friars in Louvain were printing treasonable literature in the Irish language to foment sedition and disturbances in Ireland (Volume IV, pp.443, 454) that the appearance of *Corona Regia* showed how ineffective such complaints were.

James's reaction signalled to a world long persuaded of his chronic inability or reluctance to defend his own interests, or even his reputation, that he had been goaded this time too far. Trumbull was commanded to spare no time, effort or money to obtain satisfaction by the exemplary punishment of those responsible for the publication of the libel.

It was an invidious task, and Trumbull began his campaign of retribution at a disadvantage. There had been no lack of rumours as to the putative author of *Corona Regia*, but James had announced that the only person in Europe capable of writing such an obnoxious libel was Erycius Puteanus, professor of rhetoric at the University of Louvain. Three years previously Puteanus had criticised Casaubon for his strictures on the Jesuits and their justification of regicide in certain circumstances, and thereby earned James's rancour.¹ Comparing the style of this work with that of *Corona Regia*, James now decided that they had been written by one and the same person (nos.828, 854). It remained only to constrain the archduke to punish him, and that was Trumbull's job.

Trumbull shared the king's belief that Puteanus was the guilty party, but he did not conceal from himself that to secure his conviction and punishment would be an uphill struggle. He was soon to find that the government in Brussels viewed the matter as of marginal importance. 'Though in all my wrytengs,' he was later to inform Sir Ralph Winwood, the secretary of state, 'I have quallified *Corona Regia* to be a scandalous lybell, so in their answers here they

¹ *Eryci Puteani in Is. Casauboni ... Epistolam Strictrurae* appeared in 1612. His career and works are examined in T. Simar's *Étude sur Erycius Puteanus 1574-1646* (1909).

always terme it a booke without any note of improbation.' What was equally exasperating to Trumbull was the attitude of some members of the diplomatic corps in Brussels, notably the French ambassador, the Marquis de Preaux. 'He', Trumbull reported, 'did not sticke also to saye plainly that if this pestilent booke had been written againste the French King as it is againste his Majestic, he would have sought no other revenge againste that villaine Puteanus then to have caused him to have had *cent mille coups de baston* by some lackey or other of his master's subjects.'²

Far from being disheartened by quips of this sort, by criticism from London of his slow progress or by the delaying tactics of the archduke and his Council, Trumbull continued to bombard the latter with demands for judicial proceedings against Puteanus. His denials that he was in any way involved left Trumbull unmoved. Finally he succeeded in obtaining two commissioners from the Council to examine a long list of witnesses whom he named in Brussels and Louvain, but they did little more than establish the fact that *Corona Regia* had been printed by Christopher Flavius of Louvain. The question of Puteanus's alleged culpability was avoided, and an offer by the archduke himself of a reward of 500 crowns for evidence leading to the identification of the author (no.1036) was seen as a deliberate rebuff, implying that the charge brought against Puteanus was officially regarded as without foundation.

Trumbull's resentment of this attitude moved him to comment with unusual asperity in one of the many audiences he had with the archduke on the subject of Puteanus's alleged guilt. The archduke pointed out that, to gratify James, he had strictly prohibited the printing of the libel within his territories: to which Trumbull rejoined 'that that was a poore plaster for so greate a wounde as was intended to be made to his Majesties reputation.'³ In another audience he must have startled the archduke with the extraordinary statement that the author and printer of *Corona Regia* 'deserved more punishment then if they had attempted against his [James's] sacred person, sith they had, as in them laye, labored *de luy couper la veine jugulaire de sa reputation*, which was of much more esteeme with his Majestie then his life.'⁴

As time passed Trumbull came increasingly to feel that 'this business of *Corona Regia* may well be compared to the combatte of Hercules, with the serpent Hydra',⁵ and it was to occupy him for many years to come. He was eventually to catch up with Flavius, but his endeavours to inculpate Puteanus were bound to fail. For the real author of the libel was Gaspard Scioppius.⁶

Scioppius had been identified as a likely candidate from the start (no.712), for he had long singled James out as a target in his aggressive defence of papal authority. His *Holofernes* was a vitriolic onslaught on Casaubon as well as James, so deadly, Scioppius claimed, that it had caused Casaubon to die of chagrin. Slowly it was realised that *Corona Regia* could only be his work, and this was confirmed by his own further animadversions on James's character and motives (nos.1254, 1260).

¹ S.P. 77/12, pt.ii, f. 164: 2 September 1616.

² S.P. 77/12, pt.i, f. 26: Trumbull to Winwood, 4/14 March 1615/16.

³ S.P. 77/12, pt.i, f. 12: Trumbull to Winwood, 31 January 1615/16.

⁴ *Ibid.*, f. 92: same to same, 9/19 May 1616.

⁵ S.P. 77/12, f. 38: Trumbull to Winwood, 21/31 March 1615/16 (no.946 below is a draft of this).

⁶ For Scioppius and *Corona Regia* see M.L.C. Nisard, *Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres aux XVIe, XVIIe, et XVIIIe Siècles* (1860), II. 104-13.

Events in France occupy a major place in this volume for two reasons. One was Trumbull's long-standing friendship with the English ambassador's secretary, Jean Beaulieu. They had served Sir Thomas Edmondes together in Brussels, and remained in regular correspondence after Edmondes and Beaulieu had been transferred to Paris. There are weekly letters from Beaulieu until September 1615 (nos. 4-700 *passim*) although only two thereafter (746, 824), owing to his absence from Paris followed by a serious illness which incapacitated him for much of 1616. He then returned to England, became French secretary to James I and resumed his interrupted correspondence with Trumbull.

The other reason for the prominence of French affairs was the multiplicity of incidents to be reported at a time of political and religious ferment. Although Louis XIII came of age officially on his thirteenth birthday in September 1614, the troubles of his minority continued. The Estates General met in October for the first time since 1593 (and the last before 1789); after presenting the king with its *cahier général* the assembly was dissolved in February 1615. 'It will have served,' wrote Beaulieu, 'as a March sonne, only to stirre up the humors of this Politicke Bodie, and not to purge them' (no. 300). It was rapidly succeeded as a focus of discontent by the Parlement of Paris, which presented a remonstrance against the abuses of government in May, and by the Huguenot Assembly at Grenoble (later transferred to Nîmes and then to La Rochelle), which produced its own eleven-point plan in August. Meanwhile the Prince of Condé was roaming the country with a private army and another manifesto.

Nevertheless the court decided to leave Paris and transport itself to the south of France to solemnize the long-awaited dynastic marriages with Spain. After proxy weddings Louis XIII's sister Elizabeth and Philip III's daughter Anne were rowed simultaneously to a pavilion floating on the river Bidassoa, the frontier between their two countries. From here the French princess was carried south as the bride of the future Philip IV and Anne of Austria came north as the new Queen of France. Edmondes and Beaulieu had accompanied the court south on the instructions of James, who hoped that his ambassador might mediate between the French crown and the Princes of the Blood. Edmondes was in fact able to make a significant contribution to the peace eventually signed at Loudun on 23 April/3 May 1616. Condé however soon overreached himself, and the volume ends with his arrest and imprisonment and the flight of the other princes.

VI

As a diplomatic posting, Brussels had the great advantage of being close to London. Trumbull's residence there since 1605 had been eased by rapid communications and by frequent periods of home leave. He obtained permission for one such spell during this volume, in the autumn of 1615. His secretary John Wolley was left in charge at Brussels from late September to late November, with instructions to forward all his mail (no. 692). It was a busy time for Trumbull, with some important decisions to be made.

The first was whether to retain his post, or resign and seek advancement elsewhere. He had been sounding out his friends about this from time to time, for since the death of the Earl of Salisbury in 1612 the payment of the salaries of the diplomatic service had no longer been made in the middle of the quarter to which they related, but had fallen up to a year behind. Trumbull's case was

¹ For its proceedings see J.M. Hayden, *France and the Estates General of 1614* (1974).

amongst the worst, and was not to be remedied until 1618.¹ But when he told his contact at the Exchequer that he would threaten to resign unless he received his arrears, 'Lett me give you this trew advertissment', his friend replied, 'that if you do so, you will be taken at your word' (no.82). Sir Thomas Edmond's advice, as relayed by Beaulieu, was to see how the land lay during his leave, although on the whole he favoured quitting Brussels: 'When you shall have stayed there tenne yeares longer, you shall not be fitter for your place at home or for anie other commission abroad then you are nowe; whereas you may with more ease and (as he supposeth) as much benefitt, employe that tyme in the exercising of your place and making frends at home, where your last retreat must be, and where you may be alwayes at hand to take the best occasions for your advancement or receive some other foraine employment' (no.655). His place at home was his clerkship of the Privy Council, to which was attached an annual salary of £50, a useful supplement to his Brussels salary of 20s. a day. Trumbull had not been home since his appointment to a clerkship in January 1614, and took advantage of this trip to be formally installed (no.824).

He also began to lobby well in advance of his visit for some allowance for his extraordinary expenses. In July 1615 he addressed a long letter on the subject to the king, expatiating on the high cost of living in Brussels, the expense of forwarding the correspondence of colleagues at other courts, his own continual correspondence with the ministers of the United Princes in Germany and other allies, 'the often passage of noble, and gentlemen of your Majesties kingdomes through these Provinces: Intelligence, and rewarde for secrett services', all of which amounted to at least as much as his ordinary expenses. Others with the rank of agent, such as William Becher in Paris and Francis Cottington in Madrid, had received an allowance for their extraordinary charges, but in six years he had received none, 'to the great encreasing of my debtes, and ympoverishing of my poore fortunes' (no.570).

He strengthened his case by carrying with him letters of recommendation from the Elector and Electress Palatine, the duke of Würtemberg and the prince of Brandenburg (nos.677, 678, 689, 693, 704, 805, 823). They served their turn admirably, for in the event the king promised Trumbull £500 towards his extraordinary expenses.

Even after this success he toyed with the idea of resignation, but realistic friends like Archbishop Abbot advised against it: 'It is no safety for a man to putt himselfe out of one employment untill he bee ready to steppe into a better' (no.1124). Like Edmond, Abbot also warned him of the dangerous instability of the factions at court.

Trumbull may have had good cause to know this, for he has been credited with the disclosure of the plot to murder Sir Thomas Overbury in 1613 which brought down the Earl and Countess of Somerset in 1616. His papers unfortunately shed no light on this. They show him preoccupied in the summer of 1615 with another assassination plot, which 'doth not only concerne the life of his Majestie, but the wholle estate of his kingdomes.'² The alleged conspirators were English, and their machinations were revealed to Trumbull by one Octavio Bonajuti. Elaborate preparations were made for Bonajuti to be escorted secretly to the English court in order to repeat his story to Sir Ralph Winwood and the king, but he disappeared *en route*; and eventually Trumbull

¹ Roy E. Schreiber, *The Political Career of Sir Robert Naunton 1589-1635* (1981), p.139.

² S.P. 77/1, pt.ii, f. 349: Trumbull to Winwood, 20 June 1615 (no.508 below is a draft of this).

had to annotate the English original of his safe conduct with the admission 'Passeport from his Majestie for Octavio Bonajuti, an impostor' (no.522).¹

For the Overbury plot, on the other hand, there is no documentation in the Downshire papers for 1615. It has nevertheless been widely accepted by historians that William Reeve, the apothecary's boy who administered the poisoned clyster, confessed the whole plot to Trumbull in the summer of 1615 while believing himself to be dying, and that Trumbull passed the information on orally to Winwood when he returned to London in September.² It is tempting to identify the apothecary's boy with Bonajuti, who was described as 'wonderfully expert in phisicke, and to have excellent receipts for the healling of inveterate diseases in the unsounde members of a body corrupted' (no.544), but the allusion was doubtless to the body politic. The two cases do not appear to have been connected.

On the eventual trial of Overbury's murderers in May 1616 the papers are much more fruitful. Three reports in particular go into detail about it (nos.1083, 1090, 1098), and show how the need to keep the diplomatic service fully informed can provide information even about a domestic *cause célèbre*. Trumbull's papers can be used for the study of the internal affairs of his own country as well as those of other countries, or the relations between states, or the interaction of foreign and domestic policy.

In previous volumes the calendar entries were based on transcripts made by E.K. Purnell. For this volume the original manuscripts were searched again for items relating to the period September 1614 to August 1616. More than sixty volumes yielded relevant material, consisting of some 1,260 documents in English, French, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German and Dutch. Summaries in English were then prepared, reafrranged in chronological order (Old Style) and indexed. A note on the original manuscripts follows.

¹ Documents relating to this affair are divided between Berkshire Record Office (nos.508, 509, 510, 511, 521, 522, 537, 544, 545, 546, 585, 610 below) and the Public Record Office (S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 345-6, 347-8, 349, 350, 351-2, 355, 360, 364-5, 376-7).

² e.g. W. McElwee, *The Murder of Sir Thomas Overbury* (1952), pp.163-4, 167; B. White, *Cast of Ravens: The Strange Case of Sir Thomas Overbury* (1965), p.102.

NOTE ON MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES CALENDARIED

The manuscripts principally drawn on for the present volume were arranged and bound into three series in the early nineteenth century by the third Marquess of Downshire. A number of items dating from the years 1614 to 1616 were accidentally bound out of order in volumes relating mainly to other periods. These volumes are accordingly included among those listed below. Undated documents have been placed under the date of endorsement, or at the end of the probable day, month or year. Enclosures follow the letters in which they were enclosed.

1. *Alphabetical Series.* This series consists of forty-nine volumes of letters to William Trumbull 1605-31, followed by seven volumes of letters to Sir William Trumbull and his family 1686-1731. Both sections are arranged alphabetically by writer (Abbot to Wotton and Bateman to Brydges respectively). The Roman volume numbers cited without serial prefix in the calendar relate to this series:
I-XLIX: 1605-31.

2. *Minutes of Letters.* Drafts of dispatches from William Trumbull to the English court, arranged chronologically in five volumes 1609-25. The drafts are calendaried in the normal way unless the actual dispatch is held by the Public Record Office, in which case a cross-reference is given instead to the latter. The following have been used for the present volume:

Min. II: mainly 1613-16.

Min. III: mainly 1617-19.

3. *Miscellaneous Correspondence.* This series is arranged chronologically in forty-four volumes 1571-1797, and by subject in a further twenty-seven volumes 1532-1750. Cross-references are again given to duplicates in the Public Record Office, but where these consist of extracts from letters to Trumbull the latter have been calendaried in full. The following have been used for the present volume:

Misc. I: mainly 1571-1607.

Misc. III: mainly 1610-11.

Misc. IV: mainly 1612.

Misc. V: mainly 1612-13.

Misc. VI: mainly 1614.

Misc. VII: mainly 1615-16.

Misc. X: mainly 1619.

Misc. XVII: mainly 1625.

Misc. XVIII: mainly 1626-29.

Misc. XXXIV: mainly 1621-24.

Misc. XXXVI: mainly 1600-95.

4. *Additional MSS.* A fourth series has been created of bound and unbound papers left out of the first three series but closely related to them, arranged chronologically in one hundred and forty-four volumes or bundles 1509-1774. The following have been used for the present volume:

Add. 31: mainly 1612-34.

Add. 37: mainly 1620-1700.

TRUMBULL PAPERS

September 1614—August 1616

1. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL*

1614, [August 29/] September 8. You know that Wesel has been surrendered together with the country around it. 'You shall dow well to perswad Prince Brandingburg to goe in to his one [own] cuntry, and the Stats to slepe quietly in ther durty hole, but this is bey the way meryly betwen you and me. I could in sober sadnes wish every man had his ryght and that evry prince would be content with his one bownds. We heer the Prince Brandingburgs army is one futt and not farr from ower.' Diseldorf.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. VI, 93.

2. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [August 30/] September 9. There are rumours that Spinola has taken five towns, and last night there came another that he had occupied Wesel. 'All which if it prove as trew as the flight of his Majestie into Scotland (which is here in cvrie Douch mouth) the acompt wilbe soone cast.'

I learn from a letter written by Captain John Blunt that Sir Edward Parham has entered Sir Griffin Markham's regiment, and have heard from other sources that both the Blunt brothers have joined the same regiment. Placett in Louvain.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 14.

3. MATTHEW LISTER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 1. Concerning Trumbull's invitation to 'my Lady'† to visit Brussels, and her intention of going to the baths at Aix prior to her journey to that city. Spa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* *Seal.* Misc. VI, 82.

4. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 1. We have received the sad news of the seizure of Aix-la-Chapelle and of Spinola's success at Dueren, Mullem and other places. The reaction of the States General is awaited here. Monsieur de Chastillon has informed us that Prince Maurice is at Wesel, preparing to obstruct further progress by Spinola. The consensus of opinion here is that the Truce will be broken, however much people may try to justify Spinola's actions. The events at Aix-la-Chapelle are deplored, but 'it is thought not amisse that those sluggish Germans should be awakened out of their stupiditie by some such blowe and threats.' We assume that by this time Monsieur de Reffuge is with you. I fear that his commission does not give him sufficient power to effect anything positive for the ending of this dispute.

In his recent meeting with the Dukes of Nevers and Bouillon at St. Phale near Troyes, the Prince of Condé decided not to come to Court until he had cleared up certain points with Monsieur de Villeroy; for instance, what assistance should be given by the King to his mother after his coming of age.

* The first three letters calendared in this volume were inadvertently omitted from Volume IV.

† Mary Herbert, Dowager Countess of Pembroke.

The Prince has lately published a manifesto to justify his proceedings since the agreement at St. Menehoud.

Another thing recently published is the genealogy of the House of Guise under the title of *Genealogie de la Tresillustre et Royale Maison de Lorayne*, which attempts to prove that their princes are directly descended from Charlemagne, and that Hugh Capet usurped the Crown. An order has been issued for its suppression and the confiscation of all copies, and for the identification of its publisher.

The Duchesse of Aumale has just died of a burning fever. Friends of the family and his only daughter are afraid that the Duke will look for another wife.

I would be grateful if you could procure for me 'one of those small bookes written in 5 or 6 languages which I have seene sometymes in your hands when I was there, for the instructing of young linguistes.' I want a copy, well bound, which has English and French in it. It is for a 'great and most worthie ladie who is desirous to learne your language.' Paris.

2 pp. V, 127.

5. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [1/] 11. Wherever I turn I fail to perceive any help for our reputation which has been so deeply sullied by Spinola's successes in the neutral countries. Yet our forces were in a state of readiness and much stronger than his, and at the mere rumour of his arming we were resolved to push over the border if it had not been for the entreaty of Monsieur Wotton who, instructed by your king, halted this general advance in the belief that it would contribute towards a settlement, but which in fact has resulted in the miserable state in which our neighbours find themselves today. However, all the United Provinces are determined to obtain redress for this invasion by Spinola, but it is incumbent on your king to join with them. His latest letters appears to confirm this since he exhorts us, but after its loss, to relieve Wesel. In my opinion France will do nothing, except lavish advice on us, in her present condition of having a king who is a minor, and being distracted by contending factions. As for the Duke of Savoy, if France were involved he might consider it, but his domestic interests are attached to the greatness of Spain. The Princes of the Union are too slow and supine. Certainly we are too weak to crack the Spaniards everywhere, but it is not courage that we lack.

We have already agreed upon and established the West Indian Company, which will cut the Spaniard's jugular vein. There is little doubt that Emden is being threatened, and we have had a report that at Viana, in Spain, 83 Spanish sail have been seen making for that state. Emden can only be attacked from the sea which seems to correspond with your opinion. But excellent dispositions have been taken here, much better than in all those places whose occupation by the Spaniards has severed our communications with Germany. At Emmerich, His Excellency is awaiting the rest of his army and has asked for reinforcements; he is determined to beat his opponent in the field if he meets him. I fear, however, that winter will overtake him and force him to distribute his forces until the spring. That, in my view, is exactly what Spinola desires. One daring diversion would strike a more telling blow, but we are living amongst a people who take a long time to make such resolutions. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 83.

6. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 2/12. The loss of Aix and Spinola's taking to the field are being publicly discussed here. Since the dispute between Savoy and Milan is also intensifying, there is likely to be a close connection between it and developments in your part of the world.

'The 4th of this present st. no. [New Style], being the last day of parlamenting, the Spanish Ambassador at Turin in a solemne oration repeated unto that Duke all that had passed in this buisines from the beginning untill that day; and in the King [of Spain]'s name required of him three things. First, that he should lay downe his armes absolutely and not conditionally; secondly, that he refer the decision of his pretensions to the Emperor, as to his ordinary judge; lastly, that he promise by an autentique writing not to molest the Duke of Mantoua any further. Hereunto he required a direct and categoricall answer to be made him at the very instant, without allowing time to advise with himselfe or consult with others; and in case of refusall to obey, he threatned that the King his master would prosecute him with the utmost of his power and force, to his finall ruine. The Duke of Savoy, no whit moved with those bravados, stood constant in his resolution of not disarming first uppon so dishonorable and unsafe termes; whercuppon the Ambassador tooke his leave and departed from the Court. And shortly after there arrived there an herault sent from the Prince of Castiglion, the Emperors Commissary in these parts, to pronounce against the said Duke an imperiall ban and proscription for his disobedience, the execution whereof was committed to the King of Spaine. No sooner were these ceremonies performed but the Governor of Milan passed with all his armye into Piemont, where he seased himselfe of some open townes on the frontiers. In revenge whereof the Duke of Savoy entered in person uppon the state of Milan wasting all that was before him, and ran so far up into the cuntrye that the Governor, fearing to be surprised with his armye on the one side and the French on the other (of whose passing the mountains he is in great jealousie) made so hasty a retreat that he gave advantage to the Savoiards to possess themselves of a great part of his cariages, amongst which the bagage of the Prince of Castiglion and the Secretary of this state who followed the Governor into the camp were likewise taken and lost.'

This military setback has mortified the Spaniards and damped their enthusiasm over Spinola's victories, and compensated us for the loss of Aix. It has also enhanced the credibility of the Duke, whom the world here has tended to regard as being too volatile. He has with him 3,000 Frenchmen and is receiving supplies from Monsieur de l'Esdiguieres, despite the Queen Regent's prohibition. The Marquis d'Orfe is here in the Prince of Condé's name, to give an account of events in France, and to ask the Doge to use his influence with the Queen Regent against the proposed marriages with Spain. So far he has not had an audience because of the refusal of the French Ambassador to arrange one at the request of the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Nevers. Venice. 3 pp. XV, 65.

7. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 2/12. I was not able to answer your letters because of the death of my father in his 79th year.

We are very perturbed about the town of Aix, and should really participate in common measures of defence. But we have been obliged to concern ourselves with the many soldiers for Italy assembled in Alsace, Bavaria and the territories of the Ecclesiastical Electors. If these were to attack us, we would have to deal

with them without assistance from anyone. Wesel and Orsoye being occupied, I am afraid that the rest will go the same way, but I hope that, if Prince Maurice has taken Emmerich and perhaps Rees and the English and French Ambassadors are at the Hague, the matter can be arranged or a more general war erupt between the parties. The latter would suit us better for it would detain Spinola where he is.

It is said that the Emperor will leave Linz for Vienna at the end of the month. The peace with the Sultan has been confirmed, and bargaining is going on over Transylvania. Negroni, the former Imperial Ambassador at the Porte, has been arrested on suspicion of treason.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 47-8.

8. NEWS FROM MILAN

1614, [August 28/] September 7. The Duke of Savoy is showing a rather reckless disregard for any dangers that may lie ahead. Two days ago, orders reached the Governor of Milan from the King of Spain to invade Piedmont without wasting more time on negotiations. That same day the army set out towards Pavia with its rendezvous at Villa Nuova in Montferrat near the frontiers of Piedmont. The courier from Spain also brought remittances for a million of gold. The Governor left orders for Colonel Madruzzo to follow him at once, and he will do so tomorrow. So far some 5,000 Germans have appeared with 1,000 more on the way. In camp at present there are 7,000 Spaniards and 9,000 Lombards. 8,000 Neapolitans are expected any day, and 1,000 other Spaniards drawn from garrisons in that kingdom. The Duke of Savoy has 15,000 foot of whom 5,000 are experienced soldiers; the rest are levies. He has also 1,500 horse, 800 of them good cavalymen. The horse in the King of Spain's army are not as good as the infantry either in numbers or quality. Four companies of cuirassiers are being raised, but are very slow in arriving. Some 1,000 horse are said to be coming from Naples, but this has not been confirmed. It seems that the Signory of Venice are somewhat suspicious of these forces, but I do not think that they have any reason to be so.

1½ pp. *Italian.* XII, 48. *Enclosed in the above.*

9. JAMES BATHURST TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 2/12. My Lord is deeply indebted to you for your courtesy to my Lady when she was in Brussels.

The person who wrote to you, but whose name you could not decipher, is Mr Cyril Turner. He is related to General Cecil, and was formerly a secretary to Sir Francis Vere. He has now left to rejoin the army with his colonel. Captain Orme, one of the captains in my Lord's regiment, asked me to convey his regards to you. Utrecht.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. VI, 99.

10. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 2, O.S. I thank you for your courteous treatment of my wife when she visited Brussels lately with her mother.

I have just received an extract from His Majesty's letter to his ambassador at the Hague, which instructs him [Sir Henry Wotton] to urge the States General to relieve the town of Wesel either by counter-measure against the Spanish besiegers or by reinforcing the garrison with men and arms. 'But your Marquis [Spinola] hath made such expedition and the Embassador hath kept

his Excellency [Prince Maurice] so long up, as he is come too late to the succour (as we all see) of that towne.' The truth is that the instruments of Spain and Flanders have abused His Majesty's patience and trust and called his sincerity into question. 'The people of these partes have not been sparinge to speake theyr mindes, fearinge his Majesty hath been drawne by the King of Denmark also to some aversion in respect of this state.' The Ambassador's declaration has to some extent allayed the suspicions of the public here, 'who have rayled and that bravely and broadly of Syr Harry Wotton, whom they affyrme constantly to be one of Neuburgh his pentioners.' We are expecting Monsieur Refuge here to straighten matters out. It is being said at the Hague that 'Brandemburgh hath consented 400,000 Rix dollers towards the charges that shall fall in this buysines of Cleveland.' Utrecht.

3 pp. *Holograph*. XXXIII, 147.

11. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 2. I understand that you have been instructed by His Majesty to expostulate with the Archdukes about 'their artificiall proceedings whereby they have gayned tyme and Spinola townes, wherewith his Majestie is so justlie offended (whose intercessions with the States by me did suspend them from tymelie opposition) that I have had commandement by letters signed with his Royall hande under the 22th of the last at Castle Ashby to engage his Majestie heere in the supportation of these his allies, in which declaration of himself his religious hart did principally contemplate the towne of Wesel which had bin taken three daies before his said letters came to my hande.' I would like to hear whether your protests have had any effect on the Archdukes. 'If these matters shall resolve into a direct rapture, I thinke the Archdukes will finde that though they have bin too subtile for us in the covering of thire purposes, it will not passe so [*faded*] when we shall come to open blowes. And let them not flatter them selves too much upon the point of our present indigencye for we meane to paie our Fleetes and our soldiers with Spanishe moneys.' Nevertheless I hope that it will not be too difficult to find a peaceful solution, and I feel more sanguine about the possibility of this because of the recent arrival of Johannes Zeschlinn, the Duke of Neuburg's Chancellor, with fresh proposals. One of them concerns the restitution of the occupied towns, and Zeschlinn assures us that it was approved by Spinola after a conference between him and the Duke. 'We do not doubt so much of Newburgs good meaning because without an agreement he can never be more then a Lieutenant, as we doubt of his powre, for though at first the Marquis was content to joyne with him, yet perchance he maie fynde some alteration of the case uppon the successes.' Our present situation is something like an armed neutrality, for since Spinola took Wesel, Count Maurice has occupied Emerick on practically the same conditions. It is to be wished that the armies will remain inactive until the arrival of Monsieur Refuge, who is travelling very slowly but not deliberately so, I hope. The Hague.

2 pp. XLIX, 69.

12. MR MORLAND TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 4. Expressing his appreciation of Trumbull's courtesy towards him. Sedan.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 83.

13. SIR JOHN RADCLIFFE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 4. I am sending this letter by Lord Chandos's order. 'We are heare tow enemyes, and for any thing I can see, noe enemyes. We take in townes as yf it weare by agriment, and speake still of preserving the pease and ending all this busines without blowes. But yf Akin and Wesell be not brought to their former libertey, methinkes it is a great blow to the state of religion. You will shortly have my Lord of Southampton with you at Brusselles.' From the camp before Rayes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. VI, 84.

14. HENRY CAREY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 4. Thanking him for forwarding a box of letters addressed to Carey from England.

P.S. 'I have sent you an angell which I would desyre you to bestow in a payr of the best English knives that you have at Brussels, and that you would send me them hether as sone as you can.' Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal, broken.* Misc. VI, 85.

15. LORD CHANDOS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 5 [*recte* 4]. Sunday. I would like to know whether you have found the means to provide me with the hangings which I mentioned in my letter from the Spa.

Here, both armies are careful not to commit a breach of the peace. 'Wee have taken in Emrike and Raies and Calcall and some one or two small townes most without any resistans, and wee thinke to have gained sume honor here; for Spinola he having sent 5 or 6 hundred men to be put into this towne, his Excellency made offer if they would refuse them and hold out but one daye, he would releve them; upon which promise the whole army marched the next morning being Wensday last, as I take it, and wee had a great expectation to have seen a bataile by that occation. Wee remaine here by Raies without any certainty what the States will doe with their army, but I thinke they will staye in thes parts until the Artchducks army be gon into garnison.' From Raies.

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. VI, 86.

16. SALOMON DE CAUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 5. I am writing again to Peter Philips, especially since for the past five or six months I have been demonstrating the theory of music, including composition, and have always acknowledged Philips to be most skilful at musical invention, especially fantasias. I have asked him to send me three of these for trio and three for four parts. If he makes any difficulty please intervene without delay, for I should like to have all the fantasias printed within a week of receiving them. I shall not fail to send copies to you both.*

We have heard the news of the surrender of Aix and are beginning to arm for fear that the war will spread. The Prince and Princess are expected here tomorrow after a month's stay at a place two days' journey away. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VI, 87.

* De Caus published some of Philip's instrumental music the following year in two of his treatises, *Institution Harmonique* and *Les raisons des forces mouvantes . . . Livre troisieme traitant de la fabrique des orgues*. See *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. S. Sadie (1980), XIV. 656.

17. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [5/] 15. Acknowledging the receipt of his letter, together with that from the Baron de Langerach. Cologne.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jehan de Bois.* IX, 74.

18. PHILIPPE DE LA VOYE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 6. Monsieur Andre Paul was dispatched yesterday on an embassy to the Emperor at Linz. This is the time when the Roman League is desirous of furthering those schemes which it has been devising against us for many years. Our United Princes and the towns are cooperating smoothly. They are to meet some seven leagues from here in four days' time to discuss levies. I will not fail to let you know what has transpired at the diet of our United Princes. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Misc. VI, 89.*

19. SIR HENRY PEYTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 6/16. Because of the absence of my superiors I am constrained to remain at the Brille, and consequently I have little news of value to give you. However Spinola has been halted by the disposition of the forces of His Excellency [Prince Maurice] near Wesel, and their occupation of Emmerich and Rees, and the two armies are now confronting one another. Spinola has drawn up his army to meet any attempt by His Excellency to regain Wesel and has chosen a favourable position. 'Though our army be stronger in horse and doe consist of olde and well disciplined souldiers leade by most able cheefes, yet the favoure of the towne they have gotten, the strength of the River Rhine on flancke, the Lippe on theyre backs, with some field fortifications ... doe certaynly put water in our wine and confirm the conquerors. But by this stande it is evidente that the Haghe Treaty hath bin no small impediment to the safety of our allyes, and geven opportunity to Spin[ola]. So that even the populase of this cuntry forbare not to sounde out theyre grievances that theyre very frendes were used to diverte them by delatory counsells from seasonable opposition. This vulgar opinion is now accorded unto even by our Kinges owne message or letter unto the assembly, but withall he expresseth such resentment of the abuse that he declareth full purpose to secure his and theyre reparation by all the meanes he hath to use; heerby the discreeter sorte are not a little encouraged.' You will probably learn the nature of His Majesty's instructions to Sir Henry Wotton, and what military plans are being projected, but I presume that it is too late in the year to effect anything.

We have heard from certain merchants that a Spanish fleet of 90 sail has put to sea from Lisbon with 15,000 soldiers on board. This report has spread consternation amongst the public at the Hague, and even the States General have sent a warning by pinnace to England and Emden, and a vessel to scout around the northern coasts of Scotland and Ireland. Here we think that some Spanish men of war may have been sent to suppress piracy or exercise greater control over the Straits. It is hardly credible that such an allegedly large fleet would have set sail without the fact being generally known. In any case, with such favourable winds, it would have arrived by now.

'The merchautes of Amsterdame doe certaynly resolve on a company for the West Indyees, theyre successe in the Easte encouraginge them to this of richer hopes and shorter retornes; but for the States backwardnes in grauntinge

otroye, there had bin much done allready therin. But now I am informed there is a greater preparation in makinge of shippinge and thinges necessary for a longe and warlicke expedition then ever yet was made by private pusses, and it is sayde for a plantation in the West Indydes.' However, it is so openly talked about that they may well have another scheme in mind.

'The affrontes unto our Kinge in his sones administration, the waste and outrage comitted on his Excellency his patrimony in the county of Moeurs, the diminishment of religious exercise where it hath longe bin planted, and the seysure of our passages towards Germany on the Rhine, the winteringe of so many souldiers thereaboutes, doe manifeste a desseyne of no small consequence, which is the more daungerously masked by gevinge out theyre affection to punctuall observation of the Truce.' I will not venture an opinion as to whether all these factors will have any effect upon us, who still imagine that Spain is a spent force. Briele.

P.S. 'The Duke of Niewburghes ambassadoure hath yet had no publike audience, but is beleaved to come only to continewe the abusive Treaty. Sir H. W[otton] hath, I heare, visited him which is much wondered at, though I thinke it may have bin to expostulate sharply.'

P.P.S. 'I will use Mr Lyonell Wake because he is knowen unto Mr Skelton of Rotterdam, who will carefully convey mine to yow, and if yow have no speedier mean, yours to me.'

2½ pp. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 90.

20. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 6]. Your letter of 28 August arrived two days ago. We have heard rumours of the surrender of Wesel, but in the absence of confirmation by letter, we do not attach much credence to them. However, it is difficult to understand how that town can survive in view of the fact that our army is on the defensive.

Last Tuesday there landed here a Mr Rumforde, a gentleman in Sir Henry Wotton's service with letters for the ambassador. In my absence he left me word by Captain Morton of our garrison, 'that his Majesty having reseaved knowledge of the prosecution of the Spanish armye, namely that the same marched towerds Wesell and had allredy summoned the same, that in case the same weare trewe and that theye did beseghe the towne, he woulde take up armes to rleave it; yf it weare lost, he woulde geve sufficyent assistance to put it in statu quo prius, to witt, as the Spanish armye found it; saying further that bothe Spaine and the Archduks had broke their wordes with him, whearin he woulde be satisfied.' His Majesty's words are timely, and we should take notice of the enemy's designs against us, not least by treachery. I believe that the Spaniards will pursue their advantages, 'for undoubtedly their putting this armye into the feild is not to cathe [*sic*] butter flies.' Sir Thomas Gates has arrived from the Hague, sent by Sir Henry Wotton to His Majesty with letters, and the news of the loss of Wesel and Rees. Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 6 of September, 1614. XL, 44.

21. ——— TO SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON

1614, [August 30/] September 9. I returned yesterday from Zirrexsas. Our latest letters of the 3rd of this month say that after the seizure of Acon, the Spanish army marched towards Duren where they installed 600 of the Archdukes' men, after having announced to the townspeople, when summoning

them, that the Emperor and the King of Spain were resolved to support the cause of the Duke of Neuburg. They have also placed men in Neckeren and Casteren in the name of the Emperor and Neuburg, and garrisons in Orsoy and another little town. It is thought that Marquis Spinola, after crossing the Rhine, will attack Embrick and by this means prevent any relief being sent to Wesel from below. The inhabitants of that town have not yet decided to accept a garrison from Brandenburg, but they are desirous of being protected by some one quartered outside their town.

This state of affairs was made the subject of discussion here at the request of the Prince of Brandenburg, and it was decided that His Excellency should take the field with the four delegates who were at Wesel at the last conference and three others from the provinces. The French and English Ambassadors have as yet received no reply to that which they wrote to the Archdukes, which makes us fear that the latter are not proceeding honestly in this matter. We have since been informed that the Spanish camp is within a day's march from Wesel, and that the townspeople, confident of being relieved, are resolved to defend themselves. Our rendezvous was at Schinks Consee last Sunday. All this was reported by the deputies of the Zeeland Estates.

1¼ pp. *Copy. French. Unsigned. XL, 45. Enclosed in the above.*

22. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 7. Your letter of 27 August has kept us informed of the successes of Spinola, of which we consider the capture of Orsoy to be the most dangerous. We are expecting to hear of the loss of Wesel since there is no news, but some hope that the army of the States General will have had time to relieve that town. Sir Henry Wotton is being much criticised here for having, as it is alleged, prevented that army from marching into the field, so as not to interfere with his peace-making. It is true that the other party has been condemned for abusing Wotton's confidence to further their plans, but even here there is no indication of any counter-measures. Monsieur de Refuge's commission gives him no authority to halt operations or mediate between the two parties until the Archduke's answer to him is known, and many suppose that the Archduke will place all the responsibility upon the Emperor. Meanwhile, the government here is perturbed because if the Truce were broken it would have to choose between assisting the States General, thus offending the Spaniards, or abandoning them entirely to the care of the King of England, and so renouncing a most important factor in their policy. For this reason I think that they will work hard for reconciliation, so as not to be faced with this invidious choice.

Their Majesties have arrived back from their long journey, the King being met outside Paris by the civic dignitaries with five or six thousand armed citizens and one hundred thousand people. He immediately attended a service of thanksgiving in Our Lady Church [Notre Dame] where he was met by the Court of the Parlement, the Chambre des Comptes and the Cour des Aydes, all in their robes. His health is much improved by this journey, but the expense has been enormous 'and the bastille is already threatened for a further somme which the Queene will take out of it.' After a few days at St. Germaine they will return on the 27th of this month, which is the last day of the King's minority, and he will go to the Parlement to announce his coming of age.

Monsieur Viroy, the Prince of Condé's secretary, is here with a request that Monsieur de Villeroy should attend a meeting with the Prince before the latter comes to Court. The Queen does not favour this but prefers to invite the Prince to be present at the King's coming of age, particularly as His Majesty, according

to an old custom of the kingdom, is to be presented in the Parlement by the first Prince of the Blood when he attains his majority. There is a rumour that after that event the King will travel to Lyon to strengthen his authority in that part of France, using the present troubles in Italy as a pretext. But this may be merely a rumour since the Queen has pledged herself to convene the Estates General about that time.

The Queen has left her Swiss soldiers in Brittany to demolish some places which were formerly in the hands of the Duke of Vendôme, such as Vannes, Hennebont and Lamballe. The Estates of Brittany, lately assembled at Nantes, presented the king when he was there with £40,000 sterling to be raised on the province.

This country and Spain have compounded their differences over the disputed territory along the borders of Navarre. The Spaniards have restored everything except a little strip of land about a mile in length.

The Duchess of Bouillon has been made welcome by the Queen here, and in time she will get to know how the Queen feels about her husband.

The only news from Italy is that the armies of the Duke of Savoy and the Governor of Milan are staring at one another without resorting to any act of hostility. Paris.

3 pp. V, 128.

23. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 7. I have received your letters sent by Henry Balam, and learn from your last dated 30 August that Spinola has achieved considerable military progress. 'But I feare that here, as they were incredulous of the directions given out of Spaine for these preparations (wherof I wilbe bold to say they were not unadvertised), so they will not be sensible enough of the danger wherunto in short time wee may be brought yf better preventions be not used then I can perceave are yet any way thought on.' The Spanish King and the Archduke both protest to His Majesty that they have no other object but to restore the *status quo* in Juliers, and that they would welcome his arbitration in the matter. 'But I remember the French proverb that saith *l'appetit vient en mangeant*.' If Spinola continues to register successes in the seizure of towns as he has done up to now, I have no doubt that they will breed new designs which will eventually prove prejudicial to our country. However, this manner of proceeding can only redound to the advantage of Spain, and the Spanish King's open advocacy of the Duke of Neuburg's cause will persuade others to seek and rely upon his protection and patronage. I regret that, in such unfavourable circumstances as these, I cannot give any assurance of the readiness and ability of this country to extend military assistance to its friends and allies. 'On worsor termes I think this State never stooode.'

His Majesty has ordered my speedy return to Spain and I hope to be on my way within these next twenty days. Once in Madrid, I propose to keep up a regular correspondence with you, and will try to see also that Mr Calley obtains his money from the next fleet. London.

3 pp. *Signed only*. XXII, 148.

24. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 7. I went to Woodstock soon after Germain's return from Brussels, and there received a letter from my brother in London to the effect that your money would be available if I presented myself at the Exchequer.

I did so, and indeed Mr Bingley provided me with the warrants but suggested that I should call for the money another time. Since then I have been put off again, but I am sanguine enough to believe that you will receive it shortly.

‘Your sonn will finde Magdalen ready to receive him whensoever you shall be ... to send him thither, neither will Mr Sanford be wanting to seek him out a good tutor there. Mee thinkes you should not hasten him thither before ... be well growen both in age and strength. I have ... times moved Mr Secretarie about the Catalogue ... not draw from him a direct resolution in regard of ... other businesses, wherefore I intend to return your ... paper by the next convenient Messenger. Sir Thomas [Gates] is here freshly arrived with the newes of the taking of Wesel, Rez and the rest, and of the States fear that Emden ... assailed both by the Marquis Spinolaes armie and the Spa ... now atsea. His Majestie doth declare himselfe resolved to assist ... for the sauvegarde or recoverie of those so necessaric places.’ Winsor.

P.S. ‘Here is a ship arrived from Greenland which doth assure us (contrary to the forerunning bruits) that our fishers and the States there have freindly contained themselves within their propre boundes; that our voyage is not like to be so profitable now as was the last year; and that the States have now gaigned much lesse than wee.’

1 p. XXXII, 59. *There is a tear down the right-hand margin, indicated above by three dots.*

25. JOHN SANDFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 7. By the time this letter reaches you, my Lord Ambassador [Sir John Digby] and his wife will be ready to embark for Spain. This will undoubtedly have the effect of reopening the Calley business. ‘My gracious Lord hath lately escaped a danger by a fish bone that stuck in the glandulae of the throate, but came away that verie morning that the sweetest of Princes came to dine with us.’ London.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXXVI, 74.

26. ADAM MESTERTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [7/] 17. I waited so long for your return from Ghent that at last I rode part of the way on horseback only to understand that you had left for Brussels. I had hoped that your promised visit would materialize, and I would have made provision for you and your horses. I would be glad to know whether you have a supply of red wine or not. If you lack any, I will send you some.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 106.

27. MRS FRANCES WHITE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 8. Regretting that because of the short duration of her stay in Brussels, it was not possible to meet him and Mrs Trumbull.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. Misc. VI, 91.

28. ALPHONSE DE SAN VICTORES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 8. Expressing astonishment that his brother, the Provincial, has not replied to his own last letter. London.

½ p. *French*. *Seals*. *Endorsed*: From Monsieur de St. Victores. Misc. VI, 94.

29. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [8/] 18. I hope that by this time you have returned safely to your home. I cannot tell you anything definite about my Lady’s coming to

Brussels, but she says that she intends to do so. Yesterday Dr Lyster went to Breda to see the town and look for a house to accommodate my Lady all this winter. But she is as yet uncertain what to do. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 64.

30. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 9/19. 'Since my last there hath bene divers sospentions of arms in Piemont, first for a day and a half, then for three dayes, after for six, now lastly for all this month; in which time they may heare owt of Spaine. The Governor would have the Duke remit himself for securitie of disarming to the Emperor and the Pope. He will needes joyne this State to interest these Signori with him in all events. They both seeke to gaine time to advantage themselves. The conclusion will depend upon your proceedings with the Hollanders.' The latest news from Frankfort seems to suggest that 'the wheele is turned of Spinolas goode fortune.' The enclosed are for Biondi. Venice.

1 p. *Holograph.* XV, 66.

31. PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 9. I hope that you have received my letter from Bains de Zelle. Le Sieur has gone to Linz to treat of various matters, but especially to complain of the proceedings at Aix, the dispatch of horse and foot to Juliers and Cleves, the execution of the decree against Mülheim, and the threats levied against the Princes of the Union. In the meantime, observing the enterprises of the Heiducquen, besides the defensive preparations of which I have already informed you, the Elector Palatine and the Princes of the Union are assembling this month to come to a final decision for the common good.

We have been assured that the forces of the States General have seized Emmerich and Rees and consolidated their hold on Genep, Goch and Cleves with the country around; and that Spinola and Neuburg fear that some disaster may overwhelm their acquisitions and are therefore attempting in conjunction with Cologne to make peace. It is believed that the great *Numa* [King James] would have done better to have sent someone other than Wotton to deal with Spain, and he is made accountable for the dilatoriness of the States General, for they were more than ready to call a halt to the military successes of the Archduke.

The Princes of the Union are in perpetual fear of the forces of Spain and have enough to do to restrain the Emperor and the Ecclesiastical Electors. The Catholic league have been much encouraged by the success of the Heiducquen and are holding in reserve the money which they had been doling out to the Duke of Neuburg. The troops raised by Archduke Maximilian in Alsace have been disbanded, the thirteen cantons of Switzerland having engineered an agreement between him and the peasants who are his subjects along the Rhine. The Ecclesiastical Electors and all those of their league are to convene a meeting at Sonchen [wrongly deciphered: *recte* Munchen] to counteract the assembly held by the Elector Palatine and the Princes of the Union.

You know that at Wolfenbüttel three marriages are to be solemnized—the Duke of Brunswick with the daughter of Brandenburg, the Duke of Mecklenburg with a daughter of Brunswick, and the Administrator of Magdeburg with another of the same House.

There have been clashes between the burghers of Frankfort and the Imperial Commissioners who are the Archbishop of Mayence and the Landgrave of

Darmstadt. The latter are highly indignant at the pillaging of the Jews and the affronts offered to their subordinates, with the result that merchants are doubtful whether they should attend the Frankfort fair or not. It is reported at the Imperial Court that the Estates of the hereditary provinces have agreed to grant some relief to the Emperor, but are definitely opposed to any war.
2 pp. *Holograph. French. Partly in cipher.* XXI, 204.

32. JOHN STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 9. The only news of interest is the capture of Mamora, 'the rellation of the taking wherof goeth herewith in Spanish as I receaved yt from Seville.' I will add that from this Court 'have lately gone thether the Duke of Maqueda and many principall men to assist in that fortification and every day more and more do follow, all judging that yt will hereafter proove a place of very good consequence to Spayne.' As to the demands of Count Octavio, which you would like to know about, I understand that the King of Spain has been asked for financial aid. 250,000 ducats had formerly been sent to the Low Countries, but there is to be another *asiento* for 200,000 more. There is not the slightest indication that the King of Spain intends to go from Madrid to Brussels. If there had been, you would have heard of it. There was also a rumour that the [future] Queen of France was to be sent to that country, but this has now been postponed until the spring.

'Mr Finett who brings the present from His Majestic unto this King is now in Madrid expecting within these 3 or fowre days to deliver ytt.' You probably know what the gift consists of.

I forwarded the letter you sent me to the Consul in Lisbon, but he has informed me that despite the most diligent inquiries, no such person as the gentlewoman to whom it is addressed can be discovered in Lisbon.

You know no doubt that my Lord Ambassador is to return to this Court as quickly as he can. Madrid.

2 pp. XXXVII, 66.

33. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [9/] 19. The Doctor has returned from Breda without agreeing upon anything. Today two of my Lady's men have been sent to Utricht 'to see if they can finde any comodity there or in some other place in Holland, so that for ought I see shee is yett fast with me for 8 days at the least.' If she decides to come to Brussels, I will let you know in good time. Mr Leech had left for England before my return from Brussels.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 63.

34. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1614, September 9. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.i, ff. 144-7.

5 pp. Min. II, 57.

35. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [10/] 20. This gentleman, Mr Stephen Bath, has requested me to ask you to write on his behalf. He was brought out of Ireland with his father in the ship that carried Tyrone to Flanders. He was young at the time

and guilty of no offence, but he is doubtful as to the official attitude towards him. That is why he begs a letter from you. Wesel.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 108.

36. JOHN DONNE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 10. Lord Chandos has directed me to readdress to you any letters that come to my hands for him.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. *Seals, broken*. Misc. VI, 96.

37. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [10/] 20. 'The newes wee have heer is wee shall have a scsasion of armes untill the next yere notwithstanding owr regiment and Pallets regiment leyng betwen Burik and Wesell close upon the Rine in the open feeld are now intrenching owr selves within owr quarter and macking howses as yf wee were to ley long heer.' I myself will endeavour to return to you for the winter, and only resume my military duties if I am commanded to do so by my own King. The Prince has used kind words to me, and wishes me to come to his Court where he has offered hospitality and maintenance for myself and two men. But I have refused this invitation, preferring to remain a free man in order to serve my country if I can. 'I need not tell you of all the towns we have tacken nor what the Stats have tacken. Only this I assure you; in Wesell, all the towne being of the religion only accepting seven or nine lay people and four religious Charterows monks and to dominikins all living retired in ther cloyster. This is all ther flock, the residew are of the religion, posese all the churches and enjoy ther religion in as absalut maner as they did befor without any impediment in the world. This, beleve me, is trew.' Today I am expecting my company which is on the march, and tomorrow I believe the Prince will be as willing for me to leave them as I am. 'From owr quarter by Weesell.'

P.S. Convey my excuses to my friends for not writing to them. 'Wee all work untill wee are weercy, for the markes macks toe owt works by Wesell, one to comand the rine and to strankthen the towne, the other close bey the towne wher it is weekest, and I think will mack another.'

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 110.

38. MATTHEW LISTER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 10] I received your letter before leaving the Spa, in which you told us that the Archduke would be in Brussels on the 8th of this month. 'His returne beeing assured to us by certayne English gentlemen we mett at Mastrick, my lady durst not adventure to that towne where such a court is [and] so great princes, and so tooke the way of Antwarp.' We hear now that the Archdukes are still in Ghent, and my Lady regrets that she has missed an opportunity of seeing you. However, if they do not return shortly, she will pay you a visit in secret. If you chance to meet Monsieur Canpigny and his wife, be pleased to thank them for their kindness to my Lady at the Spa.

P.S. 'My Lady Parrom is here with my lady and desyres you, if there be any letters from Sir Edward, to send hether to her.'

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seals, broken*. *Endorsed*: 10 of September, 1614. Misc. VI, 97.

39. SIR JOHN LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 11. A request that the enclosed packet be conveyed to his father, Sir Thomas Leedes, in Lovaine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 11.

40. THE DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 12. The Archdukes of Austria and their ministers have been exerting themselves to find all kinds of evasions and obstacles to put off a trial of the difficulties which they have raised against me, and on which judgment was postponed by means of a compromise based on what was solemnly agreed to by the chamber of equally divided opinions at the Parlement held in Grenoble. On my insistence, the judges assembled there recently issued a decree, of which a copy is herewith enclosed. Inasmuch as the compromise was brought about by the authority of the King of England and by your kind intervention, I wish to notify you of this decree so that you may communicate it to His Majesty. In the meantime I am awaiting an opportunity to send one of my ministers to convey my personal thanks to His Majesty. You will see from the copy that the decree is not simply one arising from contumacy but has been issued with full knowledge of the fact after a thorough examination of the documents produced by both parties, so that there will be no question of a repetition of the case. Stuttgart.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *French. Signed only.* Misc. VI, 98.

41. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [12/] 22. There has been a conference at Bislick near Xanten, which is held by Marquis Spinola, between His Excellency [Prince Mauricc]'s delegates, de Marquette and Starckenberg, and those of the Marquis, Don Giron and Count Henry van den Berg. The Spaniards demanded that both sides should refrain from attacking one another for four years, that the two armies should retire, but that the towns should remain in their present state. These demands were the subject of much mirth and mockery in His Excellency's camp, and they have been communicated to the States General at the Hague. I hope that the latter will not act so unworthily as to accept a truce, which would only afford the enemy time to strengthen himself against us. I understand that the Baron of Putlitz has—on behalf of the Elector and Electress of Brandenburg and the Prince their son—entrusted the management of all their affairs in the disputed provinces to the States General and to His Excellency. The Brandenburg contingent of 4,000 foot and horse will in future obey His Excellency as commander-in-chief of the army. Marquis Spinola is still before Wesel, where he has been behaving like a conqueror in the absence of any opposition. There is great mortality in his camp, both in men and animals, as well as a dearth of provisions. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pretorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois.* IX, 76.

42. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 13. The capture of Wesel, confirmed by your letter of the 2nd, has astonished and disconcerted many people in that the Spanish forces should have been allowed to advance unimpeded, 'as though the venom of Spanish inspiration had spread itself into the vaines of the most sincere parts of the bodie of our union and benumbed their hands upon the point of resistance.'

Although there is an inclination to place part of the blame on Sir Henry Wotton, it is also thought that the States General could have put its army into the field without showing disrespect to the King of England, and so prevented the capitulation of Wesel. But that might have been hindered too by the government here, and it should not be forgotten that it disapproved of the occupation of the town of Juliers by the States General. What really amazes people here, however, is the lethargic reaction of the Germans who still do nothing to obstruct the progress of the Spanish forces. The Spaniards are unlikely to surrender their gains without obtaining notable advantages for themselves or the Duke of Neuburg. Here decisions will not be taken until the results of Monsieur de Refuge's negotiations are known.

Since their return Their Majesties have remained in Paris. The King went to St. Germaine one day to see his brother and sisters, but he is very occupied with the declaration which he will make in the Parlement when he comes of age. The Prince of Condé, and the Dukes of Nevers, Bouillon and Rohan are also expected to attend that day. The Queen is pleased with the Duke of Rohan for his services to her in Brittany when the Duke of Vendôme was deprived of his pension and allowance; but her favours to him are contrasted with her coolness towards the Duke of Bouillon between whom and Rohan there is some dislike.

The Huguenot deputies have petitioned the Queen that their Assembly should be held in a town other than Grenoble, but the Queen is adamant in her refusal. Since the deputies are equally as uncompromising, the situation is delicate. Monsieur de Hautefontaine has been sent to the Queen from the Duke of Rohan to support the deputies in their demand and to represent the dangers that a further denial might lead to. In the opinion of the Huguenots, the reason behind the Queen's refusal and her obstinacy in a matter of so little importance is either a plan to bring about a religious confrontation (if the Huguenots accept Grenoble) with the connivance of Monsieur de Lesdiguières who is attached to the Queen, or (in case they reject Grenoble) to separate Dauphiné—again by means of Lesdiguières—from the rest of their churches and so weaken the Huguenot community at large. It is regrettable that Lesdiguières should have forfeited his good reputation by his objectionable behaviour 'having of a long tyme abandoned himself to a woman (the wife of a merchant of Grenoble) by whose affections he is almost wholly governed, whereunto he hath of late added a more greivous scandall: in this, that that wilde woman (who is nowe called the Marquise of Trefort) having caused her husband to be murdered in his house in the countrie that she might marie Monsieur de Lesdiguieres, he hath by the force of his authoritie drawn out of prison those persons which the Parlement of Grenoble had caused to be apprehended for the suspicion of that fact: for the which those of that Parlement have sent hither to complayne against that violent proceeding. And now the common report is that Monsieur de Lesdiguieres will marie that wilde woman.'*

Monsieur d'Epéron has had a narrow escape from drowning. It happened on the River Garonne 'as he was going in the night from Blaye to Bordeaux, his boate having ben overturned by a shipp and diverse of those that were with him drowned; but he having taken hold of a cable had the good happe to save himself.' The Queen has bestowed the place of first gentleman of the King's bedchamber upon his eldest son, the Count of Candale.

* They were married in July 1617. See Anselme, *Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France* (1726-33), IV. 284.

The [English] Ambassador in his last audience again brought up the question of the Treaty of Marriage, which the Queen agreed to discuss with him. I am of the opinion that he will meet with many difficulties in that matter.

News has come of a skirmish between the troops of Savoy and Spain, in which there were some casualties and prisoners on both sides. The Duke's forces have burned a number of villages in Milanese territory 'which (methinks) should resolve the world that there is not that collusion and intelligence betweene them as hath ben hitherto suspected.' The Marquis of Rambouillet has left to try to reconcile the two parties. Sir Dudley Carleton has by this time left Venice to take up his post as ambassador in Holland. Paris.

P.S. The enclosed is from Lady Edmondes to Sir Griffin Markham.

P.P.S. The [English] Ambassador has just received a packet from Secretary Winwood with the information that there is a Spanish fleet sailing 'in the Sleeve' towards Emden, and that His Majesty wishes to know how far the Queen Regent is prepared to co-operate with him in helping the United Provinces to resist Spanish aggression.

4 pp. V, 129.

43. ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 13. 'I have receyved a letter from a principal dealer in the new projecte wherin I have found more light of the proceedings in that busynes then ever I heard before, and it seemeth to mee that they are very provident in all matters, for the poynt of ingrossinge mingled cullors within their pattent, which I alwayes held necessarye but never heard spoken of till by this letter, will draw many riche men in which never intended it; and there is a good provyso for that poynt, that everye man shalbee stinted in his number of mingled cullors accordinge to the proportion of the dyed cloth hee shippeth. But one thinge, it maybee, may hinder somewhat, vizt, that the French company may shippe out mingled cullors to Callyce etc, and also straungers payinge double custome, and I doe not understand of any alteration to bee made concerninge them.' If you have any information on this point I would be glad to have it. I presume that the capture of Mamora and Wezel is stale news to you.

'The Dunkerke shippe that went to the Greenclande is arrived with some sea horses and 1 whale, and came not neere our Englishe, but the French and Biscayers have suffered some detriment by the Englishe and turned emptye home.

The comons of Franckford have mutyned and sackt the Jewes that dwelt there of whom they have gotten a very extraordinary wealth, uppon occasion of which it is thought the mart maybe kept at Ments. The Castilian heare Don Junigo is gone to Gendt to make relation of the passages at Wezel. It went for currant that Grave Mauryce was in Embrecht but some doubt it. Mr Calleys busynes in Spayne goeth well forward hitherto.' Andwerpe.

P.S. 'I praye you wryte your oppinion whether this Duke will permitt died cloth to come into his cuntryes or not; that must bee my rule either to come into the new company or not. I thinke the Kinge promysseth it by one poynt of free trade in the proclamation.'

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 101.

44. ANTHONY WITHERS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [13/] 23, N.S. Tuesday noon. 'The great newes of the Spannish Flete is ended in somme certainty though not on our coastes, yeat

on the coste of Barbary, having taken in Mamorra as the printed copy doth enforme us. But farther I am well advertised that the one parte of the said fleete, having effected their worke at Mamorra, are gonn toe Guinea, vizt, 10 great shippes, 3 of the gallionns with somme of the privaut shippes, as somme thinke to incounter with Spilberg his voyadge, wheather to that end or not I knowe not; but of certeine they are gonn thither. The rest of that Fleet are gonn to waste home our West India goulden Flete which for this yeare I pray God may well arrive; and afterwarde sutch success I wishe as their master may marritt at Gods hands.'

Letters from Amsterdam inform us that the ships newly arrived from Guinea had the company of an English vessel called the *Glove*, which sailed from the East Indies 4½ months ago, and is now lying off the English coast awaiting a favourable wind. One of the Greenland ships has reached England with the news that the rest are returning home fully laden. 'The oyles which they sould the last yeare for 400 li will nowe yeald them 500 li through the scarsity and dearness of the civill oyles, soe that although they have been at a great charge in manning out their shippes in warlick fashion, yeat they will make a very good voyadge of it, all charges borne. The particular articles of agreement between us and the Hollanders there made I cannot yeat learne.' We have received confirmation from the camp of the truce and of Marquis Spinola's banquet to Prince Maurice, which happened on Sunday last. I do not believe that the Countess of Pembroke will come to Brussels, but will choose to stay either in England or Holland. Andwerp.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals. Misc. VI, 113.*

45. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 13. I received the enclosed from Sir Thomas Gates at two o'clock in the early morning. He has been sent back in all haste with letters from the King to Sir Henry Wotton. I have not had time to talk with Sir Thomas, but I trust that His Majesty 'will resolve to shewe him selfe sencyble of these jugling tricks of his adversaries.' Vlushing.

½ p. *Holograph. XL, 46.*

46. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614] September [13/] 23. Tuesday. The attitude of the Estates General is one of uncertainty. The clergy have a mind to demand the establishment of the Council of Trent and the surrender of our security towns. This is how Rome is trying to spread confusion amongst us. The Nuncio demands the annulment of the decree for the burning of Suarez's book. I think that a suspension of hostilities will be arranged in order to avoid the expense of maintaining the Spanish army in winter, thus removing one form of imposition, an important step, and there will be a continuation of the policy of lulling our party to sleep until they can be surprised in spring. There is much complaint about the activities of Monsieur Vuouton in Holland, and he is charged with being more obdurate than the French Ambassador. I hope to see Thomas Moree here soon.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: 23 of September, 1614. XI, 17.*

47. THOMAS SHELTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 13] My cousin Delahoyd writes that you were offended with me, and your long silence seems to confirm this, although I do not know the cause of it. 'I am now become a mesnager [*sic*] and do therfore omit to write

you newes by reason that Mr Beaulieu and others have care to performe that office.'

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seals. Partly faded through damp. Endorsed: 13 of September 1614. Misc. VI, 100.*

48. NEHEMIAS BROWNLOWE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 14. This is only to remind you of your promise to help me, and to let you know that, as I have now completed my business here, I am anxious to return to England. I have received a letter from my brother, who sends his respects to you. Andwarpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XI, 153.

49. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, September 14, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch. *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.i, ff. 150-1.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Min. II, 58.

50. GEORGE RUSSELL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 15. I had hoped to hear before now what you wished me to do with Sir Thomas Lake's letter which has been so long detained. I would be grateful if you would send me Sir Thomas Leedes's answers with all expedition, which you may address to Dr Andrew's house in Bishop's Court in the Old Bailey. I understand that the Countess of Pembroke is to stay with you in Brussels this winter. I would appreciate it if you could persuade her to write to the Earl of Pembroke on my behalf and send 'a word or 2 of your owne to Sir Thomas Mounsen to protect or gett me shrowded till this busines be past, that I may walk freely without feare about it, which I thinck maybe don this way, by getting one word or 2 from my Lord Tresorer to my Lord Cheife Justice, the Archbishop and the Recorder, that if such a one be brought before them by any poursuivant or officer, he maybe dismissed or wincked at till some busines of moment be ended. And withall I must request your favor to deale with Robiano for the renewing of my leave 6 months more about the beginning of January next or the end of September.' London.

P.S. 'Sir Julius Caesar is Master of the Rooles. Intreat Mr Clarck to answeare my last letter by you now. Doctor Howson is gon as they say, nobody knows whether.'

1 p. *Holograph. Misc. VI, 104.*

51. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 15. I was glad to find that you had decided, for good reasons, to defer 'the execution of that chardge given you by Mr Secretary touching the demolition of the citadel of Juliers; for my secretaries, whom I sent into England, seemeth not to have represented that point cleerely to his Majestie. It is true that when we conferred about it heere, the States were not against it but yet uppon such conditions as they knewe would never be yeilded on the other side, namelie, if it might be donne with the consent of the two Princes and the Provincials. So as uppon the whole matter, it was but to give some shewe of satisfaction to the Archdukes, whoe peradventure (ut ars luditur arte) did propoude it only for the gayning of tyme'. I am told by Mr Dickenson that the Duke of Neuburg is now satisfied with the Prince of Orange, whome

he at first suspected, and the Archdukes have notified his Majesty that they will have no other neutral Prince but the same person. 'These things sounde liker fraudulencies to gett advantage (as they have donne) then inconstancies of judgement.'

Monsieur de Reffuge, who arrived here on the 13th, had his first audience this morning. This afternoon he and I intend to send a joint despatch to the two Princes, the two Generals and the representatives of the States General who are with Count Maurice, requesting a decision as to where the treaty negotiations are to be held. Meanwhile, the Duke of Neuburg's Chancellor has submitted a compromise by which the Duke is prepared, if Brandenburg does likewise, to remit his case to the two Generals. This is unacceptable to Monsieur de Reffuge, Monsieur Barneveld and to me. 'Reffuge thought it against the dignitie of our Masters (whoe had imployed us) to have a compromise made to the Generalls with praeterition of our persons, though that indeede was not the meaning but only to conjoyne them with us, as maie perchance fall out. Monsieur Barneveld said it was but a meere devise in Newbourg to protracte tyme, knowinge that the two Generalls will hardlie agree if they meeete in argument. As for my self, I told him that the Marquis Spinola (accordinge to the outward appearance) ought rather nowe to be the compromissor, having the townes in his hande then Newbourg him self, whercof his Chancellor was somewhat sencible, and I was gladd to see it for it hath bin (and is my studie) to give Newbourg as much jealousy as I can of his fortunes and as much feeling as I can of his follyes in havinge suffered those places to fall into such stringent fyngers as the Spanishe are well knowne to be.'

Both you and I are the objects of public criticism here that we had allowed the Archdukes to deceive us. My answer to this has been that 'though the conquest be not greate for Princes (whoe are alwaies profounde and inscrutable) to overreache poore servants that knowe noe more then we see and beleeve as much as we heare, yet we must not yeeld them altogether the glorye of trampeling uppon our symplicities. For we could beare one another witnessse that we had by one expresse messenger sent by me and introduced by yourself there, besides sondrie other offices of your owne, lett the Arche Duke knowe (as least for the safetic of our understandings) that there was heere jealousy enough of his intents if that had bin enough to prevent them.' I still hope that Spinola will disgorge his towns, and the treaty be expedited by a reciprocal surrender of all occupied places. The Haghe.

3 pp. XLIX, 70.

52. DE TOLLET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [16/] 26. When I was recently at the Spa, I met the Earl of Southampton who asked me to have made for him six or seven arquebuses with a point-blank range of more than six hundred paces, which he has himself tried out. He instructed me that as soon as one had been made, I should send it to you to be kept until further news came from him. I am therefore sending this arquebus to you, and would beg you to advise the Earl accordingly, and to forward this account to him. Liège.

1 p. *French*. Misc. VI, 114.

53. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 16, O.S. The Sieur Dathenes has gone away for ten or twelve days, and has asked me to request that you forward the enclosed letters from His Highness to His Majesty.

Our Catholic League neighbours are enthusiastic about Spinola's victories, and boast openly that since he has already imposed the yoke of the League on most of the towns in Juliers belonging to the succession, it will not be long before we submit to the same yoke. Our people are not alarmed but scoff at such pretensions in the belief that the Leaguers dare not set our houses on fire without risking a conflagration amongst theirs. They rely on foreign armies, we depend on God's assistance, and are lying low but on guard. The Archbishop of Mayence puts on a pretence of friendship towards us, but the most ignorant peasant knows that he is one of those behind all the present troubles. You have heard of the latest disturbances in Frankfort. Immediately following upon them, and so before the Emperor could have been informed of them, the Archbishop wrote to the principal Imperial towns that since Frankfort continued to show disobedience and disrespect towards the Emperor's orders, the latter had every justification in putting the town to the Imperial ban; that the proscription and its execution would undoubtedly take place prior to the fair next September (this was 18 days before that fair) and that, therefore, the Imperial towns should not associate with those under the ban nor suffer their inhabitants to attend the fair in Frankfort, if they wished to avoid doing harm to themselves. However, the Frankfort fair is in full swing, so that this sentence so impetuously pronounced on the town has given rise to the suspicion that he who so pronounced it is thinking of using Frankfort as a pretext for the achievement of some other nefarious design. Heidelberg.

P.S. We have been informed by Sir Dudley [Carleton] at Venice that the Duke of Savoy has attacked the Duchy of Milan with his forces, inflicting great damage on it, and fought a battle with the Milanese army. This has pleased the Venetians very much.

P.P.S. The Council at Heidelberg has decided to send the letters from the Elector Palatine to King James by special messenger.

3½ pp. *French.* XXXI, 11 and 11a.

54. ANTHONY WITHERS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 16] This Tuesday night. 'Don Mennege is gon from hence againe this daye towards our army. You heere, I am sure, that Captain Brissagell is imprisoned by our Marquis for having mett with certeine of the States horse at unawarrs. He fell roundly upon them and slewe 15 of them, the which by his proceedings against him our Marquis seemeth to disavowe. It is said that those of Rees having sent unto our Marquis that they weare content to receive in garrison, our Marquis sending a thousand men part whereof should have remained therein, soe soone as they came neere it the towne shott at them hottly, whereby is gathered that the Grave Morris hadd prevented them with his garrison.' I refrained from sending you the great news which has been circulating here for the past two days until it had been confirmed by people from Zeeland. They 'reporte for certeine that there is a great Fleet of Spanish shippes discovered upon our coste, and that yesterday noone being Monday, there came into Zeeland commission from the States that they should hastely thrust all their shippes into sea and mann them for fight, which maketh a great hurly burly amongst them both in Holland and Zeeland. Somme men suppose they will have Embden, others Ireland: certeine it is they are not come for nothing. Our securitie hath nowe brought us into a very fine talking. If Barnavelt have not plaid falce in Holland, or somme other in England, I

doe much marveile, for certeinly one of us is betrayed and by consequence both.' Andwerp.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals. Endorsed*: 16 of September, 1614. Misc. VI, 105.

55. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 17. By yours of the 2/12 of this month, I learned of your intencion to travel to England. I will send you, at the first opportunity, that which you desire from His Highness, which will show His Majesty in what esteem and affection you are held by His Highness. I hope to follow you shortly to England. I am enclosing letters to Viscount Lisle and the Baron de Naye, my chief friends excepting Monsieur Winwood who stands above all others. I am leaving them open for you to read, and afterwards remit personally or by Monsieur de Waldegrave. Give my respects to Monsieur Winwood and to the Murrays, one of whom was with the late Prince, and the other is with his brother.

I hope that you will be back before winter, and that we shall be returning at the same time from this place, where we are waiting to know what the Archdukes have to say about the offer made by His Highness, on leaving Stuttgart, that he would get into touch with their ministers during his stay here, about the differences which are outstanding between us. We shall be visited here by the Duke of Lorraine and his brother, Monsieur de Vaudémont, Archduke Leopold, the Swiss cantons and other neighbours. They all oppose this proposed alienation, not least our subjects here, who yesterday, with an open display of weapons, gave His Highness such a great reception that I doubt whether the Burgundians could do as much for the Archdukes if the latter were to come here. Montbéliard.

P.S. I enclose His Highness's letter to His Majesty with a copy.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. XII*, 49.

56. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 17. Because of my attendance on the Queen, I am often late in hearing of events here. 'The Queen hath bin much troubled with paines in her legs and feet ... There is much expectation that my Lord Knowles shall bee Master of the Wardes, and the Chancellorship of the Dutchy is between Sir Thomas Lakes, Sir Roger Wilbrahame and Mr Dechone.' Please deliver the enclosed to Madame de Dompnet. London.

1 p. *Holograph. XXIX*, 75.

57. MATTHEW LISTER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 17] This Saturday night. I have been asked by my Lady to express her deepest gratitude to you for the kindness you showed her. She was more sorry to leave you and your wife than anyone else. She received a letter this morning from Lord Lisle, which referred to a rumour that Lord Knollys would be appointed Master of the Wards, and that a match was being arranged between Sir Robert Sidney and Mr Watson's daughter.* 'But this to your self for it is not yett assured. There is money enough, but that is all as I take it.' Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed*: 19 of September, 1614. Misc. VI, 107.

* But Sidney made a secret marriage elsewhere and broke with the Watsons, to their anger: see G.E.C., *The Complete Peerage*, vii. 55, and H.M.C. 77: *De L'Isle V, 1611-1626* (1962), p.300.

58. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 19. By order of His Majesty [of England] my Lord Ambassador had an audience with the Queen and King, in which he urged common action between the two countries in the defence of their allies against Spain; asked how far the Queen was ready to join with England to this end; and intimated to her that His Majesty might take other measures in the absence of collaboration on her part. The Queen had delayed this audience until she had heard from Monsieur de Refuge, and the answer she returned to my Lord Ambassador was as follows: that France was as concerned as England to oppose the actions of Spain; that she would urge the Spaniards to agree to a suspension of hostilities and the restitution of the towns occupied by them; and that letters from Monsieur de Refuge indicated a willingness on the part of the Archduke to reach an agreement on these issues, if the United Provinces reciprocated by restoring the town of Juliers. This was the gist of the Queen's answer, but she went on to accuse the States General of having caused the trouble by their innovations in Juliers. My Lord Ambassador went out of his way to defend them, and also requested that nothing should be done by France to weaken the military strength of the Duke of Savoy, more than half of whose army was French, in case the Spaniards should transfer some of their troops from Italy to the Low Countries. To this the queen replied that it was Rambouillet's mission to persuade the Governor of Milan, as well as the Duke of Savoy, to disarm.

The Prince of Condé returned to Paris today, but the Queen prohibited the nobility from going to meet him outside the city. The Spanish Ambassador has gone to take the waters at Forges, but it is thought that he has done this to avoid meeting the Prince and being subjected to criticism of the latest Spanish activities. The ceremony of the King's coming of age in the Parlement has been postponed, and there is still no news as to where and when the Estates General are to meet.

The French Agent in Turin has been back at the request of the Duke of Savoy to entreat the Queen not to recall any of the French who are serving in his army. The Huguenot deputies are awaiting an answer to their demand that their Assembly should be held elsewhere than in Grenoble.

The Nuncio has been fulminating against the decree given by the Parlement three or months ago in connection with Suarez's book, 'having gone so farre as to require that the Parlement should be forbidden to meddle anie more hereafter in anie matter concerning the Jesuitts, whereby he doth more and more provoke the worlds hatred against him and that pestilent crewe.' Paris. 2½ pp. V, 130.

59. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September [20/30]. Our misfortune is the bad faith of our enemies who had promised Monsieur Wotton not to attempt anything, if we too refrained from doing so. He put a stop to our resolutions, but despite that Spinola invaded the disputed countries. Monsieur de Refuge proposes a general suspension of hostilities, which would be agreed to with some difficulty in my opinion, since it is what Spinola asks for, and has need of, to consolidate his success. The two generals are now treating with one another. Spinola insists on the Truce, but Prince Maurice, on the other hand, wishes to limit it to the month of May and make it only applicable to those places not yet occupied, since he prefers to bring about a provisional partition of territory between the Princes Possessioners. Each of them would retire to, and exchange, their respective share and

residence every four months, while administering justice and public affairs jointly. We are awaiting the reply of Spinola on this point, because if Juliers was the reason for his action it would cease to be so by this proposal, and both armies could withdraw. Monsieur de Maurier was sent by Monsieur de Refuge, and an Italian gentleman by Mr Wotton, to the two commanders and the two Princes Possessioners to learn their intentions. His Excellency, however, has dispatched some cavalry to secure the county of the Marck. We shall see within a few days whether our opponents have a more ambitious project than merely supporting Neuburg's claims to the exclusion of Brandenburg. I have burnt the memorandum you sent me, as you wished me to do, and can make good use of its contents, for I believe that they can serve our purpose, and, in particular, the King of England's indignation at Spinola's invasion. In my next letter I will send you a cipher and perhaps some information about our trade. The West Indian Company has been definitely agreed upon here. The Hague. 2 pp. *French*. I, 84.

60. MATTHEW LISTER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 20] This Tuesday night. I have received your letter with the one enclosed from Mme Canpigny to my Lady. I cannot with any certainty tell you when my Lady will travel to Brussels, for at the moment she is indisposed and is thinking of returning to England. However, she may come to Brussels next Thursday and stay with you. 'If you will lett her cooke make her owne diet she willbe doibly beholding unto you, for otherways she can not be with you seing she doth still continew the spa waters and spa diet.' A word of assurance on this point before Thursday would help matters. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 20 of September, 1614. Misc. VI, 109.

61. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 20] Our friend from Bruges is surprised not to have heard something of the Colonel. In his opinion, it is expedient that fresh letters should be procured from His Majesty, since the last ones are too old to be of any value. After a further interview with him, I will send word to the Colonel.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Endorsed*: 20 of September, 1614. XXXVIII, 11.

62. GABRIEL COLFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1613 [*recte* 1614], September 21. In reply to yours of 21 August, I have bought the book for you and will bring it with me when I return as I hope to do shortly. If you wish me to purchase other books or any other thing which you need here, I would be grateful if you would send me word, and I shall regard it a favour to carry out your instructions.

I sent you a copy of the definitive sentence in our case here, but we cannot as yet completely clear up the business in the Contador's office owing to some small last-minute difficulties. I have no doubt that all will end well, and Roelans has promised to expedite matters. 'About the midst of October the Indies flete is expected and by then I hope all our papers will be readie, and we have also hope that my lord Ambassador, Sir John Digbie, will be here about that tyme, which will help much for our good dispatche.' We hope here that there will be a satisfactory solution to the problem of Juliers and to the difficulties caused in Italy by the Duke of Savoy, which are putting the Spanish Court to considerable expense. Count Octavio has just left for Flanders with bills for 600,000 ducats.

In Barbary the port of Mamora has been strongly fortified by the Spaniards. 'There came great troupes of Moores downe upon them to make resistance, but by reason of the great number of men that went daylie from Spaine thether, they were driven backe and many taken and slayne. From hence went the Duke of Maqueda and many other noblemen with him at their owne charges. Mr Stone is now at the Scuriall with Mr Finett to deliver the present, sent by our Kinge to this Kinge, which was done on Wednesdaie last wherat I was present. It was very well performed, and gratefullie received by the King. All the company that came with it are ther royallie enterteyned and feasted by the Kinge and attend their dispatche to returne.'

1 p. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 21 of September, 1614. Misc. VI, 111.

63. ROBERT GARSSET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 22. A request to forward the enclosed to Mistress Brooksbeve, and to persuade an old debtor, Bartholomew Lamer, to pay the money he owes the writer. London.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. *Seals*. Misc. VI, 112.

64. DECLARATION

1614, [September 22/] October 2. His Excellency [Spinola] declares that he will regard the town of Soest as neutral and refrain from placing any troops in it under any pretext whatsoever, on condition that Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Brandenburg issue a similar declaration and withdraw any soldiers they have sent there. From the camp at Wesel.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Copy*. *French*. *Signed*: Ambrosio Spinola. *Countersigned*: F. de Fritema. Misc. VI, 119.

65. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 24. I told you in my letter of the 19th of the Prince of Condé's arrival and his not unfriendly reception by the King and Queen. Attempts are being made to separate him from his associates, so that the most prominent and feared amongst them may be individually dealt with. It is regretted that the Duke of Bouillon is not here to give the Prince some sound advice, but he is not expected for the next ten or twelve days, and tomorrow the Duchess, his wife, leaves for Lorraine.

Last Thursday the King was carried to the Parlement, where the ceremony of his coming of age was solemnly held. Because of the absence of some of the nobility and disputes about precedence, he was attended by fewer notables than was appropriate for the occasion; however, those who escorted him were very richly apparelled. The quarrels over precedence arose in the first place between the Cardinals and the ecclesiastical peers, and the Queen saw fit to award priority to the Cardinals. There was wrangling too between the Knights of the Order and the governors of the chief towns, who refused to march behind the Knights in the procession and stayed at home instead. A similar conflict erupted between the Duke of Epernon and the Chancellor, and although all men agreed that precedence should go to the latter, the Duke was influential enough to override all opposition, 'such is the powerfull authoritie and tyrannicall humor of that man', and to assume greater importance than he had a claim to in the ceremony. As to what happened in the Parlement, I learn that 'after the King had by word of mouth declared the cause of his coming thither, which was to lett them knowe that having nowe attained the yeares of his majoritie,

which by the lawes of the kingdome did authorise him to take the government of the same into his hands (which the Queene Regent by a former speech had resigned unto him), he nowe declared himself capable for the same and that he tooke it upon him. But withall declared, after he had thancked the Queene for her good administration during the tyme of his minoritie, that he would have her to be the cheife of his councill, commanding all men of what degree soever to obey and respect her in that qualitie. Then was the Patent read where these things were more and large explained, wherein also was a declaration contained concerning fower speciall points: whereof three were for the confirmation of the Edicts for those of the Religion, against swearing and against duels; and the last was to prohibitt all those that had pentions of the King to take anie other pention or to keepe intelligence by letters with anie forayne Prince.' There followed three orations delivered respectively by the Chancellor, the First President and the King's Advocate. The latter certainly enhanced his reputation as the most accomplished orator in this Parlemtent, but the President, on the other hand, earned more criticism than approbation by his indiscreet reference to the Prince of Condé (who was present) as having been a rebel in the late disturbances along with his friends. One result of this ceremony is that people are beginning to speak with more certainty of the imminent convening of the Estates General in Paris.

The Huguenot deputies have again been told unequivocally that their Assembly is to meet in Grenoble and in no other town. They are now preparing to leave Paris, but it is feared that the Queen's obstinate attitude in so unimportant a matter will give rise to resentment. We are awaiting news of the Marquis de Rambouillet's negotiations in Italy, and there is confidence that matters will be settled satisfactorily. Paris.

P.S. I have reopened this packet to enclose a letter to you from Monsieur de Langeracke. Monsieur de Belin has arrived here as ambassador from the Elector of Brandenburg to solicit the King's assistance against the Spaniards in Juliers; he had his first audience yesterday. There is a quarrel between the Duke of Longueville and the Marshal d'Ancre over the opening of a gate at Amiens which the Marshal had caused to be permanently closed because of its proximity to the citadel 'towards the waye of the Low Countries'. A false rumour of a challenge between them has set the Court in an uproar. The Duke of Guise is trying to effect a reconciliation.

3 pp. V, 131.

66. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 24/October 4. The Governor of Milan who initiated the attack against the Duke of Savoy has withdrawn, and is engaged in attending to his own security by building a fort at Bourg near Vercelli, on this side of the frontier. He hopes it will hinder the Duke from making incursions into Milanese territory. It is reported that both sides are observing a truce at the entreaty of the Swiss envoys who, failing to patch up an agreement between them, have returned home protesting that the Swiss will remain neutral in view of their friendship with both parties. In the meantime, both armies are expanding, the French swelling the ranks of the Duke's forces, and the Neapolitans and landsknechts joining the Spanish army. There appears to be little room left for a compromise, for the Spaniards talk loudly of replacing the Duke by his son on the grounds that his deposition is indispensable for the peace of Italy. 'This is not the voice of the piazza onely but of this Spanish ambassador in Colledge who signified so much of his masters resolution to this

Prince and desired this state not to be ombragious in that his purpose was not to increase dominion but to give to the sonne what he did take from the father.'

The Count de la Scaglia has arrived to take up his post as resident ambassador for Savoy. The Marquis d'Orfè is thinking of proceeding to Rome and other Italian Courts to further his mission. Today's letters from Genoa refer to a dispute between the Viceroy of Sicily and Prince Philibert on a matter of jurisdiction, following upon a quarrel involving some Florentines and Spaniards on board the Admiral's galley lying in the port of Messina. Both claim to have authority to punish those guilty of the disturbance.

I have been asked to write a letter of recommendation for Count Ludovico Montecocoli a Modenese who is residing in your Court there, and who wishes to visit England before returning to Italy. I know practically nothing of him, and have advised the person making this request to approach you as one who is more acquainted with him than I. If he is deserving, I would be glad if you would recommend him to some at our Court, 'the rather for that Don Luiggi d'Este and all the Modonesi that accompanied him speake very much good of the entertainment they found, by which I see they are a thankfull generation'. Venice.

P.S. I am prolonging my stay in order to see the affairs of these parts settled to some extent before my departure. You will find Mr Wake very ready to take up and continue my correspondence with you, both for your satisfaction and for the good of His Majesty's service, since there is a close association between events here and where you are.

2 pp. *Postscript in Carleton's hand.* XV, 67.

67. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 26. When I left London, John Brownloe asked me to take certain articles along for you, including a hat case, which I am now sending together with a letter addressed to you. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 102.

68. NICOLAS DE REBBE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, September 26] I sent you word recently by Signor Biondi. I was in England at the end of July,* and met *Sir Alexander* who gave me sealed letters to the Grand Capitaine [Prince Maurice] here, as well as other patents of safe conduct. He was pleased to see me, and for reasons of state it was considered convenient that I should return with Sir Henry Wotton. The enclosed papers will furnish you with an explanation for the disablement of your friend. There are secret reasons for acting in this manner. Upon my arrival in England, I found that the opponènt of the *Alastores* was dead. I had a few words with the President of the bench, who was glad to see me.

Yesterday I supped with Sir Henry Wotton who left this morning for Utrecht. As for that person, *Sieur Nicolas de Rebbe*, of whom you have heard, he assured me that he was out of all danger, although he is under arrest, as you may have learned. Recommend me to *Alexander* and to him who presides; and at all times, when you write here to Monsieur Wotton, always mention my name and recommend me and my business to him. He does not yet know me very well. The captaine of the N fort appears to have taken a liking to me, and is willing

* For de Rebbe's letters to Sir Ralph Winwood and James I during his stay in England, see *Cal. S. P. Dom. 1611-18*, pp. 250, 264. A letter from him to Trumbull of [26 January/] 5 February 1614, signed as David Ancel, was inadvertently omitted from Volume IV. It is at Misc. VI, 12.

to show it since he has privately received instructions from me which he finds acceptable. I know he will do it if Wotton, by your suggestion, is persuaded to put in a good word for me.

Donat Anel keeps on writing. *Alexander* has also found his schemes to be striking and impressive. He would very much like to meet you some time. In the meanwhile, I would ask you to write to me by this or some other messenger. I have a room here at the house of Art van Steenberghe *a l'enseigne de Bruxelles op de spaye aen d'oost seyde*. Your friend would not be displeased if you showed these papers to some of your friends. There are others scattered throughout Brussels. If Guislain visits you, welcome him and have a talk with him. It is a strange business that the letters he had have never reached me. It would be unwise to mention this or to offend him. It suits me to have him in my house.

The Captain and *Alexander* are of great assistance to me in this political manoeuvre that I am engaged in. There are certain important papers which I do not think I could obtain otherwise, and this manoeuvre is being practised for other weighty considerations. I do not think I shall ever find myself in the town of the master of Wolletius.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Signed: Pierre Gail. Endorsed: 26 of September, 1614. From Monsieur de Rebbe. Misc. VI, 115.*

69. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 27, O.S. I have received the enclosed from your servant Jeremy, who is anxious that you should have it without delay. I attach also a communication from a good friend of mine, which will give you the latest news. I would ask you to return it at your convenience and not to divulge my friend's name. Vlushing.

P.S. Yesterday Mr Murrey, 'the littell Scotshpost', passed this way with the King's letters for Sir Henry Wotton, His Excellency, Monsieur Barnfeild and others. 'Wce speake of nothing soe muche in Englande as of wars, but I beleave nothing les; yeet is his Majesty resolute that the Spanish armye must quite Clevelande; but what will come theirot time and his Majestys constancye to that point must showe.'

1 p. *Holograph. XL, 47.*

70. SIR STEPHEN LE SIEUR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 28. My silence since my last letter of the 12th of this month can be accounted for by the fact that I have been in Hampshire and that the breast complaint from which my wife is suffering has worsened so much that my contacts have been limited to physicians and surgeons. There is little to tell you except that I had an audience with His Majesty which led to nothing. It seemed at the time that he was desirous that I should be his resident ambassador at the Hague, but it is more than likely that those who are working hard to obtain that post for Sir Dudley Carleton will eventually succeed, and that Sir Henry Wotton will return to his old post in Venice. If I were to be nominated to that post I would serve the King with all diligence, but since I find such opposition I propose to resign myself to a quiet life in the countryside. But I will never forget your kindness to me, and would much appreciate any letters from you which should be directed to Mr Wardour's house which is next to the Lord Chancellor's residence. From there they can be sent to me at

Chiswick some six miles away a little beyond Putney, where I shall remain this winter on account of my wife's indisposition. London.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. VI. 116.

71. PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 28. Your last letter reached me here where the assembly of the Princes and states of the Union is taking place. The matters which the assembly was convened to discuss have been successfully dealt with. As for the alliances with the States General and the Swiss Protestant cantons, these too were ratified once again.

Duke Wolfgang William passed by Frankfort and Mayence in haste on his way to the Duchy of Neuburg. His father was buried on the 25th with little funeral ceremony. The Emperor is still getting ready to go to Vienna, where there is apparent disgust with those counsellors who advised the arming of Spinola and the seizure of Aix, Mülheim and Wesel, and a greater inclination to commend our behaviour. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 205.

72. JARMAN MARSHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 29. I have received your letter of 21 September, together with that enclosed for Mr Potter, but he has left London for the country and I cannot as yet contact him. Before his departure he left in my care a trunk containing a gown and some other things for Lady Parham, and I shall bring it over when I return shortly. I shall remain here for two or three days to see if I can get some of your money paid. I am a little optimistic about this since I have been invited by Mr Bingley to call on him tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, and I know that money has been paid into the Exchequer today. I sent you word last Saturday via Zeeland that I had already collected £200, to which must be added the £100 obtained by Mr More before my arrival in England. Out of this sum there has been paid £38 16s 4d to Mr de Quester and £52 10s to Mr Ralph Freeman. The remainder of your debts will be discharged out of the next moneys received. I beg you to excuse me for not having notified you sooner of my arrival here, but the post that week crossed from Dover to Dunkirk on Saturday and I from Calais to Dover on Sunday, so that I missed him. However, immediately upon arriving in London at nine o'clock on Monday morning I delivered your packet to Mr Secretary. The Earl of Southampton came to London today, and I called on him to see whether I could be of service or forward a letter from him to you. He was expected by the King at Hampton Court without delay, but hopes to write to you tomorrow when the King returns to Whitehall. Mr More went with Mr Secretary to Hampton Court and is still there. I have received from Mr Francis Segar the £3 that you lent to his cousin, and £2 from Mr Ralph Minors. 'Here is a spech that my Lord Deboty [Deputy] of Ireland is dead, and otheres saie that he hath a desease that the dockters could not cure with out he would be opened, and rether then he would put it to the hassard of his life consented to put his life in to the handes of the dockters; soe he was opened and since that time he hath bene heled and very well, and whethere that he be dead or alive I can not saie for a sarten, but as the commond spech goeth that he is dead.' I have not yet been down to Kent, and am reluctant to go in case money comes into the Exchequer and I be not present to receive some for you. But I hear that everybody is well there, and I will pay a visit as soon as possible. London.

P.S. Sir John Digby is to leave for Spain on Saturday, and his wife has already gone ahead of him.

2 pp. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 117.

73. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE EARL OF SOMERSET

1614, September 29. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.i, ff. 159-61.

5 pp. Min. II, 59.

74. WILLIAM SYMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, September 29. There is a certain Richard Mainwaring residing in Brussels and exercising the craft of working and drawing gold and silver wire. He is a former apprentice of mine who left my service unlawfully, although by the terms of his indenture he still had three and a half years to complete his apprenticeship. This is not only harmful to my interests but prejudicial to that particular craft in England, in that it has not been practised in Flanders which has hitherto imported its wire from this country. There is also the matter of his religion. I have been credibly informed that he has become a Catholic and, to make matters worse, is using his best endeavours to persuade other apprentices in the trade to emulate him and leave their masters to cross to Flanders. I would ask you to make every effort to see that he is sent back to England to serve me for the remaining years of his apprenticeship. From Gutter Lane in London.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. VI, 118.

75. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 1. I thank you for your letter of 20 September, and for the book which you sent me at my request. The situation here is quiet, in anticipation of the meeting of the Estates General on the 20th of this month. 'For want of a lodging large enough for so manie Deputies (whereof the number cannott be lesse then 12 or 1300), there are three Halles preparing in three severall parts of the towne; to witt, one in the Buishopp of Paris his house called l'Evesche, for the clerge neere unto Our Lady Church; an other in l'hostel de Bourbon neere the Louvre, and the third in the cloyster of the Augustins for the Tiers Estat. It is much against the Princes and manie other mens desire that the place of this assemblee was appointed in this towne; but such hath ben the Queenes pleasure and order.' The Duke of Nevers is expected here today, but the Duke of Bouillon's arrival is uncertain. The Queen has made it abundantly clear that she will neither entreat nor coax him to come, since he refused to accept an invitation conveyed by a gentleman from her to him for that purpose.

Public interest is mainly centred on Spanish activities in the Low Countries and Italy, and it is felt that a truce at this moment would be more injurious than advantageous to the United Provinces unless it were accompanied by the mutual restoration of all occupied places. But no decision will be taken here until news is received from Monsieur de Refuge, and Monsieur de Belin, the Elector of Brandenburg's envoy, has been given a cool reception.

From Italy we hear that the Duke of Savoy has had some military successes, capturing a few small towns in Milanese territory and defeating a Spanish force of two to three thousand men. This is likely to annoy the government here, particularly as the Marquis of Rambouillet has been instructed to warn the

Duke that unless he agrees to disarm (as the Governor of Milan will be asked to do), France will collaborate with Spain to impose that obligation upon him.

I am sending you a copy of the King's Declaration made at his coming of age ceremony for the confirmation of certain old edicts and the publication of new ones. Paris.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. V, 132.

76. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October [3/] 13. We are waiting to hear what the ambassadors of France and England may have negotiated to some effect with Marquis Spinola. The United Princes who met at Heilbron have taken leave of one another, but I know nothing of the results of their conference.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* VIII, 92.

77. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 4. When I reached Hampton Court on Michaelmas Day, the King questioned me closely about the situation in those countries which I had visited. He was much disquieted by what had happened at Wesel, and I told him truthfully 'how that not only Count Mor[ice] but all the rest of that party affirmed confidently that Wesell should never have been in danger of loosinge, if they had been suffred to have taken such course as they thought fitt; but his Ambassador, Sir H. Wotton, did so violently withstand their comminge into the field and so vehemently protest against it, and withall gave them such assurances that it should not bee attempted, that hee forced them to stay so longe that before the army could come to relieve it, the towne was lost, to the great discontent of all those which in those partes profess our religion.' I added that, in their view, this was the worst blow that had been inflicted on their cause for many years; neither did I conceal that his own subjects were incensed that the loss of Wesel could be entirely attributed to his own ambassador, and that this, in its turn, reflected adversely upon him. His Majesty was highly disconcerted and repudiated the indiscretion of his ambassador, saying that he would have gone to war to save Wesel. In conclusion he told me 'how the Ambassadors of Spayne and of the Archdukes doe now againe assure him that if Juliers may either be left in the state it was before this sommer, or sequestred into the handes of some Prince newtrall according to the first proposition, they will presently redeliver Wesell and all the rest of the townes taken by them, the States doinge the lyke and withdraw their army out of those partes.' I could not refrain from saying that I feared they meant to deceive him, since they were erecting a fort to tighten their grip on the town. To this His Majesty replied that if they did not perform their promise, he would enter into the war. I gather that some people here are apprehensive of the course of events, but the majority are indifferent.

P.S. Please see that my letters are conveyed to Sir John Ratcliffe and Lady Parham.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXVII, 8.

78. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October [4/] 14. I have sent your statement to the person you know [Prince Maurice] for it seems to me to be of great importance at this period of our negotiations, because if the King of Spain had found himself relieved of the distrust and armed strength of the Duke of Savoy, there was a danger

that he would have subjected us to harsher conditions, or, indeed, fetched down his forces from Milan and disposed them along our frontiers, and so, without committing a breach of the peace, kept us in constant fear and in extended order. It also helps us to see clearly the sentiment that is actuating those who have assumed the direction of affairs at the Court of France, and who are striving—contrary to their best and oldest maxims—to compose those differences which can create difficulties for the King of Spain or cut across his schemes. I do not understand how anyone can tax you with the loss of Wesel or the success of Spinola. The truth is that you were the first to inform us of his projects, which we could have frustrated easily if we had acted promptly on your advice. Instead of complaining about you, we have real cause to thank you for your information which we found to be absolutely correct. Our people complain that Monsieur Wotton, because of his implicit belief in the promises of the Archdukes, was responsible for the belatedness of His Excellency in bringing his army into the field. They are convinced here that Spinola would never have attempted anything or, at least, would have had no success, especially as our army has always been considered the stronger, and our people readier to meet any attack than he to jeopardise the Truce. Providentially the Marquis's success has been limited to Wesel by his own imprudence, and you have been freed from this false charge. Our people will negotiate with care and an eye to their own security. A provisional agreement between the Princes Possessioners should be reached, if possible; following that, the ambassadors will discuss its final form. But as a preliminary, there is talk of withdrawing the armies and restoring the places which have been occupied. I am not sure that the Marquis will, at a pinch, agree to this. If he does, I can only assume that he is not in a position to commit an open breach, and that he is relying on underhand means. However, all things seem to be making for an agreement, since Neuburg does nothing except by Spinola's order, and has signified his willingness to come to terms. The Princes of the Union have ratified the alliance which the Elector Palatine made with this republic some two years or so ago. The Emperor will be offended by it and the Catholic League will take alarm. It would have carried more weight if it had not been delayed so long. As for France, here one discusses with misgivings the behaviour of the Estates General, but the arrival of the Prince of Condé at the Court will change the complexion of affairs. There will be uneasiness if he does not assume complete control over the Government and, at least, put an end to the harm done by those who are in the service of Spain. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 85.

79. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 5. I hope that by this time you will have received my friend's letter containing the latest news of the two armies. 'From our armye even nowe heare is arrived a gentelman who goeth in hast with letters from Sir Henry Wotton to his Majesty our master ... This gentelman telleth me by word of mouthe that their is verye good apparence that yf wee will be faythful among our selves and keepe the advantages wee have, wee are lyke to carye awaye the bucklers of this bickering.' Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 48.

80. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 6. The main purpose of these few lines is 'to entreate you, with as much speed as conveniently you can, to send a testificat under your hand

what you have don towards the late deceased Dr Carrier touching his sommons to return heather to his Majesties obedience, which Mr Attorney requireth of a freind of myn to whom his Majestic hath given that Doctors confiscation.' Whitehalle.

½ p. XXXII, 60.

81. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 7. I am happy to learn that you have received the packet addressed to Secretary Winwood, for it contained important letters from His Highness to the King of Great Britain. I am sending you a further despatch for His Majesty, as well as two other packets from Monsieur de Ste. Catherine and one from Mademoiselle Apsley. Monsieur Dathenes is so gravely ill that prayers are being said for him by the church. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French*. XXXI, 12.

82. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 8. We have good hopes that very shortly both Mr Dickenson and you will be paid by the Exchequer, 'not only for the 9 moneths past for which you have orders signed, but for the 3 moneths allso now runing, and your fee in like manner, though it be but to entangle our reckonings and sett straitte their bookes.' The matter of your extraordinary expenses has not been solved since it involves a substantial amount of money. 'But for all this it shall not so fall to the ground. For the purpos you make shew to have in your last dispatch, to crave leave of returning in case your pay cannot be amended, lett me give you this trew advertissment, that yf you do so, you will be taken at your word.' Whitehalle.

1 p. XXXII, 61.

83. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614] October 9. I have sent your letter to the Lord Chamberlain who is with His Majesty at Royston. 'Hereafter I pray yow, though still I doe wish you to continue to write to him, yet omit not to let me know what in your judgment yow hold convenient I should know for the good of his Majestys service.'

We have here an ambassador from the Elector of Brandenburg accompanied by a gentleman sent from his son, the Marquis. 'Theyr errand is to demand ayde of his Majesty for the recovery of Weesell and of the townes taken by the Marquis Spinola, upon the assurance which both the Spanishe Ambassador and Boisshot have given that, if the States will render Juliers, the Marquis shall render all the townes he hath taken, retyre his army out of thoase countryes, and leave all things in the state hee fownd them. His Majesty is perswaded that certaynly wee shall have a peace, and that all differences now in question wilbee accommodated. But if Spinola shall not performe what thoase Ambassadors have undertaken in his name, but still shall lodge in Cleevland, which by the forts he doth build is to bee doubted, I cannot but beeleve that his Majesty wilbee sensible both of his owne honor and of the safetie of his frends.'

Sir John Digby has gone with his wife and family to Plymouth where he will take ship for San Sebastian. Whithall.

P.S. Following upon the death of Sir Edward Phillips, Sir Julius Caesar has become Master of the Rolls, and his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer is being filled by Sir Fulke Greville.

1½ pp. XLVII, 95.

84. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 10. Expressing his gratitude for the kindness and courtesy shown by Trumbull to his wife during her stay in Brussels. Utrecht.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXII, 81.

85. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 11. We have met to negotiate a settlement at Santen, which Marquis Spinola placed at our disposal after withdrawing the garrison on condition that if we failed to reach an agreement, the town would be returned to his possession. It is a place 'more famous for the ancient Roman name of Castra Vetera then for anie moderne commoditie that I see in it.' One week has already passed in 'propositions, replyes, rejoynders, allees and venues to the Princes of eache side whoe are equally distant, complementall intervisitations and preparatorie conferences.' The cardinal problem is to find an equal partition of the disputed provinces for the two Princes, even provisionally, for nobody can see further than that at the moment. As compared with Cleves, Marck and Ravensteyn, Juliers, Berg and Ravenspurge are found to be unequal, for Juliers possesses more fortified places and more houses for the residence of the Princes. The other difficulty is whether the partition shall be absolute or alternative.

'It is layde to your chardge and myne that we lost Wesel by intertayninge the States with assurance that the Archedukes did promise to dessist from proceedings with their armie for some fowre or five dayes; which I remember indeed you wrote me (though with noe assurance to truste upon it). And soe I delivered it out of your letter. But the Marquis Spinola and Monsieur Pechius (whoc affirmeth that all thinges did passe through his hande) doe constantly denye that the Archedukes did ever promise anye suche thinge. I praic Sir out of your owne memorye, tell me the truthe of it.' Santen.

1 p. XLIX, 71.

86. NEWS FROM REES

1614, October [11/] 21. A few days ago the deputies of the Duke of Neuburg received further particulars from the Prince of Brandenburg, and today they have returned with their answer. So that there is no further difficulty now unless the Duke of Neuburg declares that he cannot yet agree to an alternative residence or demands the restoration of the House called Monjan (which the Prince of Brandenburg has given to Colonel Ketler), or raises other difficulties regarding the churchmen. It is believed that if nothing else intervenes, the question could be settled in eight or ten days. Otherwise, it is assumed here that the Duke of Neuburg will insist upon the provisional withdrawal of the armies and the further ventilation of the matter at the Hague. This, so runs the opinion here, would prove disadvantageous to the Prince of Brandenburg, and Monsieur de Refuge would find himself in the position of having to spend the winter at the Hague. This afternoon our deputies went to see the ambassadors to discuss how this understanding could be expedited. Last Saturday, the deputies of the Elector of Cologne visited ours, but since the visit has not been

returned the Stadholder Rentsincke put forward a complaint about it today, adding that our deputies had shown much coldness towards him and his colleagues; and that if his Prince, the Elector of Cologne, was not admitted to the treaty, he would join the Catholic League of which he was not yet a member. Rentsincke also said that the Elector had sent him letters which he would present to his Excellency. Our deputies returned the visit this afternoon in order to probe their intentions more deeply.

The day before yesterday, there arrived here a Count Scanfernese bringing letters of credence from the Duke of Savoy, who desires to make a firm alliance with our state and offers one of his maritime towns as security for it. The Duke complains that on 6 August last the Spaniards invaded some of his lands and burnt two towns with their castles. To show his resentment and his readiness to proceed with arms against the Spaniards, he has returned the Order of the Golden Fleece to the King of Spain, and peremptorily ordered the Spanish Ambassador to leave Savoy. The Venetians have also offered him assistance. I fancy that the King of England might have something to say about all this, for when his Excellency yesterday summoned the ambassadors of France and Spain and held a special review of his army in their honour, Monsieur Wotton arranged to leave Xanten early in the morning to call on the Savoyard in this town of Rees, and they had a conversation before the other ambassadors arrived. 'Au camp de Rhees, le 21 d'Octobre apres minuict, 1614.'

1½ pp. *Copy. French. Misc. VI, 123.*

87. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 13. I was prevented from writing to you by the ordinary post because on the day he left Paris I accompanied my Lord Ambassador to meet the Earl and Countess of Arundel on their way to England from Italy, to take possession of what they have inherited from the Earl of Northampton. They have been lodged in the Ambassador's house, but unfortunately Lady Edmondess has been taken ill and is confined to her bed. Mistress Anne, who deputized for her in waiting upon the Countess, is now herself indisposed. The Earl and Countess will have the honour of kissing the hands of the King and Queen here, but there has been some difficulty in arranging the ceremony 'which was made at Court to allowe my Lady a tabouret, which is a lowe stoole that is allowed to Princesses and Duchesses onely to sitt on before the Queene', but in view of the status of my Lady, any objections will soon be waived.

In conformity with repeated instructions from His Majesty my Lord Ambassador is still pressing the Queen and ministers here to act in the matter of Juliers, particularly as the Spaniards are taking advantage of delays, and of their own evasions, to fortify Wesel and consolidate their occupation. He has pointed out that the Catholics in Germany were becoming so arrogant as to threaten to depose the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Brandenburg from their Electorships, which they would not venture to do were it not for Spinola's successes, and the hopes they have of being assisted by the Spanish forces beyond the Alps. And he has also expostulated against the peremptory instructions for the disarming of the Duke of Savoy's army which have been sent to the French envoy, the Marquis de Rambouillet. He was met with the answer that a similar demand has been made regarding the forces of the governor of Milan, but the fact is that the latter is still increasing his army with new levies and has constructed two new forts, one called Borgo near Vercelli and the other Anon not far from Novarre. The Duke of Savoy has also become exasperated by the ban which the Emperor has published against him. Here many people

are scandalized by the fact that the French envoy in Switzerland has approached the canton of Berne for a free passage for companies of horse raised by the Spaniards in Burgundy. The Spanish Ambassador is exerting himself to disprove the Duke of Savoy's allegation that the King of Spain is entertaining a more ambitious plan than a mere war against Savoy; he maintains that the Spanish object is to force Savoy to disarm, and that once that is done the Spanish army will likewise disband. Monsieur de Villeroy is inclined to believe this.

An official fast and solemn procession are to be held here this week, prior to the assembling of the Estates General. 'Some notable good perhaps might be expected thereof, if it were not held where it is and compounded as it is.'

The Duke of Nevers, Rohan and Sully have been well received by the King, but a violent quarrel broke out between the coachmen and lackeys of the Dukes of Nevers and Guise as to the stationing of their masters' coaches in the courtyard of the Louvre. There is no likelihood that the Duke of Sully will be restored to his former offices, and an intrigue to keep the Duke of Bouillon away, by suggesting that he would be in physical danger here, has miscarried. By the mediation of Monsieur du Plessis and some ministers at Saumur, the controversy between Monsieur du Moulin and Monsieur Tilenus has been ended.

Monsieur de la Grange wishes to remind you of your promise to send him a copy of the judgment delivered at Malines against the Jesuits of Liège. I would be grateful for the remedy against the stone which you have kindly offered me. Paris.

3 pp. V, 133.

88. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October [13/] 23. Acknowledging the receipt of his letter and of the book sent to him by Trumbull as a gift. Cologne.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French. Signed: Pistorius.* IX, 78.

89. SIR CHRISTOPHER PARKINS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 14. The bearer of this letter, John Morrison, presented a petition to the King that his Majesty should direct you to further his suit in the Archduke's court. After perusing the petition, the King ordered me to write to you to that effect, and I do so now. Morrison himself will supply you with all the details relating to this suit. Channon Row.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. VI, 120.

90. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 14/24. The extraordinary courier, who had been overtaken and outdistanced by the ordinary post, finally found me at Padua the morning after my arrival. He brought me instructions for the prolongation of my stay in these parts. I will write to you as soon as I return to Venice. Padoua.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XV, 68.

91. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 14/24. I am sorry to have to inform you of the death of Monsieur Dathenes which took place last Sunday, the 9/19 of this month. His Highness the Elector Palatine has lost a good and capable servant, and I a dear friend.

The letter you wrote to him on the 7/17 is now in the hands of the Chancellor. His Highness would appreciate it if you would continue to send news from Brussels.

You have heard that the *United Princes* have had an *assemblee* in which they took a firm decision to deal with our enemies. The United Princes have sent the Count of Solms and Monsieur de Bubinghouse as their representatives at the conference which is to be convened to bring about a general pacification, in view of the readiness of the Kings of Great Britain and France to act as mediators. Heydelberg.

1½ pp. *French. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXI, 13.

92. JOHN SANDFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 14. On Tuesday 4 October I took my leave of my Lord Ambassador [Digby] and his wife, who went off to Weymouth to take ship for Spain. 'They are gone as yf they went to dwell and plant a colonie there with all their yong children.' On the following Thursday I almost lost my new Reverend Lord and master because of a 'varlett who having (without being perceved of any) found the way to my Lord Archbishops studie, suddainely came in upon hym, and by his rude and unreverent behaviour bewrayed some ill meaning towards hym; but that he was much daunted by my Lords bold fronting of hym, and in that, beyond his expectation, he found my Lord accompanied with his secretarie. His name is Worslope, a servant to Mr Thomas Sackvile. It is thought, not without good presumptions, that he is a disciple of the Jesuites prepared for some vile exploit.*

The matter which I wrote about concerning Dabridcourt proves to be a joke. Those who know him well say that he is dead; others think that he is engaged in the Duke of Newburg's wars. At any rate, he is not in England.

'Let me know your sonnes adge and what contric man he is, of Hamshire or otherwise, that I may trie my frinds in Magdalen Colledg at the next making of officers, for an election against the next yeare, if he be of a shire that is eligibile by statute.' Lambeth.

1p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 75.

93. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 16. I am returning the papers which you sent me by Mr Wake. The enclosed will acquaint you with such news as I have received lately from Rhees. I will only add that 'yesterdaye heare arrived from thence lykwise a messenger of Mr Secretaries whoe having been with Sir Henry Wotton retorneth back with letters unto his Majesty and to his master. He telleth me that on Thursdaye last, he that daye being dispatched from my Lord Ambassador, that the Embassadors of the 2 Kings and all the other embassadors and deputies of the Stats mett at Zanten, with purpose that daye to geve a finall determination for the removing of the 2 armies; but the opynion of the major sorte is that nothing theirof will be effected: for His Excellency prepareth him selfe to take upp his lodging their for the winter. Besydes, he hath measuered out a pcece of grounde, which lyeth on the other syde of the river, right before the sayed towne of Rhees, wheare he entendeth to builde a royall fort, and will lodge upon the place him selfe untill it be finished. Wee begin to speake of the breache of the tretey, and the best patriotts wish it; theye fearing nowe nothing more then to be compelled by the artifices of the contrarye party (whearin theye have

* See also no. 106 below and Volume IV, pp. 512-13.

a verye ill opynion of the Queene Regents power and authority) to accept of disadvantageous and dishonorable conditions.' There is no news from England except that the King remains constant to his resolution as regards this business. 'So as yf the tooe muche pollicye of the Stats doe not deseave us and them selves allsoe, their is good hope that wee shall see him eare longe to unsheath his sword against the prowde Spaniard.' Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 49.

94. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 19/29. I thank you for your letter of the 8th, but have little news to give you in exchange. Last Monday the Estates General was inaugurated by the King, but I do not know the particulars except that there were speeches by the Chancellor and the deputies of the three orders, and a certain amount of quarrelling over seating arrangements which is inevitable when so many Princes and members of the aristocracy are present.

The procession organized the day before the Assembly, for the success of the deliberations, was attended by the King accompanied by State and Church dignitaries and members of the Parlement and University, but even this solemn event was not immune from disputes over precedence. However, 'that which maketh honest men to dispaire of anie good successe of this Assemblée, beside the partialitie already used in the choice of the place and of the Deputies, is that most of the best bills which tended more to the good and reformation of the State, have ben, as I understand, withdrawn or putt by underhand.' Moreover, in addition to the 3,000 men of the Regiment of the Guards, most of the ordnance companies and the light horse have been summoned to Paris, 'whereby you may ghesse what libertie will be left to the House to stand upon anie point that shalbe disliked.'

The Duke of Bouillon has received a better welcome here than was expected, but he has been warned by the King to conduct himself in a more commendable fashion than hitherto. Paris.

P.S. 'Herewith I send you a printed table of the order which was kept in the sitting at the Declaration of the King.'

P.P.S. The Earl and Countess of Arundel will not be leaving until next week.
2 pp. V, 134.

95. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO [SIR HENRY WOTTON]

1614, October 19/29. I can offer little news other than that the Archdukes are dealing with their provincial assemblies for the continuation of previous contributions. The Archduke himself is suffering from a fresh attack of the gout which could endanger his life. 'As for the aspertions which some calumniators would undeservedly pinne upon my sleeve for the loss of Wesell', I can only say that if greater attention had been paid in England to my information, not only would that calamity have been prevented, 'but that invincible Marquis [Spinola] sente home againe with a nose of good length.'

In answer to your request that I should recall whether the Archduke did at any time promise for the space of 4 or 5 days to refrain from proceeding with his army, I would refer you to my letter to you of the middle of August last.* I would only add that during the time I discussed the affairs of Juliers with him 'upon his retourne from the christning of a bell, after I had pressed him very much to stoppe the precipitat course of his armyes going into the feilde,

* Volume IV, pp. 492-4.

he was contented to promise that he would have patience for 4 or 5 dayes untill the carrier might arrive by whom your Lordship had given me assurance to sende the resolution which then was minuted for the restoring of Julyers. But as that promise was of no moment, so did I never make any reckoning of it, because it was expyred before my answeere could be delivered to your Lordship at the Hagh. And furthermore, the acte made by the States for the resignation of Julyers came not to my hand within the tyme lymitted, so that the Archduke was desoblighed and cannott bee justly challenged for it, in respect the default was made by the length and tediousness of the resolutions in Holland, and not on his parte. But whereas the Marquis Spinola and Monsieur Peckius will seeme to averre that no such thing was, I must entreate their pardon to declare the truth, which is in one woorde, that the said Marques was then in the feilde and the other (as I thincke) out of this towne. Whether they were or no, it is not of much importance, for that which did then passe was only betweene the Archduke and myself, without any witnes whatsoever: so that it only consisteth in his denyall and my affirmation, which your Lordship knoweth are unequall in regard of our qualitties.' If this were a matter between equals, I would not hesitate to maintain my honour and the truth. But 'it is not the custome of this Courte, when the minister of a forrayne Prince speaketh to the Archduke, that any other should be present.'

Count Octavio and Monsieur de Bures, secretary to the Duke of Neuburg, have arrived here, and it is rumoured that they are to inform the Archduke verbally of what happened regarding the Treaty of Xanten. It is said 'that your Lordship and Monsieur de Reffuge should have used some threats in case the Marquis Spinola and the said Duke of Newbourg should not render Wesell.' Bruxelles.

P.S. There is another rumour that you have left Xanten and are on the way to England. 'I was never so simple as to doubt the preserveing of Wesell by the army of the States: for when these men went into the feilde, I alwayes beleaved the States of the United Provinces, who had given the first blowe, would have had their weapons in hande to defende their frends and hinder their adversariyes from attempting any thing to their prejudice. And certainly, I cannott yet see any reason whie Count Maurice might not as well have putt his army into the feilde at the tyme of the Treaty in Holland as the Marquis Spinola.'

4 pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 60.

96. GEORGE MICHAEL LINGELSHEIM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 20/30. The death of my collegue, Monsieur D'Athenes, has been a great loss to us. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has lost an invaluable servant. D'Athenes's health had been failing since his return from England with His Highness, and he had weakened steadily until the day of his death on the 9th of this month. He leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter. We shall shortly see the effects of the negotiations between the royal ambassadors at Santen, but there are many obstacles in the way of an accommodation. Reports from Lorraine that Monsieur Vaudémont, by the intervention of the churchmen of the Empire, has been instructed to levy 8,000 men, have filled us here with new anxieties. It is thought that the purpose of these levies is to carry out the sentence against those of Frankfort, of whom the Emperor has put three burghers to the ban as being the principal instigators of the revolt, but I hope that ways will be found to reduce them to submission without fighting. Monsieur Andre Paul has not yet returned from the Imperial Court,

where there is an air of disapproval of what Spinola has done, but all this is equivocation and dissimulation. His Highness was attacked by a fever on the journey to Hailbron, but he is now beginning to recover from it. Heidelberg.

P.S. Yesterday Madame d'Athenes handed me the attached for you without being able, however, to tell me from where it had come.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VI, 122a.

97. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October [20/] 30. Please take a copy of the articles in the enclosed letter to Baron Langerach, then seal it and forward it to him. The letter I enclose from the Count of Solms, who has been staying with me, should have gone off to you last Monday. Cologne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. French.* IX, 79.

98. THE COUNT OF SOLMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 17/27. I am writing to let you know of the sad death of Monsieur d'Athenes which occurred eight days ago. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has lost a faithful and indispensable servant. This means that your correspondence at Heidelberg will be temporarily interrupted, but His Highness will give orders for its resumption as soon as possible. I am going with Monsieur Bukinghausen, a member of the Duke of Württemberg's Privy Council, to Prince Maurice's camp, and from there to the Hague to conclude that which, by your King's intervention, was begun by His Highness at the Hague upon his return from England. Coloigne.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VI, 121. *Enclosed in the above.*

99. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, October 20, O.S. My justification for writing on a domestic matter is that I consider it my duty to report anything which appears to be prejudicial to the interests of your kingdom. The enclosed paper 'concerneth your Majesties mynte and particulerly the newe invented coyne of copper fardings: a thing held by men most skillfull in matters of that nature so pernicious to your Majestie as it may in tyme prove the irreparable ruyn of England.' I submit it to your Majesty's consideration. 'By it your Majestie may perceive what an exorbitant gaine doth accrewe to the Pattentees by making of xiid sterling xxviii of the lyke moneys, an invention and a gaine that will not only invite your Majesties owne subjects but your ennemyes and neighbors to counterfeat and ymmitat that coyne. And (if I be not deceved in my informations) there be already many millions of that speties forged both within and without your Majesties dominyons and brought in thether to be exposed to the subject. Spaine is already so pestered with that wicked coyne as it is almost past recovery. And the world hath an opinyon that in case prevention be not used in England, it may in tyme be subject to the lyke inconvenyencie.'

Count Octavio Visconde has been sent here from Xanten to give a verbal account of events there to the Archduke. 'They doe here seeme to fynde it strange that the Marquis of Brandebourg will neither content himself with the partage of the litigious Provinces made by the Ambassadors, nor caste lotts whether he or the Duke of Neubourg shall doe it.' We are expecting the arrival of the Count Zollern, who has been sent by the Emperor to the Princes Possessioners and the Archduke. Bruxelles.

2 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 61.

100. GEORGE MICHAEL LINGELSHEIM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 21. This is to inform you that your letters of the 15/25 of this month addressed to Secretary Maurice were safely delivered yesterday, he himself being absent from this town.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VI, 122.

101. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 21/31. I had handed over my correspondence with you to my secretary Wake on the assumption that he would have taken over the responsibilities of the King's Agent here. But by His Majesty's command I am to remain at my post until next spring. This has its disadvantage in that I had already sent most of my household stuff by sea to Holland. I have been rescued from inconvenience and discomfort by the assistance of the Jews here 'whose courtesie is no less readie then costly.' But I must mention the kindness of a citizen of Venice, named Bartolmeo del Calici, to whom I had never addressed a word. Hearing of my unexpected return to this city, he sent a neighbour of his to me with this offer, 'that he would gladly furnish my whole house with hangings, beds, linnen, plate and other furniture in regard of the love was borne His Majesty by this State, to which he is subject, and he might well performe the same having two faire pallaces in the countrey and a house in this towne completely furnished. But these offers are allwayes, with the same civilitie, to be excused as they are tendred.' Calici is a person who constantly lies in wait for such occasions; he once furnished the Duke of Mantua with fifty thousand crowns.

Recently the Spanish Ambassador here travelled to the Lago di Garda where he met the Duke of Mantua 'and returned loden with trouts and carpioni for his frends and a hatband of 1000 crowns for himself.' He put it around that the subject of their talks had been to find another bride for the Duke in case he were refused the Infanta of Savoy, whom the King of Spain would like him to marry. Rumour would have it that the two had debated the possible exchange of the Cremonese for Montferrato. 'But I am informed by those who should best know, it is to perswade the Duke to assaile Piemont on the side of Montferrat whilst the Governor of Milan doth purpose to doe the like on the other side towards that State.' In which case the Venetian Government has instructed its ambassador in Mantua to protest to the Duke, and proposes to withdraw the Venetian forces which were only sent to Mantua for the defence of the Duke. In the meantime the Governor of Milan is busy with his fort and the Duke of Savoy is engaged in negotiations with potential allies.

Monsieur de Rambouillet has arrived in Piedmont. The Venetian Ambassador to that country, Renier Zen, has also gone there. Your old acquaintance Pompeo Justiniani is responsible for the affairs of this state on its frontiers with Milan. Monsieur de la Tremoille, who is a visitor here, contracted smallpox on the day of his arrival and almost died of it. 'Here is a popular disease which carieth away many, of which we have allreadie lost this autumn two of owr English, which is more then have died in this State of owr nation these fower yeares.' Venice.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 69.

102. CHRISTOPHE JUSTEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [October 22/] November 1. The opening of our Estates General took place on Monday last. There is little prospect of any significant reform, and

it will be some achievement if the first article of the *cahier* of Paris is conceded.* All the other provinces are supporting it. It has infuriated the Nuncio, who has seized as a pretext upon the decree published against Suarez's detestable book, and threatens that the Pope will have it burnt at Rome. He has made every effort to have that decree rescinded but has failed. He is now working by underhand means to contrive that the Parlement may no longer take cognisance of spiritual matters or of anything that concerns the Jesuits, but this is very ambitious indeed. There is still enough strength left in France to oppose such schemes which the Parlement finds intolerable; otherwise it would be the end of the freedom and reputation of the French. Paris.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 174.

103. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 25. I am sending you a trunk and a bushel of oatmeal, together with a letter, from your servant Jermyn. There is little I can say about the treaty and the armies at Zanten and Rees, for it is ten days since I or the Council of State at Middelburg received letters from those places and the Hague. My personal opinion is that 'at the ende wec shall meete with muche trumperey in the handling of this beasynes.' Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 50.

104. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 25. I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of my friend Dathenes, and am sure that he will be missed at Heidelberg.

You will have heard no doubt of the Archbishop of Canterbury's narrow escape from danger some ten days ago. 'He beinge in his studdy onely his secretaire with him, there cam in one Worsley by a backe way which many in the house never knew. His Grace sat with his face towards the dore he cam in at, and his secretary was writing with his backe towards the dore. The Bishop, beinge amazed at a strangers enterance in that fashion, stood up and asked him what he had to doe. He answered, I have to doe with thee. The secretarie ranne betweenc him and Bishop, soe that his Grace escaped out of his studdy and cryed for help. Presently his servants cam in and found this fellow and the secretaire striveinge and strugglinge together, both allmost out of breath, and soe tooke the fellow and searched him, and found in his right pockett his crucyfix and a long knyfe made exceedinge sharp. God knowes what his intention was.'

About three weeks ago there arrived here a Mr Samuel Winterfelt as ambassador from the Elector of Brandenburg, who 'propounded unto his Majesti (then being at Royston) as this inclosed [*missing*] will shew you. His Majesti received him most graciously and gave him a favorable answer, assuring him that if Spinola did not quit Wessell and yeeld all those townes he had newly taken, that then he should be sure to here from his Majesti and that suddainly.' Mr Gray arrived here this morning. London.

2 pp. XLVI, 8.

105. NEWS FROM XANTEN

1614, October 26. The treaty negotiations proceed with the customary slowness of German treaties, especially on the part of the ambassadors of the

* For this *see* no. 173 below.

Marquis of Brandenburg and the States General who, as regards the principal subject of contention, oppose and attack the proposal that the two Princes Possessioners should change their residence and governments every six months in the countries concerned: the one under the jurisdiction of the Chancery of Düsseldorf, that is, Juliers, Berg and Ravensperg; the other under the jurisdiction of the Chancery of Cleves, that is, La Marcke and Ravestein. Our side insists that the Duke of Neuburg should remain in residence at Düsseldorf in charge of the government of the countries within that jurisdiction, and the Marquis of Brandenburg at Cleves in control of the government of the countries within the jurisdiction of the Chancery of Cleves; but that the revenues of all these countries should be common to both Princes. For the last fortnight at Zanten, we have been labouring to discuss these two points from all angles without, however, reaching any agreement.

The two armies are beginning to suffer privations, and the countryside around is being ruined despite military discipline which is still good, especially on our side.

It is believed that the number of ambassadors will be increased again by the arrival of the Count of Hohenzollern in the name of the Emperor. I do not know whether his presence will promote the treaty, particularly if he would like to talk about the authority of the Emperor and about sequestrating the disputed provinces into the latter's hands; in which case he would come up against formidable resistance.

The names of the Dutch Ambassadors are: Dierich Baers, Burgomaster of Amsterdam; Albert Joachim, of Zeeland; Jieckelma, of Friesland; Abel Goenders, of Groningen; Sieur de Goch, of Guelders; Sieur de Bandenberg, of Utrecht; Sieur de Herstholt, of Overijssel, a secretary and an usher. They are displaying incredible arrogance and conceit. 'Au camp des Wesel.'

1614, November [12/] 22, N.S. Here we have had a real set-to about the conclusion of our treaty, not without some offensive blustering from certain people with newly-acquired authority, who would like to lay the law down for the whole world. Eventually, however, the two Princes commended and accepted the agreement by individual document to eschew certain powers. The two documents have been placed in the hands of the French Ambassadors, who will deliver them reciprocally to the Princes after the treaty has been ratified by the Estates of these provinces. They have undertaken to accomplish this within four or five days, after which (if nothing else intervenes) the treaty will be put into execution, even as regards the withdrawal of both armies and garrisons and the demolition of the fortresses of Juliers and Düsseldorf. The Count of Zollern, the Emperor's ambassador, has derived little satisfaction from the treaty, although the Duke of Neuburg proposes to ask the Emperor to ratify it. Zanten.

1614, [November 23/] December 3, N.S. By the attached writing, which is an extract from a letter written at Zanten on 22 November, you will learn of the present state of the treaty negotiations between the ambassadors, and the likelihood of the return of our army. In confirmation of this, I would add that the Prince of Neuburg is expected at this Court towards the end of the week. You have no doubt been told of the marriage of Monsieur d'Estrées to Mlle de Villerval. Brussels.

P.S. There is a rumour that the treaty will be annulled by letters which have just arrived from Spain.

1½ pp. *French. Signed:* C. de L. *Note:* Written in the hand of the above. Misc. VI, 124.

106. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1614, October 26. '...The man is in the Tower, and beeing the other day to bee examined by the Kinges learned counsell, hee would answeere nothing but as a mad man, which I conceive still to bee counterfaite, because in his treatise hee saith some have charged him to bee so, but hee prayeth to expect a while and they shall see somethinge else. At his Majesties comming from Royston within these 5 or 6 daies, I hope hee will bee putt to a litle further tryall.'

For many years this man was in the service of Thomas Sackvill, youngest son to the late Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Dorset. 'Unto him the day before his comming to Lambith, hee sent a copy of that treatise into the country, which Mr Sackville received and concealed from all the Kings counsell, communicating it onely unto his neece, the Lady Cicely Compton, who is a greate recusant and Jesuited in a high degree. This is taken so ill that Mr Sackvill is for it committed close prisoner to the Fleete, and how hee shall bee further intreated I cannot yet report. But I hope at least it will bee a meanes to ridde him out of England where I am sure hee doth no good: and if hee scape so, hee is much bound to the Kinge.' If you hear anything about this business, you will know the background to it. Lambith.*

1 p. I, 17.

107. CHRISTOPHE JUSTEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1614, [October 26/] November 5. The Duke of Bouillon is grateful for your care and trouble in keeping him informed of all that goes on in your parts, and requests you to see his correspondence safely conveyed to Monsieur A. Here Monsieur de Nemours has left the Duke of Savoy, being somewhat indignant, so it is said, that the Duke will not give him his daughter in marriage. He has been to St. Rambert, a place of his in Bresse, where he was visited by Monsieur le Grand, Governor of Burgundy, and Monsieur d'Allincour, the son of Monsieur de Villeroy, Governor of Lyon. He had raised some infantry and horse for the Duke of Savoy up to the number of four thousand men who are now said to be coming away. It is proposed to exploit this to weaken the Duke and force him to disarm, which he offers to do on condition that the Governor of Milan does likewise. News is daily expected of what the Marquis de Rambouillet has been doing in these matters. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXVII, 175.

108. SIR EDWARD CECIL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1614, October 27. 'The worlde thinckes strangely of the States for suffering the losse of Weessel, and they lay the blaem upon Sr. H. Wotton for importing their slowness throughe an opinion he had that Spinola woulde not atempte it, which (they say) hee consived by the flattery of some intelligence from Brusselles. When wee were comde in to the feldees wee satt downe and cauled in townes for the enlargmente of our intereaste. Wee can not boste of our deedes, for wee employed nothings of our forces but the countinace. Our armes feele not one another, but the poore countrye feeles booth. The Ambasadiores came in to releave us but theye ar not stronge inough. The Archeduike loves not to

* The first two pages of this letter were incorporated in Abbot's letter of 31 August and as such were printed in Volume IV, pp. 512-13. As the incident occurred on 6 October, it is evident that they belong to the letter of 26 October of which only the last sheet was in its proper place in the MS. volume. As the earlier portion has no formal beginning, it is possible that one or more of the opening sheets may be missing.

parte so soone with a profitable honor. Wesell is a good holde; and his menn want mony. He had rather give them liceance over other people than his owne. The treaty hath offenc beeyne at the poynte of conclutione, but Spinola had his reservations one under a nother still to feache it backe againe.' From Rec.

On the reverse: 'This gentell man is an Italionne that hath 2 or 3 years continued with my lord Waldine.

'I shall be at Utriche before you can wryte to mee for wee hope this latter cande of this weake to be in garrisone. Rec, this 30 of October.'

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. VI, 126.

109. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, October 27. I had hoped to learn something of the conference at Xanten from your letter of the 14th of this month, but since everything indicates that the Spaniards are resolved to hold on to their conquests, we shall hear little until that plan of theirs is brought to fruition. In Paris they are still awaiting the results of the negotiations initiated by Monsieur de Refuge, and the Brandenburg envoy is no less patiently hoping for a more favourable answer to his solicitations. There is a report circulating here that upon his acceptance of the offer made to him by the Elector of Mainz that he should be General of the Catholic army in Germany, the Count of Vaudémont promised to contribute 6,000 foot and 400 horse towards that army from Lorraine, and that he has already selected his subordinate officers.

In Switzerland the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Castelle, has been trying to negotiate with Berne for a free passage for certain troops of horse from Burgundy to Milan, but his talks have met with failure.

Little of consequence has happened since the Estates General met together except the examination and selection of those bills which are to be submitted to the House. 'Betweene the banck whereon the Princes of the Blood sate and that of the House of Guise there was some distance left for distinction of their qualities, which the Duke of Guise did beare very impatiently, and much a doe there was about it because the Princes of the Blood did stand upon it to have besids their banck raysed higher then that of the others.' Neither did the Archbishops particularly like the place allotted to them, which was below that of the Councillors of State, and if this had not been rectified they would have withdrawn from the Assembly. Amongst the bills to be put before the House there is one for a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the murder of the late King Henry IV, and the punishment of the culprits; and another for the publication of a declaration, in the form and with the force of a fundamental law of the kingdom, that no spiritual or temporal jurisdiction can exercise any power over the person and crown of the King of France. The Jesuits and others of their faction are opposing these two bills by every underhand means they can devise. I understand that certain provinces are bringing forward bills for the restoration of the Duke of Sully to his old offices in order to eradicate certain abuses which are prevalent in the Treasury. The Bishop of Tours is dead, and his bishopric has been bestowed upon the Marquise d'Ancre's brother, 'a good ignorant priest' who is already invested with the greatest abbey in France, that of Marmoutiers.

Much is made of the Duke of Rohan here with a view to fomenting the jealousy between him and the Duke of Bouillon, but it is expected that the latter will use his dexterity to increase his influence steadily, not least because of the partiality shown by the Queen towards him, and his status as Marshal of France now that the Constablership is vacant.

The Nuncio is threatening that if the decree against Suarez's books is not revoked, the Pope will be constrained to burn it publicly in Rome. This has caused consternation here, and the Cardinals are trying to pacify the Nuncio without violating the decree. So far he has remained unmoved, 'although it was offered him by letters which should be written from the King to his Master to have it declared that the said arrest was given without any prejudice to his authority, or disallowance of any other forme of the said bookes but onely of those whereby the damnable doctrine of killing and deposing of Kings is maintayned.'

The differences between France and Spain over the frontiers of Béarn have been definitively settled, and thereby the Estates General has been spared noisy debates.

Tomorrow the Earl and Countess of Arundel leave for England. Both, but especially the Countess, have gained considerable praise for their deportment and charm. 'The Queen specially hath shewed much to lyke and favor her, and did at her audience affoorde her a tabouret to sitt by her as she doth to the Duchesses.' Mistress Anne Wood is returning to England with them. Paris.

P.S. Lady Edmondes is gradually recovering from her indisposition, but it is a slow process.

3 pp. V, 135.

110. JOHN DICKENSON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 27, O.S. When I have completed my business here, I propose to return to Brussels where I hope to see you. 'Six daies more or lesse wilbe no greate matter. I mighte perhaps attende a winde so long, or longer, at Vlishing. I desire to be, as little as may be, on the water specially in the winter. Neither my change of fortune (which may aswel be for the worse as the better), nor any other thing shal, on my syde, make the least breach in our friendship. My constance and synceritic are sufficiently knowne to those who knowe me throughly.' Zanten.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. Add. 31,3.

111. SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 27. 'I have beene a meere stranger to the Court and to health. The one I seldome enjoye, the former I see not once in many monethes, nor can I derive ought worthy for my best freends contentment.'

Until recently I was under the impression that Mr More and Mr Williams were sending you news regularly every week, but now I understand that they have been as remiss as I. I will correct this negligence on my part as far as my leisure permits, but I would ask you 'to take notice that I am ingaged in a troublesome and profitless employment in Ireland.' Aldersgate Street.

1 p. *Holograph*. Seal. XIV, 53.

112. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 27. You need not trouble yourself about confirming that point concerning the matter of four or five days. 'For the letter which yow wrote unto me about it was written with verie sufficient caution, and I did translate it to the States woorde by woorde.' This is enough to absolve us from all responsibility for the events that followed. The truth is that Wesel itself was partly to blame for its present unhappy state, as its inhabitants never solicited any

assistance from the States General who might have prevented its seizure either from Arnhem or Neumegen, 'and as well with an handfull of men as with the whole troupes unlesse the Marquis would have broken the truce which (as they knewe or at least they beleeved) he never meant. The inhabitants of the said towne sought to preserve it not only in tearmes of neutralitie betweene the two Princes, but likewise indeede in a kinde of Imperiall libertie incompatible with their engagement to the Dutchie of Cleves, and this made them refuse the assistance of Colonell Schomberg whoe offered them tymely enough and nobly to levie a regiment and to mainteyne it a moneth uppon his owne chardge in qualitie of a gentleman meerely entertained by themselves, without any relation to either of the Pretendinge Princes.'

We can report some progress in the matter of the treaty, as the Princes have reached agreement on the subject of personal residence. It has been decided 'that Cleves, Marck, Ravensteyn and Ravenburg be on the one side, and the Dukedomes of Juliers and Berg on the other, and that the choice be putt to the arbitrement of Fortune. The castle of Juliers must be razed and the fortification at Dusseldorpe. We are nowe uppon the other pointes touching a forme of Gouvernement, the number of their guardes, a deputed somme for their maintenance and the like. If there be sounde meaning we shall agree. For the difficultie doth consist rather in the humors then in the thinges, as I have alwaies conceived.'

P.S. The Grave of Hohensoleyn has arrived at Spinola's camp as ambassador from the Emperour, 'which dothe little trouble us.'

1½ pp. XLIX, 72.

113. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, October 27] Since I have some leisure time at my disposal, I would ask you to send me all the treaties of England and Scotland, so that I may peruse them and note down everything that could be of use, in addition to my previous observations, to the law suits of Colonel Boid and Mr Albery.

½ p. *Holograph. Endorsed: 27 of October, 1614. XXXVIII, 12.*

114. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, October 28, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt. i, ff. 171-2.

3 pp. Min. II, 62.

115. SIR JOHN RADCLIFFE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 29. I would be grateful if you would keep any letters that are addressed to me from England. I will call on my way to England as soon as I am released from military duties in the field. Rees.

½ p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. VI, 127.*

116. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, October 29, O.S. His Highness left the day before yesterday to visit his mother at Lautern.

We are daily awaiting news of what is being done at Zanten. The United Princes sent the Count of Solms and Monsieur de Bubinckhausen to represent them, the latter being a Councillor of State to the Duke of Würtemberg. Since then we have heard that the Duke of Lorraine was asked by the Ecclesiastical

Electors, particularly by the Archbishop of Mayence, to join their League, but that he refused; and that they then offered the Count of Vaudémont the command of fifteen thousand men as Field General. With the knowledge of the King of France he accepted it, and has taken into his pay many captains and officers of Lorraine.

I passed through Frankfort the day before yesterday and observed that the attitude of the burghers was hardening. They are going to set up 18 colours, and have ordered all those who have absented themselves or retired elsewhere to return within fifteen days to rejoin them or forfeit their right of citizenship. The merchants and other honest Flemish persons who had left the town are in a painful dilemma. If they do not return, they are threatened with the confiscation of all they still possess in Frankfort; and if they do return, they will face the danger of being pillaged as the Jews were.

I have been told that Archduke Leopold passed by Frankfort on his way to Zanten, as did the Count of Zollern sent by the Emperor. The latter, so we are informed, is very much annoyed that Spinola should have strained his commission by interfering in the affairs of Juliers. Heidelberg.

2½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 14.

117. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [October 31/] November 10. I am sending you my letter to Monsieur Langerach unclosed, so that you may read it and forward it with this other for Monsieur Hotman. It is said that Mr Dickenson has been summoned to London by His Majesty. Cologne.

¾ p. *Holograph*. *French*. IX, 80.

118. NEWS FROM COLOGNE

1614, [October 31/] November 10, N.S. I cannot tell you very much about the negotiations at Xanten. Both sides profess (with oaths) that they are only seeking a reconciliation and the relief of the poor people who are being miserably trodden underfoot. Last Thursday we took it for granted that the treaty had been finalised by the articles settled on by the Palatine of Neuburg and Marquis Spinola. Since then, however, other news has arrived that the treaty has broken down and that peace has been endangered by the demand put forward by the Count of Zollern that the towns of Wesel, Duisburg and Duren should be garrisoned by Imperial troops until the principal subject of controversy, the succession to the disputed provinces, has been solved.

The Palatine of Neuburg also has not omitted to say something after the conclusion of the so-called treaty, to the effect that he wished, before its completion, that the ambassadors of Brandenburg should show their commission to the ambassadors of the Kings of France and Great Britain. He demanded also that all that had been alienated, openly or secretly, out of the disputed provinces should be restored and reintegrated, and that the exercise of the Reformed Religion should not be permitted except in those places where it was formerly practised, and that it should be limited.

Regarding the articles of the treaty, the division of the provinces is as follows: the one part to include the Duchy of Cleves, the County of the Marck, Ravestein with Ravensberg and their appurtenances, the county of Ravensberg to be separated from the Chancery and Exchequer of Düsseldorf and joined to that of Cleves; or to be provided with its own judges and councils if that happened. The other part to comprise the Duchies of Juliers and Berg with their dependencies. All this on condition that the town and citadel of Juliers with their

enceinte should be dismantled and the *enceinte* itself converted into a simple enclosure.

As regards Düsseldorf, if the party to whose lot it falls desires to preserve the new fortifications, then the party to whom Cleves has been allotted shall be allowed to fortify Orsoy: otherwise, the new fortifications of Düsseldorf to be demolished at the same time as those of Juliers, and neither Prince to be permitted to fortify any other place within the said provinces.

The above mentioned disputed provinces to be chosen by lot, on the condition that the administration of justice and finance throughout the countries be executed in the common name of both Princes, and that all revenues be divided equally between them.

Although the Elector of Brandenburg, for many reasons which have already been adduced, may have found it difficult to accept the above clauses, nevertheless he has chosen to ratify the articles on condition that the Duke of Neuburg does the same.

There is considerable betting here that Spinola will not quit Wesel for the whole of this winter. Cologne.

2 pp. Copy. French. Misc. VI, 131.

119. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, November 2-3. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.i, ff. 180-1.

2½ pp. Min. II, 63.

120. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 3. I had hoped to be told a little of what Monsieur Berrayer had communicated to you upon his return to Brussels from Xanten, of which I had been notified by a friend of his.

The time of the Estates General has been completely taken up in composing the differences between certain deputies as to sitting arrangements, and in the compilation of their *cahiers* by the three orders. I would add 'that they have, by a petition, besought their Majesties that they will be content to receive onely some small number of articles at once from them, to resolve and answeare the same absolutely afore they proceede to present them anie other, which the Queene, after some difficultie made thereupon, hath graunted, and this manner of orderlie proceeding is held very behovefull.' Despite the 'practices and canvasings' used to elect deputies amenable to the authorities and their policies in favour of Spain and Rome, it is surprising how many there are who will resist pressure from above, although they are numerically too weak to make their opposition really effective. I am enclosing a copy of the first article in the *cahier* of Paris 'against the late damnable doctrine of the Jesuits for the killing and deposing of Kings, whereof all honest men here doe further with their earnest vovves and prayers the happie resolution and successe. But on the other side the motion is resolved in the Popish Cahiers for the procuring of the establishment of the Councill of Trent in this kingdome, if not in the whole at least in the most parts. And for to open the waye unto it, some among the Buisshops have ben so impudent and unnaturall as to maintain in that Assemblie that the pretended liberties of the Gallicane Church were but imaginarie thinges without anie authentichall ground in the auncientie of the State. But they mett with those in that place who having more learning and honor in their hearts then they, did confute them with their shame in that base and mercenarie error.'

In his discussions with the Queen, the Duke of Bouillon has rejected her allegations that he was the chief instigator and leader in the late disturbances, and intimated to her that they had been caused by her indifference towards the interests of the Princes. They parted on good terms, but despite her promise, the Duke's advice has not been much sought in affairs of state. There is cohesion and understanding between the Princes; however, the Prince of Condé has shown himself to be 'weake and variable in all his carriage.'

As to the French proposals that the Duke of Savoy should disarm and that the Queen of France would guarantee his security against Spain, the Duke has made it clear to Rambouillet, the French envoy, that they are impracticable in the face of Spanish animosity and the military strength of the governor of Milan; but that he is prepared to disband between 500 and 1,000 of his men at a time, if the governor does likewise, and so proceed by such stages to final disarmament. Rambouillet refuses to budge from his initial offers, and has clandestinely worked so much upon the feelings of the French in the Duke's army as almost to bring them to mutiny. The Duke has left for Turin in high dudgeon and although officials here are incensed with his conduct, they are afraid that if the Duke were driven into a tight corner, Monsieur Lesdiguières might be tempted to support him overtly.

Two days ago my Lord Ambassador was informed by the King that the French Ambassador in England had been given special instructions by the government to assure His Majesty that he could depend upon French collaboration in the affairs of Italy, and that the choice should be his as to whether the war between Spain and Savoy should be allowed to continue or be replaced by mediation. Villeroy however has denied that there is any truth in the business although my Lord Ambassador produced a letter from Villeroy to the King to that effect. We shall shortly see what motive lies behind this contradiction.

The Duke of Nemours was persuaded to return from Savoy to his house at St. Rambert where a conference had been arranged between him and d'Alincourt. As a result of their deliberations, the Duke wrote to the Duke of Savoy that he would not go back unless he were given the Duke's daughter in marriage as previously promised. There are a number of other reports; one, that the Spanish Ambassador in Venice has declared that the King of Spain is determined to depose the Duke of Savoy in favour of the latter's son; another, that three soldiers in Milan had been suborned to make an attempt on the Duke of Savoy's life; and yet another, that the French Ambassador in Venice 'did not sticke to say there, that as the Queene had forced her rebels to crave her pardon upon their knees, so she would make the States of Holand to feele the smart of the fault they had committed in possessing themsleves of the towne and castle of Juliers.' Even in Paris the Spanish Ambassador said to a friend of his that the King of Spain might agree to a suspension of hostilities in the Low Countries but maintain his forces in a state of readiness to serve the Queen.

My Lord Ambassador has again taken up the question of a marriage between Prince Charles and Madame Christienne, which he had deferred in order to profit from the advice of the Duke of Bouillon in the matter. Unlike the Ambassador, I consider the difficulties to be insurmountable.

Marshal de Lavardin is dead, and the King's governor, Monsieur Souvray, has been appointed in his place. Paris.

P.S. Monsieur de la Grange would like me to remind you of your promise to supply him with a copy of the Malines judgment against the Jesuits of Liège.

121. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [3/] 13. Spinola has demanded to see the procuration of the Elector of Brandenburg and his wife, and the latter is in a hurry to get this done. The Marquis has been sent the one which the Elector had granted previously to the Prince, his son, *dedans laquelle n'estant exprime la clause ad transigendum, les ambassadeurs des Roys de France et de la G.B. et les Deputes desdits Seigneurs Estas promettent de se faire fort que l'accord que se fera sera ratifie par ledit. Electeur et Madame l'Electrice.* His answer is awaited as to whether he is satisfied or not. If he refuses this offer, there is every likelihood that the treaty will be shortly broken off. There is talk of a new levy of men in Lorraine to threaten the Princes of the Union while we are playing about at Xanten. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Signed: Pistorius.* IX, 81.

122. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 4/14. Your letter of 22 October has reached me together with the written material from Xanten. There is little news here, and our information about events abroad has been seriously restricted by the floods which have prevented the passage of the post. The last news from Piedmont was that the Governor of Milan had withdrawn into Novarra and quartered most of his troops in towns near the frontier, leaving his new fort called Sandevall well stocked and garrisoned. The floods forced him to retreat and swept knee-deep through his camp, so that the Duke of Savoy is awarded the honour of holding out last. Judging by what the Spaniards say, this desirable peace is not likely to materialize although it is the *summum bonum* of the Italians. The Spaniards declare that a new order has arrived from Madrid rejecting any submission by the Duke of Savoy and insisting upon his absolute capitulation and obedience to the dictates of the King of Spain. This is unlikely to help towards an accommodation of differences, 'that Duke being of a disposition that *flecti potest* but *frangi non potest.*' Venice.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XV, 70.

123. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 4. The money due to you, as specified in the warrants, has been received, and the remainder will be solicited in the course of time.

'I have in August last entered into a worke of making salte here in England with the helpe of the sunnes heat; and haveing found it faisible, my selfe with 3 other gent. have obtained a priviledge under the great seale for makeing salte by the new way and ordering the sale of that and other salte to the great benefitt of the publike and som good advantage to our selves. In this Patent I would have joyned you yf you had ben present; but faylling then of that meanes, I have now lately gotten the opportunity to derive unto you a little share, yf so you please, by purchasing the share of our fourth man, the one halfe whereof I have settled on Mr John Packer and the remaining halfe share I intend to my brother George, now travailling in France, and to your good selfe. The price I paid for this share is eight score pounds whereof Mr Packer hath reimboursed me foure score, and after the same rate your parte shall com, beside a matter of xx nobles or thereabouts for charges. I cannot assure any certainty of this, neither will I encourage my freinds to hazard; but for my own 4th part which is the same with this that I have bought for eight score, I protest I will not

take eight hundred pounds.' Let me have your decision in this matter as soon as possible. Whitehalle.

1 p. XXXII, 62.

124. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 4. Monsicur de Plessen requests that you procure for him (and His Highness's Council), first, a copy of the Imperial commission given to Marquis Spinola to proceed against the towns of Aix and Mülheim, as well as the district of Liège; secondly, a copy of the ambiguous letter written by the Emperor to Archduke Albert after the task had been carried out; and thirdly, a copy of the commission which the Count of Zollern has now in his possession. Monsieur de Plessen thinks that it will not be too difficult to extract these copies from those who have them. But should it be necessary to employ a little cash for that purpose, he asks you to spend as much as you judge advisable; the money will of course be refunded.

His Highness will return from Lautern in three or four days. All is quiet in these parts. Our neighbours, the Bishops, use kind words towards us and deny that they have anything to do with the hostilities in Juliers or have contributed towards them, but we know better. In Frankfort the people remain stubborn. Eight days ago, they received a further command from the Emperor to hand over the three persons whom he had previously proscribed as being the leaders of the rebels, and to deliver them up within ten days. We hear from France that peace has been made between Spain and Savoy. Heydelberg.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 15.

125. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 4. I have received your letters conveyed by Mr Otes and Mr Eustace, the Irish gentleman, 'whoe came soe luckily that within an ower after he shipped for England.' I have made inquiries amongst my business friends here, but there is no concrete news about Juliers or the West Indies undertaking, although there is much public discussion on the latter subject. One good friend of mine would have me believe that 'all this talke of the West Indies will, in the ende, prove nothing but a florish or a threate by which to houlde the King of Spaine on soe muche the better tearmes with them; but yf their be any suche matter ment in earnest, it will be knowne and resolved on nowe in this assembly of the stats of this our province which will begin within a daye or twoc.' As for Juliers, there is nothing known except the articles that have been proposed to both parties for the adjustment of their differences.

Sir Thomas Gates passed through yesterday with letters from Sir Henry Wotton to His Majesty and boarded a ship for England without delay. He was able to tell me that, as regards the Xanten talks, 'the Embassadors begin to doubt and to perseave that this trewly is but to win tyme to bring this winter season over their heades, and soe to be prepared against the next springe to playe their prise in abler manner.' But it is also being said that both sides have agreed to a partition.

As for the project touching the dressing and dyeing of English cloth at home, 'it is trewe the same is rudely inouthf incountered by a proclamation published in Hollande to prohibite anye suche to be broughte into that province, which I heare was done only at the solicytation of those of Amsterdam; but our province nether consenteth theirunto nor alloweth theirof, muche les is it heare published. But betweenc you and me let it be spoken, I think (allthoughe the

King hath forced the oulde marchants to deliver unto him their Charter) yeet I beleave, care it be longe, wee shall as well in this, as wee have done and still doe in manye other things, put water into our wyne to allaye our heate; and soe wee doe but too often to the noe small disgrace of our Government.' Vlushing. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 51.

126. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [6/] 16. I understand from your letter of the 11th of this month that Sir John Digby has gone to Spain, where I hope that he will intervene successfullly on behalf of our business. If you write to him, please add that although all the papers are in Mr Calley's name, 'yet that he woulde be pleased so to over see things that Mr Colford and myselfe maye have our ratable shares of what soever shall be assigned to us in this flote: because Mr Calley hath hetherto taken all to him selfe, maketh me to feare that which I hope there is no cause for.' Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 65.

127. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [7/] 17. 'I shalbe glad to heare of peace so longe as my abood is in thes partes, and I shall never desier the contrarie so longe as it may prove unto the good of my countrie.'

There is no news to report from here. I am glad that you have written about Mr Russell to Mounson and to my son, who I know will do what they can in the matter. Placett.

P.S. Thank you for my tobacco.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 15.

128. THE EARL OF SUFFOLK TO [CUSTOMS OFFICERS]

1614, November 7. Although the King issued a proclamation to the effect that no undressed and undyed cloth should be sent abroad from England and his other dominions after 2 November last past, the majority of the Merchant Adventurers not only oppose this proclamation but persist in conveying undressed cloth overseas. You are therefore instructed not to allow any cloth or other commodity of this kingdom to be shipped to any country where members of the Old Company of Merchant Adventurers have hitherto been privileged, except by those whose names have been certified to you by William Cockaine, Alderman of London and Governor of the New Company of Merchant Adventurers, or his deputy, as being members of the New Company. The same prohibition and exemption apply after 31 December next to commodities arriving from any such country. Northampton House.

1 p. *Copy*. Misc. VI, 130.

129. JOHN WILLIS TO [WILLIAM TRUMBULL]

1614, November [7/] 17. On the 14th of this month I received letters from the camp at Rees to the effect that nothing had been concluded, and my opinion is that little of any consequence will be done. If any letters arrive addressed to a Robert Boughton, they are for me. 'I pray mistake them not in they [*sic*] deliverye. You mentioned in one of yours a convenient meetinge place betwixte this and my nexte. I will bethinke myselffe wheare wee may sitt and warme

us beste. Any thinge for me delivered at they [*sic*] apothecaryes wheare you lefte on before comes saflye to me.'

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VI, 135.

130. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 10. I thank you for the information and papers you sent me, and for your concern about my health. My Lord Ambassador wishes you to know that there is no urgency for you to pay what you still owe him until you are in a position to do so. He is much disquieted by the condition of Lady Edmondes; her indisposition has now lasted six weeks and the doctors here are unable to predict what the outcome will be.

As regards public affairs, the Estates General are engaged in the task of suppressing the *pauvette*, 'which is an annuall rent that the late King had brought in amounting to the 60th partie of the price of everie office especially of those of judicature and the finances; by the yearely paying whereof those offices were made hereditarie to the families of those that possessed them. Whereby the gate being shutt to the recompense of vertue, those of the clergie and of the nobilitie doe much inveigh against it as against a very prejudiciall and odious institution. But those of the Tiers Estat who have almost engrossed all those offices in their hands, doe much oppose themselves against the putting downe of the same.' By way of retaliation they have demanded that pensions be curtailed and the *taille* abated.

The article against the Jesuit doctrine of regicide has been submitted to the House of the Clergy, and has received the support of many there. But those members who are partisans of the Pope have rejected it on the grounds that it imposes restrictions on papal authority, and tends to create a schism within the kingdom. The debate continues and the article has not yet been passed. Some lampoons have been circulated which accuse the Queen of being too prodigal towards aliens. The people aimed at are the Marquis d'Ancre and his wife who are said to have received eight million francs from her since the death of the late King.

The situation in Italy is causing this government some anxiety, principally because of the obstinacy of the Duke of Savoy who will not accept any proposal made to him. If he continues to refuse to give a promise, even if only in writing, not to molest the Duke of Mantua, the King of Spain will feel obliged to renew his attack on Savoy. It is believed here, however, that if France permitted the ruin of Savoy, it would redound to her discredit and disadvantage. Their anxiety is reinforced by the possibility that Monsieur de Lesdiguières might openly declare himself for Savoy. They are trying to avoid this by tempting him with a peerage, but they are also critical of His Majesty for covertly encouraging the Duke of Savoy.

Following upon the refusal of their request by the Queen that their General Assembly should be held elsewhere than at Grenoble, the Huguenot deputies have secretly decided to convene a meeting at Montauban. The Queen is thoroughly alarmed by this development, and is trying to persuade the Duke of Rohan and other Huguenots to have it postponed, with little likelihood of success. Paris.

3 pp. V, 137.

131. GEORGE MICHAEL LINGELSHEIM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 11. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has not yet returned. Having visited his mother at Lautern, he went with his sisters to Maisenheim

and Lautereck to see the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts and the Duke of Luzelstein. The Electress went to visit a fishery yesterday.

The Treaty of Xanten has not yet been brought to a conclusion, and it appears that Spinola will be forced to leave Wesel, however unwillingly. The Emperor wishes that peace be preserved in Germany. Bishop Cloesel is now making fun of our churchmen for having shown such a desire for war at the late Diet of Ratisbon, and is asking them whether they are not tired of the war, particularly the Bishop of Cologne who had not thought that the States General would meddle in the quarrel. The Elector of Saxony approves of Spinola's achievement, but he could very well find himself thwarted. Our United and Associated Princes will be holding a conference at Nuremberg on 15 December. The Duke of Vaudémont is not yet raising troops although he is negotiating with colonels and captains. Many French gentlemen have arrived here to offer their services to His Highness in case of war. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VI, 132.

132. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 12. This is to recommend the bearer, Mr John Morrison, who is acting on behalf of certain orphans against Alexander van der Goose, Cornelis Hounds and John Herthen, merchants of Antwerp. He charges them with wrongfully detaining £12,000 from these orphans, to whom jewels, goods etc. had been left by the will of a certain Gerrit Banks. His Majesty was petitioned on this matter, and he has instructed the Master of the Requests to communicate his wishes to you in a letter which you will receive from the bearers. Your own experience will assist you to choose the right person to approach in this business, but Monsieur Parkehous, Chief Justice of Brabant, seems to enjoy a good reputation. Whytehall.

1 p. XLVII, 96.

133. TREATY OF XANTEN

1614, November 12. Summary of the articles agreed upon by the ambassadors of the Kings [of England, France and Spain] for the settlement of the difference between the Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Neuburg arising out of the government and administration of Juliers and Cleves; with the concurrence of both these princes. There are 23 articles.*

3½ pp. *Copy. Spanish.* Misc. VI, 129.

134. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [13/] 23. We understand that the parties at Xanten have provisionally sunk their differences, and that in the meantime both armies will withdraw unconditionally. It is said that Monsieur Wotton's firmness helped greatly to achieve this, and that without conceding rank or favour to the French ambassadors who, for their part, showed much generosity of spirit. No doubt Spinola allowed himself to be influenced by certain powerful reasons before forsaking such great advantages as he possessed against Germany, as well as against this state. This was either because of his mistrust of the Duke of Savoy's intrigues or because he hopes on this occasion to induce us to enter into another agreement, to prolong the Truce or to bring about a definitive peace. The Spaniard has realised that our government here, although a popular one, is

* Printed in French in J. Dumont, *Corps Universel Diplomatique* (1726-31), VI, ii, 259-61. An English translation from the French is printed in *Cal.S.P.Ven 1613-15*, pp. 256-9.

liberal, united and strong, and more so now than at the height of the war. Yet I regret that we should have lost this opportunity of combining the powers of Europe in the just and commendable object of contending with the greatness of Spain: and I am of the opinion that we shall get no fair play in the future since it is the practice of the King of Spain to beguile our friends by simulating a concern for their interests.

France, fearful of losing the fruits of her proposed marriages with Spain, would only indulge in words, interceding, protesting, but eschewing a breach as long as those now governing remain in power; for they abide by the maxim that friendship with Spain is indispensable for the conservation of kingdom and religion. I fear that England's resources are too exhausted for her to be able to carry on a war effectively at a distance. Neither is our state well qualified to mediate between, or counterbalance, the powers and factions of Europe, and it would be satisfied with its position if it were left alone.

We know nothing of the activities of the Estates General of France. Much is being made of a proposal put forward by those of Paris against the Jesuits, but that is not why they were convened. The stratagem of the French Council is to put them on the wrong scent and to pass time by issuing laws of no importance. It is also put out that the suspicions of Lower Navarre have been met to the satisfaction of the French Government, apparently in order to forestall or stop complaints against the Spaniards and the Spaniolized. The Hague.

3 pp. *French*. I, 86.

135. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1614, November 14. I thank you for your news of affairs beyond the Channel, and would like in this letter to comment on one or two matters contained in yours.

Regarding the copper tokens or farthings, we do not need to trouble about them, for the use for which they were originally intended no longer exists. Besides the people refused to have anything to do with them, a choice which they had the right to exercise by virtue of the King's Proclamation.

It is an undeniable truth that we do not enjoy a good reputation abroad, and I most sincerely regret it; but only God can redress this. I confess that little effort is made to reform this state of affairs, although some of us do exert our best influence in that direction.

'I well know the walkes of the forraine Embassadors heere, and how they make themselves very merry with us, and what their practises bee, by their agents to send frequently over many of our youths to bee brought up in their seminaries. But though all this bee knowne and a greate deale worse, if one of them shall but sweare that hee loveth Kinge James as much as hee doth his owne master, and that he is as much his servant as hee is of the Prince which employeth him heere (for so hee saithe his master willeth him to professe) wee are as well satisfied as if it were so indeed. Every man heere cannot bee so perswaded of these good felowes as my Lord of Canterbury is, who is no frende to that side.'

I have read your book on the abortive treaty of Calais undertaken by Cardinal Wolsey, the treaty at Noyon on which the French King defaulted, and that at London which soon came to a halt. It is a 'good monument' and I shall keep it safe until you return.

'Wee have long expected to heare the conclusion of the businesse at Zanten, wherein I expect no good to the Protestant party more then shall bee extorted

from the adversary. For I hold my first positions that they love us not, that Wesell will not hastily bee delivered, and that the army of Spinola was not sett on foote to make a may-game onely, but that some greater consequence dependeth thereupon. And certainly if the Duke of Savoy had not given stoppe to those forces of Millane which were intended into Cleve, there had bene much more harme done then hitherto hath bene performed.'

I must also add that 'wee understand heere what effects the credulity of our Embassadour hath produced. I love the gentleman well, but if I had bene asked my opinion when he was dispatched in that service, hee should not have bene putt into that employment.'

News from Ireland is satisfactory. Parliament has already passed the attainder of Tyrone and his followers, which, in my opinion, will deter the Irish from resorting too hastily to rebellion. 'It was the best service that ever Irishman did to the Crowne of England, when Tyrone ranne away, and left well neere the fourth part of Ireland to bee new planted by his Majesty, which in very short time will proove a greate strength unto the Kinges part.'

We hear that the Archduke has not long to live, but his death will hardly benefit us since the government there will be taken over by the Spaniards whatever pretence they make that the Infanta is still regent. Lambith.

2½ pp. I, 18.

136. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 14. I am surprised that you have not received my letters and the trunk and oatmeal which your servant Jermyn sent you from England. I can assure you that any things sent to me for you 'staye not with me above a tyde after theye come unto me.'

As for news, 'His Majesty is confident that the towne of Wesell will be delivered back and doth laughe at all those that maintaine the contrarye; for the Spanish and Archduks Embassadors have directly assured his Majesty that all places that have been taken, I meane in the provinces in question, shall be restored. Ycet I confes I am slowe in beleavfe of it and am of openion that theye will drawe on matters in length till theye be better provided or that theye finde it not for their purpose to make war ... I beleave that there is care taken for the Duke of Savoie in this treaty, which dothe drawe it on soe muche the longer; for yf the King of Spaine be left free unto him, I saye yf that beusynes be betweene them in good earnest, I am afrayed that he will be made crye peccavie.' We do not know here whether Marquis Spinola has accepted or refused the proposed partition.

I have also some news from England. 'Their is lately a proclamation published by which the King commandeth all gentelmen and others to leave the Cityte of London and all other the great townes, and to remove to their owne cunterye howses for the better government of the cunterye and for other causes. One Pawle Thomson, the Kings Chaplaine, for clipping of goulde is to be hanged,* and one Doctor Pamer, whoe was a preacher in the Tower and in troubell about the Lady Arrabella, hathe their 5 dayes agoe hanged himselfe; at which his Majesty was muche trobled when he hard first of it, but from whence his trobell proceeded I can not saye. In the Kingdome of Ierlande I heare of a strainge alteration in religion allredy begon; 6 yea 700 at a clapp having shaken of the Romish raggs, come devoutly to the church to the use

* He was imprisoned in the castle at Cambridge and eventually reprieved by James I. His crime may perhaps be attributed to the fact that he had incurred debts amounting to £1,200. See P.R.O., C.2/A4/26.

of our religion; that their is not above 5 in that kingdome whoe have refused the othe of Allegiance; theye are nowe in the midst of a parlement their, and good hope is conseaved that all beusynes will be well settled their bothe in religion and state.'

There is talk of new appointments at the Court, 'as namely the lord Wotton to be Tresorer of the Kings howse and Sir Thomas Vavisor Controuler in his place. And some will saye that Sir George Goring or Sir Edward Souche shall be knight marshall. The King woulde have Souche and the Lords Goring, but you knowe by whome all these things are governed.' There is said to be much dissatisfaction amongst the courtiers, especially over some favourites. 'Mr Villars is in great hope, but mucche crost by you knowe whoe, althoughe he hath manye Scottish freinds as namely the lord vicount Haddington and others of the best note. But I beleave the other party will be toe stronge for them all, for I heare that lately he hath gott a yonge gentelman called William Carr of his owne name (a bastard of a brother of his) to be sworne of the Kings Bedchamber in the place that Villers did looke for.' Vlushing.

P.S. I have a request to make, that you would 'by your acquaintance about you or at Sedan helpe me to an honest conditioned Frenchman to serve me somewhat a scollar, yf you can, but especyally whoe can write a good hande and of good parents.'

3 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 52.

137. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [14/] 24. In France the Estates General show little sign of wanting, or being able, to suppress in earnest the disorders which are taking place. The discontent and armed strength of the Duke of Savoy is likewise being mismanaged badly, and he is being forced to submit to the mercy of Spain because of the intrigues of Monsieur de Nevers who has declared himself against the Duke and withdrawn those French forces who were serving him. I confess that France needs peace, but only at home. Elsewhere I consider that the preoccupation of the King of Spain with his own problems is the surest key to our tranquillity. Yet one could almost say that France is pledged to do the work of the Spanish King, so careful is she to reconcile differences everywhere.

As regards our West Indian Company, I can assure you that it has been decided upon, and it is intended in good earnest to gather funds and arrange those things that are necessary. I do not know what the Catholic League has in mind. We are given to understand that they are arming themselves defensively because of their fear of the armament of the Protestant Princes. But the commission accepted by Monsieur de Vaudémont is tantamount to arming for offensive purposes. No doubt it is the Spaniard who is working this scheme. He has his own claims within the Empire and wishes his military strength to be backed by the motive of religion. I fear that our Princes are too disunited to resist him to any purpose unless your King and our republic lend a hand seriously and in good time. The invasion of Juliers has allowed us to see with what promptitude the Spanish forces can combine together and march, and likewise how weak are the arrangements made by the Princes for their own defence. Certainly without opposition from us, I am sure that Spinola could easily take whatever he wished from all the Princes, even all those of the Union together.

There has been no alteration in the Treaty of Xanten, and we believe that all parties will implement in good faith what has been agreed upon by the ambassadors. As to our decree against coloured cloth, the intention of this State

was to confine the manufacture to its own subjects without harming anyone else. No nation has been exempted by name; but one is talking only of the black dye, the other colours being allowed as before. As for me, my opinion has been and always will remain that it is necessary to defer to your King in all that is compatible with the preservation of this republic, because his amity is more important to us than that of any other. And he is interested in assisting us to live by our own means, since our ruin could not take place without his feeling the repercussions. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 87.

138. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [14/] 24, N.S. I understand from your letter of the 22nd of this month that you have given orders for certain guns to be sent to me from Luyck for the Earl of Southampton, and that I am to pay 48 philip dollars for them either here or at Luyck. 'But I would fayne understand whether I am to paye the said phillips at 50 styvers per picce this money or at 50 styvers per picce Lucks money, the difference being at least 12 or 13 per cent.'

I have received a letter from Mr Browne asking me to remind you of Mr Latimer's business concerning the letter to the Count of Broyc and what answer to give Sir Eustace Hart. Andwerpe.

1 p. XX, 45.

139. GABRIEL COLFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 16. Because of the early departure of the post, I am forced to answer your letter of 16 October in haste. There has been no allocation of payments here, nor any disposal as yet of the money brought by the fleet, the reason being that the King and the Duke of Lerma have been to Lerma, Burgos and other places in Castile. There has been no remittance of funds even to Flanders and Italy.

Since the arrival of the fleet, Mr Calley has followed the King to importune him and the Duke of Lerma for the full satisfaction of his claim, but they have postponed the matter until their return to Madrid. Rivas has brought letters from our King to the King of Spain and the Duke of Lerma touching the question of this payment, and yesterday Mr Stone and Mr Calley went to the Escorial to present them. We hope that some good will come of all this.

Sir John Digby is expected here daily. The merchants of Seville have suffered much by the loss of a ship of the Indies fleet with all its merchandise. An envoy from Japan to the King of Spain has arrived with this fleet. Madrid.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 133.

140. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November [16/] 26. I will be glad to receive Mr Dickenson when he comes this way. I hear that new difficulties have arisen to hinder the conclusion of the Cleves question. 'The patients in the Spanishe busines doe lonnge for nothing more then to bee assured of the quiett accomodating of that busines, fearing that if the King of Spaine should bee driven to a further charge about these warres, the faire [*torn*] of receaving satisfaction either by this flete or the next would fall to the ground.' Andwerpe.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. XIX, 31.

1614, November 17. Lady Edmond's life is drawing to a close. It is seven weeks since she took to her bed, and five or six of the best physicians in Paris have not been able to cope with her illness of which the symptoms were 'a bloodie fluxe and feaver and great obstructions in her liver.' The Ambassador is overcome with grief.

Monsieur de Refuge has written to the effect that everything was arranged at Xanten, 'but that the Duke of Neuburg stood upon this (wherein the Marquis Spinola did joyne with him) that he would first see the ratification come from the Elector of Brandenburg of that treatie afore he would sign it, wherein it is doubted ther may be a meaning in them so long to putt off the tyme till some occasion may be offered to frustrate all; seeing that they may hold themselves sufficiently warrented by the promise which the said Elector maketh in the commission given to his ambassadors to approve and ratifie whatsoever by them should be concluded.'

The Countess of Pembroke is in Amiens and has put up at the *hostel de Crevecoeur en la rue des Augustins*. All letters to her are being addressed to Dr Lister who is accompanying her.

As for the proceedings of the Estates General, the contention over the suppression of the *paulette* has resulted in open dissension between the nobility and the *Tiers État*. Despite the efforts of the clergy to mediate, the nobility refuses to be reconciled without due satisfaction from the *Tiers État*, while the latter complain that the nobility have used threats against them. The Assembly's business is thus being much hindered.

I told you of the attempt by the Duke of Epernon to release a soldier of the Guards from prison, where he had been committed for fighting a duel, on the grounds that the right to judge all cases involving soldiers belonged to him. Upon hearing that the public prosecutor had complained to the Parlement and demanded the recommitment of the soldier, the Duke 'repaired to the palace accompanied with 50 or 60 gentlemen, and there having sett himself with that whole troupe in the Galerie and before the middle gate of the great Halle, where the Judges doe use to passe at their going out, they did so stopp the passage as the Presidents (who are always ushered out with respect) could scarce fynde a little roome to passe, and some councillors who offred to go out that way were both scoffed at and pushed by those honest gentlemen, who afterwards went with their boots and spurres on into the great Halle (where, for the respect of the place no man useth to weare anie spurres) and then, after they had strouded out some turnes they withdrew themselves home with the said Duke.' This act of bravado, which is offensive to the Parlement and the King, has generated much public feeling against the Duke. 'But the power and credit of that man is such in this state as that their Majesties, in the present weaknes of the royal authoritie, are in a manner forced to wincke at it.' For when all the Chambers of the Parlement assembled to discuss means of reasserting their honour and that of the King in the face of this insolence, the King sent word that they should postpone their discussion for a day or two. And when they met the second time, the King ordered them to proceed with their normal business. But on this occasion they decided to prosecute their complaint against the Duke, even at the expense of the administration of justice and other legal business. In the meantime the King has recommitted the soldier to prison in accordance with the edict against duelling, which prescribes that such causes shall be referred to the judges of the place where the offence was done.

The Queen has promised the Huguenots to satisfy them on the matter of choosing a town other than Grenoble for their Assembly, and so they will not meet at Montauban. Paris.

3 pp. V, 138.

142. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 17/27. By the intervention of the Nuncio Savelli and the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Ramboglet, peace was signed between Savoy and Spain on the 17th of this month. The terms are these: 'that the Duke of Savoy begin to disarm, giving therein satisfaction to the King of Spaine who will not endure contestation uppon termes of parity. That he keepe such a quantity of men for his owne security as was allotted him by Monsieur de la Varenne, when this point was treated betwixt him and France thre yeares since, besides some competent addition to that number as may serve to counter-balance the new fort made lately by the Governor of Milan uppon the confine of his territory. That the Canavese, which is a good part of Montferrat, rest in deposito in the hands of the Nuntio and the French Ambassador untill the differences betwixt the two Dukes of Savoy and Mantua be decided by arbitrators to be chosen by them both, as likewise for security of the widowe dowagers dowry and of an other dowry which the Duke of Savoy layes claime unto in the right of Madame Bianca. That the prisoners of both sides be left free and delivered without ransome.'

Now that the Spaniards have had their way in this matter, we shall soon see what their real intentions are. 'If these be dismissed, it will be a good argument thay intend no warr; but if they continue them in pay, now this pretence is taken away, then you must looke to heare of them the next spring in your quarters.' Venice.

P.S. Lord Arundel and his wife have passed this way towards France. He was entertained by the Duke in Turin and presented with two Spanish horses.

P.P.S. 'I must adde one great newes from Constantinople. Nassuff Basha is there strangled by order of the grand Signor, withowt giving him leave to say his prayers, and withowt any foreknowledge of his end. He was suspected to hold intelligence with the Persian.'

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XV, 72.

143. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 17/27. We are awaiting news about the talks at Xanten. My brother is there with the Count of Solms, the Grandmaster of the Electoral Palatinate, on behalf of the United Electors, Princes and States of the Holy Empire. It is to be hoped that the peace of Germany will be the subject of a resolution, and that something will be done for the relief of the good people of Aix and Mülheim. Our neighbours of the Palatinate of Neuburg are almost in the same danger as they because of a possible change of religion.

I have just received letters from my brother to the effect that Spinola is seeking to delay matters until spring, in order to see what will be the outcome of the Duke of Savoy's opposition to Spain. Stutgard.

P.S. The Dowager Duchess, mother of our Duke, died yesterday.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 51.

144. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 18-28. Monsieur Plessen would be grateful if you would henceforth send him such news as you receive in English from Paris without troubling to translate it; we will find the means to do that ourselves. The members of His Highness's Council wish to express their appreciation of your kind service in the matter of the documents which I mentioned to you. Heydelberg.

P.S. Monsicur de la Voye has not yet returned.

1½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 16.

145. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 18. I sent you my last letter by John Maxie, the falconer. With this short note I am enclosing a letter from Sir Robert Carey 'with a lether mele' which he is sending to his son. Vlushing.

½ p. *Holograph*. XL, 53.

146. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 21/] December 1. The enclosed came to my hands this afternoon together with a box which Sir John Throckmorton has asked me to forward to you with all expedition. I have also received a box of sweetmeats by Henry Ballam, but I forget whether he told me that it was for you. I would be grateful for a copy of the articles agreed upon at Wesel because I have promised it to Dr Lyster. Antwercp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 66.

147. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 21. I see from your letter of 28 October that 'some busy body hath enformed the Spanish Ambassador att London that att my beeing there I should complayne my self of beeing slightly entertayned att Bruxelles, as though I had exspected more and so remayned unsatisfyed, which hee it seames hath advertised unto his colleague there.' I do not know how and from where this report emanated, for when I was in Brussels I kept myself strictly to myself, as you and Monsieur de Coppigny well know. And after my return to England I never so much as intimated to any one that my intention in Brussels had been any other than to avoid publicity and entertainment in Brussels. I hope that this unwarranted report will not harm Monsieur de Coppigny who behaved most considerately towards me. I shall certainly see to it that the Spanish Ambassador here learns of his error. 'Wee are heere still of opinion that the business of Cleves and Juliers will bee composed and Wesell restored. For my part I continew doutefull and shall never bee confident in the doinge of it till I see itt done. But wee beleeve as wee wish beeing so unfitt for a warr, into which of necessity that fallinge out otherwise must cast us.'

2 pp. XXXVII, 9.

148. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 21/] December 1. I hope that you will shortly see your 'grand Marquis' [Spinola] return to Brussels a humbled man, for he has done

nothing to boast about except reduce many families to poverty and damage the countryside, for which the peasants are hardly grateful to him. Cologne. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French. Unsigned. Addressed to: Monsieur John de Bois.* IX, 82.

149. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 22. Our soldiers wish that the ratification were come from the Marquis of Brandenburg, so that they might march towards their garrisons. Some fear that Spinola will find an opportunity to evade the treaty, but I do not see how he can do that without incurring disabilities which would outweigh the advantages of possessing Wesel. But I must confess that I never thought that he would part with that place, and I can only assume that their main design is not so advanced as we thought it was. But it would be a mistake to regard this as a guarantee of any security, as if they meant to abandon that design entirely. I am glad to hear that Sir Harry Wotton, His Majesty's ambassador, has played a satisfactory role in the conclusion of this business. 'I hope he will returne to the Haghe with a better applause of the people then he parted with from thence.' But His Majesty has been so openly affronted in this affair by our enemies, who unscrupulously used him for their own ends, that, let Wesel go how it will, we shall earn the contempt of adversaries and friends alike if we do not show our resentment. Some two days before your letter reached me, I wrote as much to a person of importance in England and pointed out how His Majesty's reputation had been undermined, not least in this state. 'If we continue credulous in England and beleeeve popish and Spanish protestations as we have done prettily hitherto, we shall see at last to our shame that which prudent and provident patriots discern already, that fistula dulce canit etc, and we shall have them in our wall ere we thought they were come to our counterscherp.'

I would welcome your opinion of Monsieur Nicolas de Rebbe who has lately struck up an acquaintanceship with me. *Tout ce qu'il parle c'est (comme il dit) un coup d'estat.* I have seen some things of his, amongst them a few of your letters, which makes me believe 'he hath been more buysy then I dare declare hym happy in state matters.' Utrecht.

P.S. There is a rumour flying around that Spinola's soldiers refuse to leave Wesel.

4 pp. *Holograph. XXXIII, 148.*

150. JACQUES ROELANS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 23/] December 3. The same evening that I had the honour ofwelcoming you to our house, I was informed from Antwerp that the Treasurer of the town, Groot, had already replied privately to the letters of Jehan Branlouw, and that makes me put off action until you advise me (which I beg you to do) of what you have learnt from the first letters from England. Anviers. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French. Misc. VI, 138.*

151. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 24. This letter brings you the sad news of Lady Edmond's death, which occurred at two o'clock yesterday morning. An autopsy was performed on her, and the cause of her illness and death was found to be an abscess in each of her kidneys. It was also discovered that there were seven or eight ounces more water in her brain than there should have been because

of the thickness of her skull, and that this was the reason why she had not been able to bend over any work for a considerable time. My Lord Ambassador, as you can imagine, is prostrate with grief and is confined to his bed. He has received messages of sympathy from the King and Queen and the dignitaries of the Court. The body will be conveyed to England as soon as word comes from Lady Wood whether the burial should take place at Albins or Canterbury.

As for events here, the Duke of Epernon has apologised to the Parlement for his arrogant behaviour, and the Parlement, while accepting his acknowledgment of his offence, has pronounced this judgement [*marginal note in another hand*: Arrest donne en la cause de Mounsicur le Duc d'Epernon le 29 Novembre, 1614*], that it received his apology at the express command of the King and enjoined on the Duke to treat Parlement with the respect and honour due to it.

The Council is to publish a regulation regarding the price of monies, particularly of gold, which has increased in value to such an extent that the pistole is worth 15s and 6 sols, the Jacobus 23s, and the ancient crown 8s. By this edict which appears tomorrow all foreign gold, except the pistole, will be prohibited; the pistole will be reduced to 14s. This evening my Lord Ambassador was invited by the Council 'to putt it to his choice (because they would yeald the like respect to his coyne as they doe to the Spanish) whether he would have the Jacobus pieces to be left curante here at 21s or els altogether suppressed. Whereupon his Lordship did rather choose to have them suppressed, hoping it would be a meanes to have a great store thereof carried backe into England.'

There is a great dispute here over the action of the governor of Dieppe in seizing an English ship with its cargo as a reprisal for the stay in England of a Spanish ship, captured by one of his vessels and later driven ashore by bad weather, at the request of the Spanish ambassador in London. When my Lord Ambassador first took the matter up, the governor was inclined to an amicable settlement, but now the French attitude has stiffened and they demand redress of alleged wrongs done to them.

The Brandenburg ambassador here has complained that the government has allowed levies to be raised in Lorraine for the Catholic League in Germany, which the French ministers do not deny. But his demand that the Princes of the Union should be allowed the same concession has found no favour with them. Paris.

P.S. I am sending you a packet from Monsieur Hotman.

3 pp. V, 139.

152. JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 24/] December 4. I do not doubt that you will share the feelings of all of us here at the deep loss suffered by the Ambassador, whom all his friends and servants are trying to console. Our Estates General are still concerned with the interchange of their *cahiers* with a view to drawing up a general one, and we cannot yet judge the issue since they have barely started on the work. The Ambassador of Brandenburg is still here awaiting the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten, that is, whether the armies are to withdraw or not, and, if not, what he can expect of us in the way of assistance. You may have heard of the insulting behaviour of Monsieur Epernon's men towards the Parlement. The latter resented it very much and wanted an investigation,

* 19/29 November was the date of D'Epernon's second offence against the Parlement. For his apology see no. 179 below.

but Their Majesties interposed their authority and now the matter has been accommodated. Paris.

1 p. *Initialed. French. Wrongly endorsed:* 4 November. Misc. VI, 128.

153. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 24. I have referred the project concerning the Mint, which you are anxious to see decided, to the Lord Treasurer and Sir Fulke Greville. 'My Lord Treasurer once was in mynde that the Mint Master, whom yow name in your letters, should be called over, whose service, if he had employed [him], should have bin well rewarded. If he had bin returned, he should have bin dismissed with an honest gratification. But Sir Foulke Grevile, takinge tyme to advise of the particularities of the Project which yow sent mee, at least (as he pretendeth) doeth except againest the mayne heads of it, which he sayeth are founded upon erroneous mistakings. And thereupon, returning to me the Project againe, gave me his answeare, that what promises soever that man should undertake, in effect he would not be hable to performe it. Soe yow see an ende of this negotiation.'

Eustashie, the Irish gentleman whom you recommended, has been with me. He brought me in writing the principal heads and reasons of his demands, but having examined everything that he said and wrote, I have only come across one point of real importance, 'that he knew the meanes howe all the cheife commaunders and gent [lemen] of quality serving in the Irish Regement might be revoked and caused to disbande without one penny charge to the Kings coffers. Praying him to unfoulde this mistery, though at first he did staggar, yet at length he did ingeniously acknowledge that there was noe other meanes then by graunting unto the Irish nation lyberty of conscience in their religion.' I did not consider it necessary to debate this point with him, but dismissed him with a promise that I would report favourably to His Majesty on his loyalty. 'I concurr in oppinion with yow that the Irish in those partes have cause of discontentment, yet being as they are of that stubborne aversenes in religion, they neither are proper to serve the States, whoe never would trust them, neither can his Majestie with safty permitt them to retorne into their contrey a la file, one by one, much less in body, as nowe they stande, without hazarding the state of his kingdome of Ireland.'

I am at one with you in deploring the overt publication of these seditious books, of which you write, whose sole purpose is to subvert and alienate the affections of His Majesty's subjects. You cannot render the King a greater service than by protesting and remonstrating against the indulgence shown by the authorities there towards the printing of these books.

There is no certainty that the Treaty of Zanten has been concluded. 'Only Sir Henry Wotton hath sent us over a module of a treaty signed by the hands of all the Ambassadors. And since I have seene a coppie of a letter from the Duke of Newberge to the States Generall, wherein he signefyeth that nothing is wantyng for the conclusion of the Treaty but the ratification of the Elector and Electrix of Brandenberge; and that the Marquis Spinola, for the assurance of the reddition of Wessell, will deliver into the hands of the Count Maurice his eldest sonne for hostage, soe that the Count Maurice reciprocally will deliver unto him some person of quality.' Whitehall.

2½ pp. XLVII, 97.

154. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, November 24. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt i, f. 205.

2 pp. Min. II, 64.

155. NEWS FROM REES

1614, [November 24/] December 4, N.S. After much communication between the ambassadors of the Kings of France and England, in association with the other envoys and deputies of the Prince of Brandenburg and those of Spain, an agreement was concluded and certain articles signed by the contending Princes in accordance with the design of the above ambassadors for a provisional understanding between the two Princes: and it was firmly believed that it would be carried into effect on 29 November.

However, Chancellor Peckius arrived and informed the ambassadors that the Marquis [Spinola] had received no order from the Archdukes to raise his army or withdraw from Wesel, unless the States General and His Excellency first declared that henceforth they would not, in any circumstances, send their forces to the disputed provinces.

Monsieur de Refuge was much disconcerted by this ridiculous condition and answered Peckius that he dared not mention a word about it to the States General or His Excellency because it might well happen that the mediating Kings would need to assist their allies in Germany and, not having the immediate means of doing so, might request the help of our State. Having heard this, Peckius asked them urgently (since the ambassadors wished to leave Xanten that same day) to stay until the evening, and added that he was expecting letters from the Marquis early on 30 November, which he hoped would enable him to give them greater satisfaction. But on the arrival of the letters, it was found that nothing had been changed.

In order to demonstrate how eager they were for the performance of the treaty, our deputies agreed to include the above-mentioned clause, on condition that the following was added: that no one should infringe the Treaty of Xanten. Notwithstanding this, those of Spain refused to relax their grip on their prey, and so the ambassadors, envoys and deputies abandoned the treaty, left Xanten on the first of this month and returned to this town. The following morning His Excellency raised his army, and having dispatched garrisons to the nearest places, he withdrew in person to this town in order to introduce a little more order into the affairs of the young Prince of Brandenburg, which seem to be in a state of chaos for all the semblance of order that one finds. Everything is done in the typical German fashion.

Yesterday the above ambassadors again sent their secretaries to the Duke of Neuburg and Spinola to learn whether they had revised their decision. The latter answered that he was not in a position to do anything without first receiving another order from the Archdukes. This reply reached here early this morning, and so the ambassadors intend to leave tomorrow and proceed directly to the Hague. It can be assumed that the coming summer may see the resumption of hostilities.

His Excellency has ordered the fortifications of this place to be put in order as far as he is permitted to do so by the volume of water which is here very high so that our quarters are flooded. Our soldiers found it difficult to board the boats, as most of them had to take off their boots and wade up to their knees through the mud. We are told that the Marquis has also been harassed by the water.

His Excellency hopes to leave the day after tomorrow for Emmerich to put the fortifications there in order. He will then go on to the Hague to attend the assemblies which are to be held there. Recs.

2 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VI, 140.

156. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 25/ December 5. The news which I gave you last week, that peace had been concluded between Savoy and Spain, was grounded upon information supplied by the Venetian Government and by the Savoy Ambassador who had received letters from the Duke to that effect. Now this news has proved to be entirely incorrect. It is true that the Duke, the Nuncio and the French Ambassador signed those articles which I mentioned, and that it was understood that the Spaniards would follow suit. But the Governor of Milan refused to sign the agreement, 'pretending to have new order out of Spaine not to accept of any submission but to enforce the Duke of Savoy by violence to yeeld absolute obedience and to enter upon his country armata manu.' Since then the Marquis of Santa Croce has led a squadron of galleys in an assault on the Duke's port of Oneglia near Villafranca, but it is not known whether he has taken it. The first wave of attackers was repulsed by the Savoyards with great loss, but there is a report that part of the town has been captured by them. The Governor of Milan's forces have also advanced towards Asti, which they proposed to besiege, but they met with fierce resistance along the River Tanaro, and lost two of their best commanders. The Duke of Savoy can boast of one advantage, 'that by subscribing to those articles which were conceived by Monsieur de Rambogliet and the Nuntio Savelli, he hath drawn from them assurance of protection against the Spaniards, in case they refuse to come to the same agreement; for that if matters proceed to farther rapture either de Rambogliet must be disavowed by the French King or else that Crown must maintaine the Duke from receaving harme, for so much hath de Rambogliet promised by a writing under his hand.' All this information may help you there to find out something about Spanish designs in your part of the world. Venice.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 71.

157. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 25/ December 5. There is little to tell you except that His Highness came back from Lautern some eight days ago. He has benefited immensely from the change of air. We are still awaiting news from Zanten. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 17.

158. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 26/] December 6. I understand from Mr Roellands that you have recently received letters from Mr Colford in Spain. I would like to know what he has written, for I have heard from nobody since the last ordinary post. Some information about events at Wesel would likewise be welcome. 'Wee suppose before this that you have furnished all your frinds abroad with the articles, and therefore now wee that are neere hand do desyre to have a sight of them, and the rather because here are many with us that do doubt that the King of Spaine will not so lightly depart from Wesell.' Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 67.

159. JACQUES ROELANS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 27/] December 7. Concerning his correspondence with Monsieur de Savery. Antwerp.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French*. Misc. VI, 141.

160. TOBIE MATTHEW TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 27. I am sending you my salutations by Sir Edward Parham, who is our mutual friend, and request you to continue your good affection towards me as you have done for so many years. Ghetranbergue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. XXX, 55.

161. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 27. I am sending this letter by Mr Gray, to let you have some news from England. His Majesty escaped a serious accident at Newmarket last Saturday. 'Rydcinge a huntinge en plein carier his horse fell with him and upon him, in soc much that the horses girts weare forced to be cut er he could be gotten saffe from under him, but his Majesti received noe hurt, his fall beinge in plowed landes which were softened by much rayne that hath lately fallen in such an abundance that it hath caused great inundations of waters, soe that bettwecene Ware and Royston there was a man and a postboy with their horses drowned.'

We have received a report that the Emperor 'should give power unto Counte Vaudemont to raise 8000 men in Lorraine, to the Bishop of Wirtzberg in Francony 7000, to Mayence 9000, and Bavaria 7000, as it is said to execute the Emperors ban against Franckford.' If this is true, we surmise that they have something more important in view, but we think that it will be countered by the combined efforts of the Princes of the Union and the United Provinces.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVI, 10.

162. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 28/] December 8. I have received a letter from Mr Russell. I am surprised that he presses me about a business that concerns others more than myself. He informs me that his stay in London is costing him a great deal, but I am not able to do anything further in the matter until I hear from Mounson or my son.

'Conserninge this remove of Sir Thomas Vavasour, I make some doubt it will not take place because I thinke the Queene doth not love him. I have reason to wishe it for he is my kinsman and so is this Goringe that should have his place, whos yeres I feare me will make the kinge thinke him uncapable of the place, for he never saw yet 28 though otherwise compleet.' I presume that this Goring is Sir George Goring, who is a courtier and highly respected. There is another, Sir Henry Goring, the best of the house, but he is too content with living in the country to contemplate a position at the Court.

I regret very much the news about Wesel, since I will have to leave this place sooner than I had anticipated. If you cannot come to me, I will come to you to discuss what is best for me to do. 'I will not stay here to be in ranke of them that shalbe caled home, and if it might me [*sic*] I would spend a yere or tow more abroad to save charges at home. I writt this unto you as unto my especiall friend, for I see that this warre cannot be and the kinge and Archduke stand frendes.' My wife has some brawn for Mrs Trumbull.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 16.

163. THE COUNT OF SOLMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, November 29. As regards the obligation of restoring Wesel and the other occupied places, Spinola had no way of escaping from it since he had submitted his final statement to the wishes of the Archdukes or, as some would say, to those of the King of Spain, which have been conveyed or are still being awaited at Brussels. You have the means of discovering what these are, and whether the discussions at Xanten were genuine or just a pretence. Many observers believe that these were deceptive, the object being to gain time and control the facilities in the disputed countries for provisioning the Marquis's forces and to keep them there until spring; and then, if the opportunity arose, to proceed further and execute, with the assistance of our Catholics, those schemes in Germany which have been hatching for a long time.

At the moment I am at the Hague with Monsieur Bubinghausen, Councillor of State to the Duke of Württemberg, to conclude the alliance with the States General which His Highness the Elector Palatine initiated at the time of his return from England with the assistance of the King of Great Britain. The Hague.

2 pp. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VI, 136.

164. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, November 29/December 9. You know as well as we do the issue of the Xanten negotiations and the scandalous manner in which the ambassadors of France and England were treated. We had not expected anything better from the first day that I arrived with the Count of Solms at Xanten, and learnt that they (the ambassadors) had had no orders to inform the other party that, in the event they did not proceed to an immediate restitution, both Kings would declare war on them and authorise the States General to break the Truce. We warned the ambassadors in advance quite clearly that there could be no other result but that which eventually presented itself. For although common honesty and public faith demanded the keeping of the promise given by the representatives of the King of Spain and the Archdukes to France and England, and given also by the Archdukes personally to Monsieur de Reffuge, it has only operated long enough to cause the loss of three inactive months to the forces of the States General, and to gain the campaigning season for our enemies. However, if they see us determined either to have back what they hold or declare war on them, which should have been done already, they will think that they have time enough to meet our demand and enjoy the facilities of feeding their armies in the disputed provinces at the expense of the two Princes Possessioners and their poor subjects, besides gaining the reputation of only yielding the occupied places when it pleased them. Such is the situation, and there is no remedy for it since we permitted ourselves to lose Wesel. I would entreat you to have a care that your King does not allow himself to be tricked. His and our enemies boast that they have evidence to that effect. De La Haye.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 50.

165. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 29/] December 9. Your treatise is judicious, good and sound, based on the knowledge you possess of the government of the states of Europe. If it fell to us two alone to take the proper decisions in such a deliberation, we would be in agreement very soon. For I consider that it is high time—not to see what the Spaniard is aiming at, since that is as clear as daylight—

but to set up a lively opposition associated with the combination and firmness of purpose of various lesser powers. I do not know as yet how this could be achieved.

France in her present situation desires peace and would like to force her allies to it, in order not to have to make a decision should there occur a breach of the peace. I confess that your King and this republic (the others taking up a neutral position) could attend to the enemy and get him down within six months or less. But how can His Majesty and the people of the republic be brought to do just that? You know that your difficulties lie in the disposition of a peace-loving King, in the mistrust between two nations and two religions, and in His Majesty's financial needs. Subjects truly resent having to contribute except for their defence. And here we retain lively memories of the miseries from which the Truce affords us a little respite as long as our neighbours do not exasperate us and the Spaniard does not once again make an attempt on our neutrality.

You wish to know what was done at Xanten. In a word, we passed the time in negotiations and then separated without doing anything. There are still some people who believe that the answer of the Spaniard will be more moderate at Brussels. Where, in your opinion, does this belief take us? From Brussels we shall be sent to Madrid, and there we shall only find irresolution. In all this affair, you have been a true prophet.

I do not perceive that the ambassadors of France and England protested against the contempt which the Spaniard showed for their Kings. If this resentment were to unite us and enable us to obtain satisfaction by force of arms, the path we have taken could turn to our advantage. But I fear that the cold of the winter has frozen our courage. The Hague.

2 pp. *French.* I, 88.

166. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, [November 30/] December, N.S. I have received the six guns from Liège. They were packed in straw but I intend to have a case made to keep them from rusting. I assume that you wish me to forward them to London for delivery to the Earl of Southampton. But being 'forbidden commoditie' I cannot send them out of this country unless you obtain a letter to that effect from Robiano. Monsieur de Tollet charged me 48 philip dollars at 52 stivers the piece, which I have paid in Antwerp money. Andwerpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XX, 46.

167. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 1. I thank you for your letter of 18 November with the copy of the Xanten articles, which I translated without delay to many of my friends here. In return I am sending you herewith this item of information from Italy which will show the desperate situation in which the Duke of Savoy finds himself, now that two Spanish armies are attacking him, one of which is marching towards Verselli and the other has taken the town of Onelli. The ministers of state here were already dissatisfied, even before this latest news, with their envoy, Monsieur de Rambouillet, 'for having in his negociation with the Duke of Savoye passed this agreement with him, contrarie to his instructions, that the countrie of Canavese should be deposited into the Popes and the King of Frances hands for the securitie which the said Duke demandeth about the doweries of Madame Blanche and of his daughter the Dowager of Mantoua, and that the Duke of Mantoua should desist from his pretensions

of having separation for his damages and revenge of his rebels.' This concession has been disavowed by the government here.

We are now given to understand that the Marquis Spinola absolutely refuses to give up Wesel. Even so, I doubt whether the Spaniards will be in a position to undertake any further enterprise.

There is nothing to report about the proceedings of the Estates General. But following upon the complaint of the Prince of Condé that the ministers had the exclusive control of both state affairs and the finances, the Queen has formed a new Council composed of the Prince of Condé, Cardinal Joyeuse, the Dukes of Guise, Nevers, Bouillon and Epernon, together with the three ministers of state and the intendants of the finances; it is to be designated *Le Conseil des Finances*. The Duke of Bouillon was brought in by the influence of the Prince of Condé; the Dukes of Mayenne, Rohan, Sully and others are resentful that they have been excluded.

Of all foreign coins only the pistole has more or less retained its value, which is now 7 francs and 4 sols instead of 7 francs and 16 sols. His Majesty has been so exasperated by the strong language used by the French Ambassador over the action involving the governor of Dieppe that the matter will take a disagreeable turn if it is not soon settled. Paris.

2 pp. V, 140.

168. [HENRY BILDERBECK] TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December [1/] 11. As regards the Treaty of Xanten the negotiations have proved fruitless and the ambassadors have returned to the Hague. Spinola has torn off the mask and demanded that the States General enter into an obligation not to return to the disputed provinces. Reasonable terms have been offered so that the present agreement is not prejudiced. The Ambassadors of the Kings of France and England have offered security, but all in vain. Spinola will not budge nor let go of anything unless he is forced to do so. The army of the States General has had to strike camp because of the floods and rising waters and withdraw into their garrisons except for a few companies of horse which have gone into the Bishopric of Munster despite the protests of the inhabitants. The decision has been taken to fortify Rees and Emmerich as it is impossible to remain in the field; but neither is it reasonable to abandon the countryside and hand it over as a prize to the harpies of Spain. Marquis Spinola and the Prince of Neuburg are no doubt by this time in Brussels. It is rumoured that they will travel together to Spain. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Unsigned.* IX, 83.

169. GEORGE MICHAEL LINGELSHEIM TO WILIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 2. I am not surprised to hear that the Treaty of Xanten has been broken, for I never could understand how the Spaniards were disposed to surrender Wesel. If they did so, they would have gained nothing by their late action. And inasmuch as they are determined to wage war, it is better that hostilities should take place in Juliers than on our own territory. However, the Emperor professes that he wants peace in the Empire, and the Bishop of Mainz protests by way of letters and embassies that he would like nothing more than peace and quiet, that their league and treaty with the Count of Vaudémont is only concerned with their defence, and that if they are not attacked they will not make any levies.

In Italy it appears that the King of Spain is deliberately set upon reducing to submission this fierce Savoyard; but when he so desires, he can satisfy him

and make use of his forces wherever he likes. Our conference of United Princes, which was to have taken place in Nuremberg on the 13th of this month, has been postponed to 25 January, because so many of those invited live far to the north. If it comes to a war, the King of Great Britain will be sensibly affected by this duplicity of the Spaniard. Some suggest that France will not be offended and that they understand one another, just as in Italy the French display much enthusiasm for the welfare of the Spaniards. Heidelberg.

P.S. Monsieur Andre Paul has returned. The answer he received was much colder than what he had been led to expect from Bishop Cloesel.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VI, 137.

170. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 2/12. Regarding the rupture of the Treaty of Xanten, it has been evident for some time that the intention of the Catholic League was to keep us amused and seek their advantage at our expense. And I firmly believe that our neighbours the Bishops are the incendiaries behind all these troubles, and that they have no other objective in view but to attack and subdue us with Spanish assistance. I hope that the Princes will consider those three practical methods proposed by you for the good of our cause. The League have been keeping an eye on Frankfort for a long time, and are pleased with the fact that its citizens still persist in their obstinacy, which they will exploit as a good enough reason for severing that town from the Empire and making use of it to our disadvantage. The Elector of Mayence is already commencing action (not yet ordered by the Emperor) by cutting off its provisions. He informed His Highness that in order to frighten the people into obedience, it had been resolved to arm a few troops. His Highness replied that to achieve that purpose, it would be more advisable to abide by the constitution of the Empire and convene the Estates of the Circle of the Rhine to restore the situation in Frankfort to the Emperor's satisfaction; that the Elector could not resort to levying soldiers without creating suspicions amongst his neighbours; and that the guilty and innocent should not be punished indiscriminately. In the meantime, a good proportion of the citizens have rallied to reason and reaffirmed their obedience to the Emperor. This has caused the rest to become somewhat timorous. Four days ago one of the leaders of the contumacious faction escaped from Frankfort and went to Darmstat to beg for mercy, or as we say in German, to do a *fussfal*. That party amongst the citizens who style themselves obedient subjects captured the leader of the opposite group and intended to send him to the Emperor as a token of their loyalty. But their opponents released him forcibly from prison—an ill-advised thing to do. You will have learnt of the matters raised by the Estates General in France, and of Monsieur d'Esperton's action which has exasperated the Parlement of Paris.

3 pp. *French.* XXXI, 18.

171. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 2. I am afflicted beyond words by the death of my wife which took place last Saturday, and cannot write at length to anyone. But I am sending you these few words to inform you that, as regards the situation at Xanten, most of our forces have retired, His Excellency has placed about 6,000 men in garrisons on the frontiers, and Spinola is still in Wesel. 'The overflowing of the Rheyne, which was not without much dainger unto the armye and whearof some parte weare drowned, enforssed our dislodgment.' We will now

have to wait and see how His Majesty will deal with the Spanish and the Archduke's ambassadors. 'But methinks I heare them allredye lowdly to our disgrace saye and brazingly crye it out. Wheare is nowe that King whoe is styled Defender of the faythe?'. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 54.

172. JOHN PACKER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 3. I have again tried to persuade my Lord to consider with sympathy the question of your extraordinary expenses, but to little purpose. I would urge you to make another attempt when you return home, for an appeal in person might succeed where I have failed despite all my efforts to serve you in this matter. As regards Captain R., his Lordship can say nothing until he hears from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to whom he has written again for advice. He has also received letters from the pretendant Earl, but I do not know what answer he will give him. However, I have observed that his Lordship shows little warmth of feeling for the man. Newmarket.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. Misc. VI, 139.

173. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 3. The letter is much ruined by damp and quite illegible except for the postscript which reads: 'Lett me not forgett to tell you that Peckius, to whom I desire to be kindly remembred, did in his last words unto me at Santen affirme very seriously that the Archedukes would not fayle un pelo in any thing that had been promised his Majestie, unto which wordes I should be glad to knowe how constant he remaineth.' The Haghe.

2 pp. XLIX, 73.

174. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 4/14. It is imperative that we prepare ourselves for any attack that our enemies may launch against us. We have arranged with these gentlemen here how to assist them if they decide to go to war. This depends primarily on your King. I hope that he will give the lie to our adversaries who openly claim to have duped him and to have found the means of making him forget his anger. It is for His Majesty either to take the lead and join the States General and us or to declare that, if the States General do so, he will come to their aid. In that event France would not dare to stand aside. But if without this decision we were to appeal to her, the French would refuse to join us and only follow the right course of action under compulsion and from the apprehension that we might go our own way without them. This they will not tolerate nor dare to allow because of the Huguenots in France. If you write to me in my absence, address your letters to Philibert du Bois. De La Haye.

2 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seal*. XII, 52.

175. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 4. I am sending you the copy of a letter which will enlighten you on the breakdown of the negotiations at Xanten, from where the ambassadors have now returned to the Hague. What has occurred was anticipated by you and me, and it only remains for the King and his friends to see to their honour and security. According to the latest letters from England, 'His Majesty

dothe abyde constant to breake with Spaine in case the towne of Wesell and the rest which Spinola hathe taken in the 2 provinces in question be not restored.' That this will be done is unquestionable if France and the United Provinces can be persuaded to join with His Majesty. But 'heare will be the maine beusynes, whether these duple politicians (yf Fraunce shoulde reffuse) will take parte with us in that banckett, yea or noe. For my parte I am of openion (soe well I knowe them) that they will doe what they can to keape them selfs out and to imbarke our master.'

Mr Monford, Sir Henry Wotton's secretary, has just arrived here with letters for His Majesty concerning the events at Xanten. 'Amonge other things which I had sight of out of his papers concerning his dispatches, he left with me this copie of Sir Henry Wottons letter, his last farewell, unto the Marquis Spinola when he left him,* the which Mr Monforde him selfe (as he telleth me) delivered into the Marquis his owne hands, but coulde gett noe other answere theirunto from him but an Italian shrugg with the shoulder.'

In England 'those shyers whoe awhyle refused to geve their parts of this benevolence, as it is tearmed, are nowe better advised and doe sende in liberally. Some speache their is of a parlement. A littell discontentment I hear their is amongst some greatonse [great ones] in the Court, but his Majesty is wise and gracyous, he will easely compose them. His Majesty hathe made his newe favorite knight and graceth him dayly more and more.' Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 55.

176. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO MARQUIS SPINOLA †

1614, November 17/27. To the effect that the mischief done by constant introduction of fresh petty scruples is militating against the negotiations at Xanten. He urges him to reflect on how much depends upon what is yet to be resolved. Santen.

1 p. *Italian*. Misc. VI, 134. *Enclosed in the above*.

177. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December [4/] 14, N.S. The effect of Spinola's actions, especially his occupation of Wesel, on public affairs has been most disturbing. The recovery of that town is being seriously discussed by the Dutch. The confederation of the United Princes of Germany has been ratified. The King of Sweden has confirmed the alliance between him and the Estates of Holland, and has despatched considerable quantities of iron ore for the manufacture of cannon. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 6.

178. [JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN] TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December [5/] 15. I see by your letters to Monsieur Beaulieu and by those of our ambassadors what poor results have been gained by their long and laborious negotiations. I have never thought it could be otherwise, for Wesel is too sweet a morsel and much too important to yield up so soon. Besides the Duke of Neuburg is no longer *sui juris*, but in another's power, although he was desirous of getting his own property. Let me know what has happened to Monsieur Dickenson, whom I could wish to be more frank since he does

* The following item.

† Wotton's draft in English of this letter is printed in Logan Pearsall Smith, *Life and Letters of Sir Henry Wotton* (1907), II.61.

not lack wit and knowledge. If the Duke of Neuburg has been in your part of the world, let me have some particulars about him and those who accompanied him. Here it is accepted as a fact that it was only Monsieur Markham who had enough influence over him to persuade him to join the Spanish side. Paris. 1 p. *French. Seal.* XXVII, 135.

179. NEWS FROM FRANCE

[1614, December 5] 'Premier Cayer des Articles des estats tenus a Paris.' [Text of the First Article of the Third Estate, originally the first article of the *cahier* of the *gouvernement* of Paris and the Ile de France, read in the chamber of the Third Estate on 5/15 December and adopted as the 'First Article of the Third'. It called on the King to deny that any other earthly power (i.e. the Pope) could absolve his subjects from their allegiance and legitimize rebellion or regicide. It was successfully opposed by the clergy. A full English translation with variant readings taken from published and unpublished sources in France is printed in J.M. Hayden, *France and the Estates General of 1614* (1974), pp.131-2. The Downshire papers contain another (variant) copy at Misc. VI, 147, and there is another in the Public Record Office, S.P. 78/62, f. 232.]

[1614, November 22] 'Monsieur d'Esperson en la face de la cour de Parlement dict': Gentlemen, I beg you to believe that as an officer of the crown and Duke and Peer of France I have always testified in my actions to the respect that I bear to this assembly. When I appeared in the Parlement, it was with the intention of making that clear to you. But I found that you had adjourned, and I was not able to do so. I entreat you, in regard of my services and the proof that I gave of my attachment to this assembly after the death of the late King, to forget this incident and make no further reference to it.

'Monsieur le premier President prononça ce qu'en suit': By express command of the King, who, emulating the clemency of his predecessors, is more inclined to mercy than severity, and places a gracious construction on the actions of an officer of the crown, the Court accepts your apologies, in the hope that this will induce you and your children to serve the King and show due respect to this assembly. [This exchange took place on 22 November/2 December, according to a letter written from Edmondes to Winwood the following day: P.R.O., S.P. 78/62, ff. 214-18, and letter-book copy, B.L., Stowe MS. 175, ff. 105-10.]

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Copies. French. Endorsed:* 1614. The submission of the Duc d'Esperson to the Parlement etc. Misc. VI, 150.

180. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December [6/] 16. I have just received word from Mr Dickenson in Düsseldorf that he intends to leave for England within four or five days and pass through this town. I am still assuming that he will call on you in Brussels on the way. But he warns that necessity or a favourable wind might cause him to revise his plans at Rotterdam. Andwerpe.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* XIX, 32.

181. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 8. Your letter of 25 November confirms the information we have here about the treacherous behaviour of the Spaniards in breaking off the Treaty of Xanten after ratifying it. All this serves to indicate that the real

object of their procrastination during the negotiations was to gain time to complete their fortifications at Wesel.

Here the proceedings of the Estates General are slow and tortuous. No decision has been taken over the *paulette*; the article concerning the King's life and authority has been debated and approved of by the *Tiers État*, but the clergy are whipping up resistance to it in their chamber; the clergy are also initiating a measure that would preclude laymen from possessing or enjoying ecclesiastical livings in the future; and, finally, there is a general movement for the creation of a special Chamber of Justice to investigate and reform those reprehensible abuses committed by the farmers and collectors of taxes.

Recently the Pope has insisted even more strongly than before upon the rescission of the decrees of the Parlement against Suarez and his book. He has rejected all compromises, and the feeling here is that eventually the government will appease him by suspending the decrees.

'All Monsieur de Chastillons friends are much troubled and slandered here at a desperat resolution which he hath taken by that blynde and violent passion of love, to marrie a certaine diffamed creature called Mademoyselle de Choisy, who is held to have ben one of the late Kings mistresses. And because he can have no alloweance in our church for it, she being one of that marke and a papist, he is said to be in hand to gett a priest to marrie them. Neither can anie mans counsellors or dissuasion divert him from it.'

The business of the English merchants and the governor of Dieppe has resulted in some bickering between the Queen and my Lord Ambassador, and now there is to be no question of indemnification until the governor's claims in England have been met. Moreover events have taken a disquieting turn. 'There having ben a sharpe letter written from the King here to his ambassador in England whereof the style seemed somewhat highe and comminatorie to the King our master who had the reading of the same, he grewe so incensed thereuppon as that he gave present order to milord Admirall to send three of his shippes to blocke up the haven of Diepe, if he had not by some of his wyse counsellors ben diverted from it, who onely gott a suspension of that execution till his Majestie might have answeare from here about the reparation which he demands against the governor.' If he does not obtain this, he threatens to procure satisfaction by other means, and my Lord Ambassador has shown a letter to the Queen to this effect. But they are not impressed by it here; on the contrary they indulge in recriminations and complaints of English misdemeanours and lack of justice at the expense of French merchants. Unless some steps are taken for mutual satisfaction, the relations between the two countries could easily deteriorate. *Quod omen avertat Deus.*

I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet published by the Brandenburg envoy as a reply to the accusation of the Emperor that the Elector of Brandenburg was responsible for the failure to determine the matter of Juliers 'by the waye of Justice.' Also a letter from Geneva to you and another which you are requested by 'little Mr Walbye' to forward to Colonel Ogle. Paris.

2 pp. V, 141.

182. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 8. I have returned from the journey I made to the Imperial Court in accordance with instructions from His Highness [the Elector Palatine]. My mission was to demand an explanation for the infringements committed by Marquis Spinola in Juliers and against the towns of Aix and Mülheim. I was told that what had been undertaken by the Marquis was done by the

express command of the Emperor as a form of retaliation for the wrong done to him by the States General in occupying the town of Juliers which was a dependency of the Emperor and could not be disposed of by anyone except His Imperial Majesty. As for Aix and Mülheim, it was declared that nothing had been done that was not in conformity with the judicial sentence against those two towns. Such answers were hardly a compensation for the fatigue and expenses of my journey. I was given a good reception and fine words, which had no sincerity in them. And it is intolerable to witness the bravado of the Imperialists, when one knows that the Emperor is so impoverished that it is with great difficulty that provisions are made available to his household, and that most of his servants are discontented and starving. He is relying on the forces of Spain to deal with Venice, and threatening us with the army of Italy. We have recently heard of the peace between Savoy and Spain, and I am enclosing the articles of the treaty. Monsieur Carleton has advised us from Venice that it amounts to nothing, and that the Governor of Milan did not wish to be a party to it, declaring that he had received express orders from his master to reduce the Duke of Savoy to obedience by force of arms. If these troops are maintained during the winter months, it is certain that we, on our side, will arm whatever the cost.

The Bishop of Mayence has written to His Highness that the Catholic League has taken into its service the Prince of Vaudémont with other leaders principally from the nobility of Lorraine, but that this is a defensive, not an offensive, move.

There are in Alsace about eight hundred from Burgundy who wish to join the Duke of Savoy and are asking the Swiss for a free passage through St. Galle. The Emperor has called for a ban against the Duke, and ordered all estates, lords and republics of Italy dependent on the Empire to join with the forces of Milan to enforce the ban.

2 pp. *French. Much faded and illegible in parts.* XXXIV, 75.

183. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, December 8. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 209-11.

4 pp. Min. II, 65.

184. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 9/19. I thank you for your letter advising me of the rupture of the Treaty of Xanten. As yet we have no news of it here, but I personally had always half suspected that there would be some trickery at the end. I am now waiting to hear whether the States General, and even the Emperor and the Princes of the Union, will allow the Spaniards to hold the Rhine closed to the prejudice of all sides, although yesterday we did hear of negotiations with Spinola for the surrender of Wesel.

As regards the dispute between the King of Spain and Savoy, I cannot say anything definite. Generally speaking, however, this war and these quarrels are highly suspect to us. If they are genuine, they can easily be settled, and both forces be joined and used for the destruction of those of the Religion. But I hope that their schemes will end in smoke.

I presume that you have already heard how the King of Denmark and the Duke, my master, have made every effort through their ambassadors to settle the differences between the Duke of Brunswick and those of Lüneburg over the Duchy of Grubenhagen. These have failed to do so twice, and have now

returned home. A more intractable problem is the dispute between that Duke and the town of Brunswick, which has often offered to place itself under the protection of Lüneburg.

Regarding the Grenoble decree, although the Archduke and those of Burgundy declare that it cannot take place on the grounds that they had revoked their procuration, His Highness is writing again to the Archduke to this effect: that since, by the intervention of the Kings and Princes, a compromise was eventually reached that the rights of both parties should be clarified, there was every good reason for abiding by it; His Highness also expressing the hope that the Archduke would not permit any opposition to it. We have been advised to publish all documentary material in Latin and French.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 53.

185. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December [12/] 22. Expressing regret that Trumbull had not received a letter from him for the last fortnight, and assuring him that he writes unfailingly every week.

¾ p. *Holograph. French. Signed: Quem nosti. Addressed to: Monsieur John de Bois.* IX, 84.

186. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 15. Owing to the pressure of business I cannot reply to your letters as comprehensively as I would have liked.

‘Mr Thomas Sackvill hath his doome to departe out of England and to sett forward from London on Munday next, to remayne at Padua and not to returne hither any more. Which decree there is greate labouring to alter, with a desyre of gayning more time, but I have reason to thinke that his Majesty will hold his former resolution.’

As to the French books ‘which were of the library of the Duke of Arscott’ I will have to leave them, partly because some of them are not worth the cost of transport ‘being of matter fabulous.’ And the owner will not part with the good ones unless he can get rid of the bad ones also. ‘But the principal reason is because I have already in Latine manuscript those three bookes which are of a sute, and I hold these to bee the originalls as they were first written, and the French copies to bee but the translation.’

The Parliamentary session in Ireland ended peacefully and some acts were passed of benefit to the country, including the recognition of the King’s title to the Irish Crown and the attainder of Tyrone, Tyrconnell and the rest, which were unanimously endorsed by both houses. So the prospects for Tyrone’s return to Ireland grow dimmer and ‘by that time young Terconell, who was so lately intertained by the Infanta at Bruxelles, shall come to bee a man, I trust there will bee a greate many revolutions to the benefit of that kingdome. The Earle of Ormond is lately dead there.’

The King was well rid of Mr Neville, the so-called Earl of Westmorland, who has scarcely shown his face here for many years. ‘Hee is a beggar and a bankrout in a high degree, having before this time wanted bread to his belly if hee had not bene releevd by some extraordinary meanes, among which I suppose the Spanish pistolets to have bene the greatest. Hee lived many yeeres with a wife by whom hee had diverse faire children, which yet live and are marriageable, and after that he betooke himselfe to a second wife by whom also he hath many children. If this had not bene before the Statute now in that

case provided, hee had dyed for it as a felon. But being sued in the Ecclesiasticall Court by his former wife, hee hath used strange delaies for diverse yeeres, to putt the matter of from sentence, by making allegations that some persons fitt to be examined were beyond the seas, now in one place, now in another, and mooving that commissions might be directed out thither, but indeed never taking out any, because his first wife would not condescend to joyne in commission with him, so to spend their mony and send men into forraine partes to seeke persons in the ayre, which indeed were no where to bee found. You would wonder to see what shifts and facings hee hath shamelessly used in this kinde; and when justice could no longer bee delayed hee is now faine to gett him away, the state being willing to bee ridde of him.' Lambith.

2 pp. I, 19.

187. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 15. The Assembly of representatives (so called because many other princes and states which are not members of the Union will attend it) is to meet at Nuremberg on 24 January. Neither the Elector Palatine nor any other Prince, to my knowledge, will be there in person but will send their delegates. There will be *une deposition of a grande somme d'argent* for the obtaining of *un prompt secours* of the *gens* and *qq[sic]*. *Numa* [James I] has made a fine declaration in offering to espouse our quarrel and our cause whenever and as often as the occasion presents itself. Those *de la religion in France*, and amongst others the leading men, have made an announcement that if *le Duc de Vaudemont* attempts anything on behalf of the Catholic League, they will follow at his tail. If Prince W.W. [Wolfgang William of Neuburg] surrenders, as it is said he will, certain towns in Juliers to Spinola in order to reimburse the King of Spain for the expenses of the late war, with what impudence and confidence will the Imperialists be able to declare that all that Spinola has done has been performed by the express command of the Emperor. And so this Prince is involved in that intrigue, without any consideration whether his reputation is compromised or not.

A thousand fictitious things are invented to delay the meeting of the Estates at Prague. The Estates are desirous that the Emperor should meticulously observe all that he promised at the time of his consecration and, amongst other things, the unimpeded right of the Estates freely to unite with the Hungarians and the Estates of Austria, as well as with the neighbouring Electors and Princes. The Imperialists say that it is true that the Emperor promised them many things, but that it is impossible that he should implement his promise without endangering the Imperial Crown. The resolution taken by the Bohemians that either they will be satisfied or refuse to contribute anything is something to be feared, when one remembers their violence towards the late deceased Emperor.

In Hungary everything is quiet, although those at the Imperial Court who would like to see the Count of Bucquoy's work cut out for him say that this is not the case. The Prince of Transylvania, Betlehem Gabor, has taken possession of Lippa and Genoi as being part and parcel of his Duchy, and has sent an envoy to the Palatine of Hungary and the Estates of that country to explain his reasons. They appear to be satisfied with them, despite what Bishop Closel and his associates say. The latter are making a mountain out of a molehill

in order to exact contributions from us, so that we may eventually be subjugated by our own arms.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Quem Nosti. Words in italics deciphered. Faded.* XXXIV, 76.

[188-9. Numbers not assigned.]

190. GEORGE MICHAEL LINGELSHEIM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 16. The Spaniard is desirous of arming himself in the Low Countries and in Italy to cope with any event in view of the Emperor's decrepitude. There is no sign of movement amongst our neighbours as yet, and Vaudémont has not resorted to any recruitment of men. It is certain that he has not received money, and our churchmen are somewhat tired of contributing without seeing any of the results which they have promised themselves. We are informed that the Duchess of Neuburg wishes to be brought to childbed at Landshut, since there has been no change yet in the exercise of Protestantism at Neuburg, except that the anti-papal prayers introduced in the churches by the late Duke of Neuburg have been abolished. Our United Princes will be holding a conference in Nuremberg on 25 January to which other Protestant Princes have been invited. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VI, 142.

191. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 16. This letter is being conveyed to you by Monsieur de la Voye who is returning to Brussels, and the enclosed packets are for Monsieur Langerack and Monsieur Gueretin. De la Voye will give you the latest news from Piedmont; he thinks that the situation there has turned in the Duke of Savoy's favour.

The rumour here that there was a clash between the Queen and my Lord Ambassador over the matter of the English merchants and the governor of Dieppe has exaggerated the whole affair. It is true that the Queen gave him no satisfaction, but neither did the Ambassador exceed the bounds of diplomatic conduct, although he sharply criticised Monsieur de Puyseaux, who was present, for writing the letter to the French Ambassador in London which started the business. Since Monsieur de Villeroy had no hand in it and deplores the proceedings, our ambassador is already taking steps to clear up the misunderstanding.

Here there is still hope that the Spaniards will eventually surrender Wesel, in view of the promise given by them and the Archdukes to the French government. It is partly kept alive by Monsieur de Refuge's letters, in which he says that the real saboteurs of the Treaty of Xanten are not the Dutch or Spinola, but Don Inigo de Borja and some other Spaniards, declared enemies to Spinola, who have written to Spain to say that Wesel is too important a town to be given up by the King of Spain. Other dispatches have been sent to that country to warn that real difficulties could arise if the town were not restored. The Brandenburg envoy has decided to stay here until Monsieur de Refuge's return. Another effect of Spanish duplicity over Wesel is that there may be greater reluctance here to implement the projected dynastic marriages between France and Spain.

The Marquis de Rambouillet is expected in Paris shortly. In the meantime, the Duke of Savoy has sent a gentleman to the Queen to complain of the attitude of the governor of Milan in the matter of treaty negotiations.

The Queen has been trying to solve another problem, that of persuading the Duke of Longueville to exchange his government of Picardy, which she would like to bestow on the Marquis d'Ancre, for that of Normandy. But 'when those of Amyens understood, they resorted to the Duke and told him that if he would so abandonne them into the hands of a stranger, he would constrayne them to leave their houses and to seeke new habitations somewhere els.'

Recently Monsicur de Villeroy fell out with the Marquis 'for some injurious words which the Marquises ladie did use of him, calling him Meschant and traicre.' Receiving little consolation from the Queen he retired in indignation to Conflans, but the following day the Queen sent a gentleman to bring him back. Villeroy's resentment has been increased by the knowledge that the Chancellor has allied with the Marquis against him. Paris.

2½ pp. V, 142.

192. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 16/26. You have no doubt heard of the violent conduct of some of our horse troopers in Juliers, Mark and other places where not a few of Spinola's men are accommodated and who are now 'become saints in the common opinion since our mens rough behaviour hath served as the foyle to sett to shew the lustre of theyr unaccustomed and hipocriticall goodnes'. Our foot in those areas kept to their quarters and are sorry to see the people so harried by our horse. But it is a point worth debating whether the territories belonging to the Bishop of Cologne and those other districts which maintain Spinola's forces and which are termed neutral (although this neutrality is to the Marquis's advantage) should not be spoiled in order to dissuade them from accommodating our enemies during the winter months. I do not think that the States would tolerate this, but that they feel it to be inadvisable to irritate old enemies and create new ones unless they were absolutely sure of the assistance of their friends and allies. The King of England, however, is not inclined to take a more warlike attitude, and France is hardly in a condition to declare herself on one side or the other. 'It may be suspected that the Cabinetiers are acquaynted with the drift of this buysines which is now in hand. I think it the rather for that they give those of the Religion so good contentment in Fraunce, which (by provision) shall keep them quiet, while theyr brethren in Germany and who knowes els where shalbe brought under the yoke and servitude of Romes and Spaynes tyranny.' His Majesty cannot believe that they intend any ill until he hears of it, 'and then must ten crownes be spent in redress which one would prevent. If His Majesty would send a brave fleet (together with the Estates) to sea now at springe only but to take the aire and reforme pyrates, not doinge the least hostility to Spayne or his partye unless they heard of ill quarter at land: do you not think that it would give a demeurer to theyr purposes and make them looke thrise ere they leaped once?' The probability is, however, that His Majesty will allow himself to be persuaded into giving credence to the protestations of the Spaniards of their good will, and so do little for the common cause. It is doubtful, in these circumstances, whether the States General will commit themselves next year beyond their contract with the Princes of Germany. Some say that Spinola will abandon Wesel this spring, but I cannot believe that, for it gives him an excellent *sedem belli*.

Let me know in your next letter about Don Inigo's journey and Neuburg's overture and answer. Monsieur de Rebbe is now at the Hague. He claims to have received letters inviting him to England, but this I doubt very much. He occasionally speaks against the Jesuits, but writes nothing that I know of. 'He

is here in arrest by his Excellency and by order from the King, so that of his returne into Brabant I see no great appearance nor (to say truly what I think) of doinge any great matter any where.' Utrecht.

3½ pp. *Holograph*. XXXIII, 149.

193. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 16/26. An English gentleman brought me your packet of the 10/20 of this month. Now that the Treaty of Xanten has been violated, it is imperative to take measures for dealing with any mischief that our enemies may devise against us. The United Princes are to meet shortly in Nuremberg to discuss their affairs, and it is most desirable that they should show greater alacrity in counsel and action; but, as the proverb goes, *on n'apprend pas mieux a nager qu'au milieu de l'eau*. Although the bravado shown in the Aix business, in the capture of towns in Juliers and in the display of arms in various places, ought to turn the minds of our people to the means of self-defence, they are so enraged against the neighbouring priests as being the authors of all these troubles, that only a little sign is needed to make them rush on these clerics. But one must be careful not to take a false step. The Duke of Lorraine puts on a show of remaining neutral, but he has been exacting great sums of money from his territories in order to assist the Count of Vaudémont in his military preparations. The rumour of an agreement between Spain and Savoy has stopped, and it is said instead that the two armies which are near Milan had met in battle and that the Duke of Savoy had taken some places. I do not know how true this is; Sir Dudley Carleton has written nothing since he notified us of that agreement.

The Duke of Bavaria is again wrangling with Ratisbonne over some privileges, that town being enclosed within his lands, and is denying provisions to its inhabitants. The Bishop of Wirtzbourg had raised a few thousand soldiers, but these are dispersing one by one because of the high prices there. Those of Frankfort have at last surrendered to the Archbishop of Mayence two of the principal leaders in the late sedition, the third having voluntarily given himself up at Darmstat. The Archbishop is now preparing in all secrecy to infiltrate a number of armed men into the town.

We hear from France that the Spanish marriage will definitely be solemnized this spring. Corruption is rife everywhere, and the Duke of Epernon is once more suspected of having connived at the murder of the late King. I am attaching some verses sent to me from France. Heydelberg.

P.S. In any future letter, I would ask you to address it to me as simply Secretary to His Highness.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 19

'Ces vers doivent esté trouvez au Cabinet de la Royne.

Vos Estats assemblez per brigue et violence
Couvriront vos abus par leur corruption;
Abus d'avoir razé Bourg et son bastion,
Commis a l'estranger la frontiere de France,
Trahis les vieux amis par nouvelle alliance,
Vendu le sang royal et sa succession,
La noblesse y consent pour quelque pension,
Et sur ses propres biens tire sa recompense.

Sur un apparent bien le tiers Estat s'endort
 Et du droit annuel fait son rempart plus fort.
 Le Clergé nous defend les assassins poursuivre
 Et pour secret d'Estat va disant que les Roys
 Se doivent asservir au Pape et a ses loys,
 Qui peut les mettre a mort ou bien les laisser vivre.
 D'Espéron en tous lieux tel qu'il est de demonstre
 Tesmoin ce qu'il a fait au Palais et au Louvre,
 Bravant insolemment la Justice et le Roy,
 Ce qu'il a fait a Metz de mesme le descouvre,
 Ce sont tous actes nez de ce coup plein d'effroy
 Que luy-mesme fit faire au $\frac{\text{monstre}}{\text{parricide}}$ d'Angoulesme.

Apres avoir tué le pere	Autre
Et bravé le fils et la mere,	La France vit en desarroy,
Il fait semblant n'en scavoir rien.	Trop endurer nourrit le vice,
D'Espéron brave la Justice	Cil qui a fait tuer le Roy,
Dont l'Executeur luy doit bien	Veut encor oprimer Justice.'
Faire en Greve un dernier service.	

1 p. XXXI, 20. *Enclosed in the above*

194. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, December 17] Thank you for your expressions of sympathy with me in my bereavement, and for the letter which you sent by Mr Anthony Wether. 'On Satterdaye last, from a good freind I had knowledge that the scoope of Monsieur de Refeugie his proposition unto the Stats Generall at his leave taking of them nowe at the Hagge was only in the nateuer of a question, to knowe their openions and to have their advise with which he mighte acquaint their Majesties at his retorne nowe back unto them, what course theye judged fyttest to be taken to sett or to put to rightes agayne these troubled beusynesses of Juliers and Cleves ... He reseaved from them, in a verye fewe words, this answeere, that theye coulde think of noe other course more fytt to be undertaken to doe that then the verye same which by the late King, his master, was in his lyfe tyme, for the taking of Julyers out of the handes of the Howse of Austria, contracted and concluded betweene him and them and the rest of the Princes his and their freinds and allies.' My view is that France will extricate herself from any such obligation, and that though the States General would like to see the Spaniards removed from their frontiers, it should be done in such a way as not to violate the truce. No doubt they and the French would be pleased to see His Majesty embarked in a war, with themselves only involved to the extent of supporting him with limited assistance. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed: 17 of December, 1614.* XL, 56.

195. THE COUNT OF SOLMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 18/28. We have finished our business at the Hague with a mutual ratification of the articles already agreed by the Elector Palatine at the time of his return from England, thus giving the last touch to the alliance between the United Princes and the States General. We are sending the Sieur de Vilarnon, the bearer of this letter, who is in the service of the Elector Palatine, to give an account to the King of England of these negotiations. We await news as to what Monsieur de Refuge will have done in Brussels about the Treaty

of Xanten, which many think could still turn out to the benefit of these afflicted provinces, so that there would be no call to use force. Utrecht.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VI, 143.

196. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 18/28. You know of the sentiments expressed by His Majesty to the ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg not so long ago. If you are agreeable, I would like to begin a correspondence with you, which would also be gratifying to my master, the Prince of Brandenburg, in keeping him informed of events where you are. In exchange I will tell you of occurrences here, and will begin by saying that the Prince can see no grounds or pretext for delaying the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten which has been accepted by all parties concerned. The Prince, in conformity with His Majesty's counsels and the justice of his own claims, has been discharging soldiers daily in order to alleviate the miseries of this poor country, and to observe the Treaty itself, which has been ratified by the Elector and Electress of Brandenburg.

You know that the Prince has sent envoys not only to the Hague, where the Princes of the Union are discussing their alliance, but to England and France. At the same time, he wished to defer the dispatch of our ambassador who was sent to Paris by the Elector of Brandenburg until the return of Monsieur de Refuge from his negotiations in Brussels.

The capitulation of Wesel has been violated by the arrival of 6 or 7,000 soldiers in the town and its suburbs, as well as 300 horse, all at the expense of the town. Four companies have been sent to Duysberg, in addition to the two already there, and a troop of horse. The Spaniard is nibbling at the county of the Marck, exacting contributions and holding the villagers to ransom, despite the guarantees they have from the States General to whom we have complained. Cleves.

3 pp. *French. Seals.* XXVIII, 7.

197. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 18. He sends him a copy of his letter to Sir Henry Wotton, and reminds him of his need of an honest French scholar. Vlushing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XL, 58.

198. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO SIR HENRY WOTTON

1614, December 18, O.S. Yesterday we heard of the death at sea of Mr Mounford, your secretary, and I asked Captain Morton to communicate it to you without delay. You will also have heard by this time that about a fortnight ago, three of Lord Sheffield's sons were drowned as they were being ferried from Hull to Lincolnshire to visit their mother. All on board were lost 'save one that was saved by his spurr that hunge in a horse tayle that drue him to the shore.' The Parliament in Ireland has been postponed until March. Lord Dingwell, who married the Earl of Ormond's daughter and heir, has made a good match. Her father has just died, leaving her land worth £2,000 a year. I have today received a letter from England, and am sending you a copy of the main points in it. You see how the Spaniards and the Archduke treat us, and yet I suspect that we shall swallow these indignities as we have swallowed others. 'I pray that your Lordshipp, with these Commissioners whoe are to come unto you out of England, may hitt or meete with some good way or meanes to compose and agree those odd reckonings or wranglings that are risen of late

betwene us and the people of those provinces, and then undoubtedly we shall doe much better in our buisines with the false Spaniard.' But this is hardly a propitious time to talk of these matters when the ministers of our common adversary will be present with you at the Hague, 'to heare, and to see and to practise upon the petulant humors of these giddy headed people to their advantages against us', particularly as the anti-English sentiments of these people are as strong as they can be. But your recent negotiations with the Spaniards will have given you sufficient experience and insight into their character to enable you to deal with them. Vlishing.

1½ pp. *Signed only.* XL, 57. *Enclosed in the above*

199. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, December 22/] 1615, January 1. Monsieur de Solms is expected to return here in two or three days with Monsieur de Buwinckhausen. They are coming from the Hague and I hope that they will have—in conjunction with the ambassadors of France and England and with the States General—taken a firm decision to defend these disputed provinces under the right of the House of Brandenburg, and thus complete the work begun at the siege of Juliers, since the common enemy is pursuing his old scheme of encroaching on these provinces in order to destroy the religion and liberty of the Princes and States of Germany. The States General have realized in good time that Spinola, by demanding that they promise not to return to these provinces by force, is only seeking one thing, and that is that the States General desert the House of Brandenburg and leave the provinces a prey to the Spaniards. If the latter come to terms over the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten, we shall owe it to their weakness and not to their good will.

The regiment of Colonel Schomberg has been disbanded, but Colonel Ketter's regiment and the cavalry of Brandenburg are being kept on foot to be employed in the spring if peace does not materialize. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius.* IX, 46.

200. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 23, O.S. I told you how the Treaty of Vercelli had broken down because the Governor of Milan refused to subscribe to it, on the grounds that he had received a new order from Spain instructing him to reduce the Duke of Savoy to unconditional obedience. We had assumed that this would lead to a complete breakdown of negotiations. 'But no sooner did there come advise of the breache at Zanten and the departure of the ambassadors from thence with a tacite intimation of warre uppon the refusers to submit themselves to the articles that they had conceived for the common quiet, but they begun here to hearken to reason, and there being newe articles framed by the Nuntio Savelle and the Marquis de Rambogliet favourable and advantagious enough for the Duke of Savoy, the Governor of Milan did not reject them with that susiego with which he put of the former, but seeming to approve of them, desired time to send them into Spaine for the King's approbation, and offered a cessation of armes for 40 dayes untill the currier might goe and returne.' I am sending you a copy of this peace of Asti, if indeed it can be called a peace. For there have been acts of hostility on both sides. The Spaniards have seized Montagna, one of the Duke's towns on the coast not far from Oneglia, while Prince Thomaso almost took by surprise the town of Candia, a fortified place belonging to Milan. He had with him twenty troops of horse and as many of

muskettiers en crouppe, of whom he lost 20 dead and 15 wounded or taken prisoner. The Spaniards proclaim this a 'great outrage', and are the more indignant in that the Governor had withdrawn from Piedmont before the attack, claiming that he had done so to expedite the conclusion of peace.

I deplore, as you do, the circumstances which permit these Spanish usurpers to encroach on the liberties of other Princes and dictate the course of events. 'Yf an advertismēt I have receaved even now from Rome be true, it seems they will awaken us at home, there being order from Spaine for Tirone to goe immediatly into the Low Countreys, and to entertaine himself betwixt Liege and Colen untill new advise. Yf he make this journey ... it is not likely he shall rest long in those places.' Venice.

3 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 73.

201. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 23. Your last letter was delivered to me in the presence of His Highness, to whom I read it. He asked for the original, and charged me to tell you that he held you in high regard and greatly valued your services.

Some four or five days ago we heard of the definite breakdown of the treaty between Spain, Savoy and Mantua, followed by a Spanish attack; and how the Marquis de Ste. Croce was repulsed when he attempted to besiege the town of Oneglia, with the loss of some soldiers and 3 pieces of artillery. And how also the Governor of Milan was thrown back when he tried to pass over the River Tanar near Asti.

We are here waiting to see what will be the outcome of the hearing appointed for 1 January N.S. by the Emperor for those Princes claiming the succession to Juliers. The Papists are making use of false writings against the Elector of Brandenburg to slander him and accuse him of contravening the decrees of the Emperor and the Empire. The object is to bring him into disgrace with the Emperor, even to have him put to the Imperial ban, and to entrust the execution of the ban to the Duke of Saxony. The Elector has published a denial of these slanders. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 21.

202. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 23. The delegates of the corresponding Princes and states are already assembling in Nuremberg for the impending conference. In Italy the war is intensifying. It is only four weeks since 200 Spaniards were landed at the sea port of Oneglia, not far from Nice and belonging to the Duke of Savoy, with the intention of seizing it. However, 4,000 Swiss have arrived to reinforce the Duke, and it is reported that the other Italian Princes and Republics are secretly supporting him, as they cannot, for reasons of state, tolerate the idea that he should be absorbed by Spain. In France, the close of the Estates General's session is awaited daily. Little is expected of them, but it would be some achievement if the situation within that kingdom remained calm and peaceful. You have probably heard that the first proposals of the *cahier* of Paris were half heretical. One was that the Kings of France should never in future subordinate themselves to any temporal or spiritual power. This touches upon the ancient Gallican liberty. The other demands that the Edict of Pacification issued at Nantes in 1598 in favour of those of the Religion should become a fundamental law of the State. Other *cahiers* proposed the introduction of the

Council of Trent in France, which is certainly contrary to the above, but this proposal *explosa fuit*. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXXIV, 77.

203. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1614, December 23. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 219-20.

2 pp. Min. II, 67.

204. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1614, December 23. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 216-18.

4 pp. Min. II, 68.

205. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, December 24/] 1615, January 3, N.S. The loss at sea of Montford, secretary to the English Ambassador at the Hague, with documents relating to the negotiations at Xanten, has led to delays being exploited by the Spaniards to subvert the good relations between the States General and their allies. Measures are being taken to fortify the frontiers of the United Provinces. The King of Denmark has prohibited all intercourse between his subjects and the town of Lübeck. The States General have rejected Count John [Ernest] of Nassau's request for assistance for Savoy on the grounds of inclement weather and the difficulties of the road. There are reports from Geneva of the capture of the Duke of Savoy's eldest son by the Spaniards, and of the appointment of the Duke d'Ascoli as General of the Milanese cavalry. In France Spinola's actions have been criticised by many Princes and condemned by some Cardinals and Bishops; and the Queen Mother is said to have written to the King of Spain urging him to seek a reconciliation with the Duke of Savoy. The Hague.

3 pp. *Latin.* XXX, 1.

206. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 26. After the Ambassadors at Xanten had separated, the Archduke's envoy in London paid a surprise visit to His Majesty at Newmarket. He informed him that although the Treaty had been concluded by the Ambassadors, accepted by the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg, and ratified by the Estates of the Duchies of Cleves and Juliers, it could not be put into execution because of Count Maurice's refusal to sign a binding agreement demanded of him by Marquis Spinola, 'wherein the saide Marquis did bynde himselfe, upon noe pretext whatsoever, to recenter with force into those contreys'. The Ambassador added that this had been confirmed in a letter from Secretary Mancecido, but he could not produce a copy of the above-mentioned binding agreement when the King expressed a desire to see it. He urged his Majesty to declare whether he thought Count Maurice to be blameworthy, but received the reply that His Majesty could not express an opinion until he had heard from his own ambassador and that of the States General.

'At Thecoballs, the Ambassador as unmannerly as before, without either advertising the Lorde Chamberlen or making knowne to any man that he desired audience, againe surprized the Kinge; then he brought with him written

in Spanish a coppie of that wryting presented by Spinola and of that which was altered by the Count Maurice.' I was present at that audience which proved uneventful, and was given the writing by His Majesty to be translated from Spanish into French.

On the 19th of this month the King returned to London, and soon afterwards summoned the Spanish and the Archduke's Ambassadors. 'In the presence of the Lords of his Councell he conferred [with them] at large aboute the difference of these two wrytings. And fynding them boeth confidently to protest that it is the intention of their Maisters to render up the townes the Marquis Spinola hath taken and bynde themselves hereafter, under noe coloure or pretext whatsoever to trouble the repose of thoose contreys; His Majestie was pleased, out of his pious and religious zeale to establish a firme and sollyde peace for the good of those contreys, himselfe to drawe a formulare of a reciprocall obligation, which, when hee had done, he commaunded me to deliver it [to] the Ambassadors.' If they approved of it they were to send it back to me; if, on the other hand, they rejected it, then they were to see His Majesty again, and this they did on Christmas Eve in the presence of the Council.

'The Ambassador Boscott was the man that most did speake, whoe after he had made a longe speeche which neither had heade nor foote whereby noe man that was present could gather that either he did approve or disalowe the wryting, his Majestie was forced playnely to tell him that neither he could conceive well what he spake, much less comprehend to what ende he spake; and therefore prayed him directly to answeare what fault he founde with the wryting which was presented. He was not willing categorically to answeare. At length he saide they were but mynisters whoe without charge could not accept a wryting of that nature, and therefore prayed his Majestie to be pleased to write to the Archdukes and withall to sende a coppie of the wryting, by which meanes he should receave boeth a more speedy and full satisfaction of his demaunds.' You will receive his Majesty's letter to the Archdukes and a copy of it, and it is the King's wish that this should be delivered with all expedition. Moreover, when you have handed over the copy of the writing mentioned in that letter, he desires that you should 'press the Archduke to declare himselfe whether he will accept this wryting or whether he himselfe will frame some other which may give contentment to his adverse party; or whether he will give waye that the Treaty may take effect simply and absolutely without the unnecessary addition of this or any other causeles obligation'.

I do not expect that the Archduke will answer you *sur le champ*, but when he does reply I would prefer you to receive it in writing or that he 'ranvoy' you to his Council. But it is evident that there is *periculum in mora*, for delays can only rebound to the advantage of Spanish designs. Uncertainty at this juncture is prejudicial to His Majesty's affairs, since peace or war hang on Spain's choice as to which of them can best serve and advance her interests. The best service you can render His Majesty at the moment is to discover whether the King of Spain intends to restore Wesel, which, in my opinion, the following reasons of state should induce him to do. 'First, boeth the King of Spaine and Archduks in their honors are engaged to make this reddition by the sollempe protestations their Ambassadors have made in the name of their Maisters; then what a scorne is this, to make an assembly of the mynisters of soe many kings and Princes, and then by a device soe capcious and soe ridiculous, to make the Treaty frustratory. Thirdly, they cannot keepe Weesell and think likewise to keepe their truce. Fourthly, I will not say what the King our Maister will doe, much less undertake for Fraunce. But the King of Spaine and the Archdukes cannot but knowe that in honor the King[s] of Greate Brittain and

Fraunce are bounde to take revenge of this scorne, and to joyne close by their best assistance with the Stats of the United Provinces, whoe are a people too provident of the scurty of their State to suffer the Spaniards to roust soe neare them. Yet when I consider the nature of the Spaniard, whoe doeth not take townes, againe to quitt them; of the designes he hath for the conquest of Germany; his inveterate hatred to the trueth of religion, whereof Weesell hath bin a nurseing mother; the ambission of Spinola whose trophes by these victories are blazed throughout all Europe, I confess I am at a stande.' For although reasons of state seem to require the surrender of Wesel and the other townes, the factional quarrels between Don Inigo de Borgia and Spinola and their respective partisans at the Spanish Court may well vitiate their political judgments. Whitehall.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 98.

207. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, December 27/] 1615, January 6. You will see from the enclosed documents that matters seem to be proceeding satisfactorily for the moment, but I wish that Monsieur Whilters were here since they have decided to send their delegates to the Court. I would ask you to bear in mind the news which we are expecting about the money from England, a matter that concerns me more than I can say. I hope that you have found in the letter from Bruges a bill for certain small fees of mine. The person who gave me the six volumes of the *Memoires de la Lig[ui]e* has approached me for information about them. Please convey my regards to Monsieur Braunlo.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* XXXVIII, 5.

208. ——— TO JEAN THYMON

[1614, December 26/] 1615, January 5. Since my last, dispatched to you by a messenger of our college who has not yet returned, I have been busily concerned with the examination of several treaties formerly made between the English nation and Bruges, which were produced for me, but these documents are not very relevant, the last dating from 1566, for they contain nothing in the way of definitive schemes of composition. However, I examined everything that was offered to me, and made notes of the principal points which should be borne in mind in this treaty. I have communicated on the same matter with the leading men of the college, particularly with Van Belle, their counsellor and registrar. You will see that I have worked actively to the advantage of the English nation, as is evidenced by the writing I send you, which contains what was resolved in the full assembly of their college. You told me that the matter should proceed with all speed for certain reasons. Those of Bruges share that opinion, and are ready to bring it to a close. They are sending a formal delegation to the Court for that very purpose and to solicit permission from Their Highnesses. All will be made easier when both parties are agreed upon fair and reasonable terms.

1 p. *Copy. French.* XXXVIII, 6. *Enclosed in the above.*

209. RESOLUTION TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES OF BRUGES
CONCERNING THE REQUEST SUBMITTED TO THEM BY THYMON FOR
INDUCING THE ENGLISH TO SET UP THEIR COURT OR STAPLE IN THE
TOWN OF BRUGES

[1614, December 24/] 1615, January 3. The Burgomasters, Aldermen and Council of the town of Bruges, having seen and examined this writing, declare

that the offer of good services made therein by the said person is acceptable to them and that they will not be lacking in requital if success is achieved; and that inasmuch as they desire nothing more than the resumption of the ancient intercourse and trade with the nation therein named, they are disposed and ready to enter into closer communication regarding the conditions; all being conditional upon the good will and pleasure of Their Highnesses. Done at the college, the third day of January, 1615, I, P. van Belle, their Registrar, being present.

½ p. Copy. French. XXXVIII, 7. Enclosed in the above.

210. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 29. For the past three weeks I have been exclusively occupied with the compilation of English grievances which my Lord Ambassador is to present tomorrow. A similar memorandum on French complaints in England will be submitted by the French envoy in London.

Monsieur de Refuge returned some five or six days ago, and blames the Spaniards entirely for the breakdown of the Treaty of Xanten. He reserves his strongest censure for the Spanish Ambassador, Don Luis de Velasco, Don Inigo de Borgia and some others. But the government here will suspend judgment until an answer is received from Spain, although little is expected in the form of a spirited resentment of the arrogant attitude of Spain towards this country. And it is anticipated that the Queen will pursue her policy of the dynastic marriages without fear of active opposition.

Monsieur de Refuge has commented adversely on this marriage alliance, and has spoken out in favour of more positive action to oblige Spain to restore Wesel. On the other hand Monsieur de Preaux is less critical. 'His language, as I understand, doth more relish Spanish.' He is inclined to leave matters as they stand in Juliers and Cleves, each side retaining what it possesses. It is a situation, he believes, which would conduce to the maintenance of peace based on a balance of forces and occupied territory.

The Queen is preparing to send the Commandeur de Sillery to Spain with a message from the King to the Infanta. It is thought that he will also be instructed to discuss the date of the marriages and, perhaps, the affairs of Juliers and Cleves. No further action has been taken here about our proposal for a marriage between Prince Charles and Madame Chrestienne.

The projected article of Allegiance has aroused considerable commotion in the Estates General, the Parlement and the Council of State. The *Tiers Etat* have already passed it, but when it was presented to the House of the Nobility, the Clergy sent Cardinal du Perron to stir up oppositon against it. 'Who thereupon made a longe and vehement speeche unto them to that effect. Allcadging that the same would be too great a derogation from the Popes authoritie, and would bring in a formall schisme within this State; that the abridging of the Popes temporall authoritie in England was the first stepp and means to make him losse his spirituall also; that the project of this article was first brewed at Saumur, thence fostered and furthered by the pensionners of England (though when he came to name the King himself he spake very honorably of him); and at last concluded that there were 200 Buishops in France that would rather suffer martyrdome then the establishing of such an article. Those of the Nobilitie (who are for the most part pensionners) are much blamed for their coldnes or connivencie shewed therein. But those of the Parlement, for the defending of so good a cause and for the maintayning of all their Arrests given against that pernitious and poysounous doctrine of the

Jesuits did upon that contestation give this newe generous Arrest for the confirmation of all the former.' Another reason for their approval of the article was the fact that the Queen had promised the Nuncio to suspend the operation of the Parlement's decree against Suarez's book, after he had threatened to withdraw from Paris. In view of his inflexibility and the condemnation of the Parlement by the clergy, the Queen sent for the first President and ordered him not to sign the decree, which he had not yet done. However, 'the Reportors of the cause and the Greffier having already putt their hands to it, the Court (of Parlement) caused it underhand to be printed and published'. The Queen then held an extraordinary session of the Council of State to discuss appropriate measures, and although during the deliberations the Prince of Condé and others argued in favour of the article, it was decided that the Estates should not debate it any longer, and the Parlement was ordered to sign and publish this special decree of the Council.

One consequence of the quarrel between Marshal d'Ancre and Monsieur de Villeroy has been that the former, to avoid any unpopularity as the instrument of Villeroy's retirement from office, has persuaded the Queen to fabricate some political explanation to justify the minister's removal. She has done so by accusing Villeroy of endeavouring to put off the dynastic marriage with Spain; and Villeroy's answers to these charges have left some doubt in people's minds that he may have engaged himself in such a scheme in order to please the Prince of Condé. He has returned to the Court, but does not enjoy the credit he had in former years.

Monsieur de Châtillon 'hath ben so assisted with the good spirit' as that he has had the sense to listen to his friends and break off his engagement to be married. And Marshal de la Chastre is dead at the age of 84. The Count of St. Pol has taken over his government. Paris.

P.S. Please enquire of Mr Eustace whether he knows anything of a person who is in Paris at the moment and is claiming to be paid some money by me which he lent Eustace.

5 pp. V, 143.

211. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 30, O.S. A request that the enclosed packet should be forwarded to Monsieur Waldegrave, the Elector Palatine's agent in London. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French. Seal.* XXXI, 22.

212. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 30. At the Imperial Court efforts are being made to convene an Imperial Diet this coming spring. But there will be many difficulties in the way, particularly if they continue to act offensively towards us and ignore our many grievances. On the other hand, there is such a dearth of all things at the Court that, if our contributions do not relieve them, they will suffer as much from hunger as they do now from cold. The news you give of the extraordinary war preparations of our adversaries will provide a stimulus to the assembly at Nuremberg, seeing that we need the presence of danger to make us alert, and only act efficaciously *quant l'eau nous veult entrer en la bouche*. We are expecting the return of the Grand Maître from the Hague every day. As for Numa [James I], we are convinced that he will eventually see things in their proper light.

Two days ago we caught Dr Chemnitius in this town. He is the author of all the commotion in Worms, and we have committed him to the prison of the

Court. The explanation is that His Highness is the protector of that town, and private as well as public interests require that this fire be stamped out without delay. Those at the Imperial Court will not be pleased with this news, because it always gives them great satisfaction to hear of such dissensions, particularly in Protestant towns which are members of the Union.

As regards the affair of the Italian gentleman, His Highness directed some five months ago that the late Monsieur d'Athenes should write to Monsieur Carleton at Venice to enquire carefully whether His Highness could make the recommendations desired of him, but we have received no reply as yet. D'Athenes's successor, Monsieur Viras, is to look into his papers for information. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French.* Signed: A. XXXIV, 78.

213. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614, December 30. I have entreated Mr Gray to speak to your man to buy for me '4 or 5 narrow cutworke bands with little purles at Mackline.' I will pay the person who brings them over to me.

Towards the beginning of next month, His Majesty intends to dispatch commissioners to the States General, namely Clement Edmunds, Robert [*sic*] Middleton and Maurice Abbott. They are to join Sir Henry Wotton in discussing with the commissioners of the States General such matters as improving commercial relations, the Indian trade and whale fishing off Newfoundland. It is two years since the abortive talks between the East Indian Company of England and commissioners from the States General.

'Uppon the breakinge of of the treaty at Zanten caused by the writings of the Marquis Spinola and Count Maurice sente from the one to the other, by each other to be signed, and refused by them both, his Majesty hath taken great paynes out of his religious desire to maintaine the peace and repose of Christendome, first in examinige where the cause lay, nexte in framing a formulary himselfe which hath bene communicated to the Ambassadors of Spaine and the Archdukes, who both protest that their masters desire nothing more then peace and intend nothing more then the restitution of Wesell if the States will doe the like by Juliers, and soe for the rest of the places on both sydes. Hereuppon, his Majesty hath written to the Archduke Albert to whom he hath sente this his formulary, as also to Sir Henry Wotton.' We shall see how this business turns out within the next three weeks. London.

1 p. XLVI, 9.

214. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614, December 31/] 1615, January 10, N.S. There is a report that the leading men of England have approved of the levying of troops to enable the King to declare war against Spain. Rumours are current in France that two armies have been assembled by Spain and the Catholic League, the one to threaten the States General, and the other to operate against the German Princes and reduce them to order. Bisseaux, the French Ambassador in London, has complained about the invidious state of Germany and the difficulties facing the Elector Palatine and neighbouring Princes, and expressed a wish that they be advised how to deal with them. The envoy from Lübeck has warned the States General of the Danish King's military preparations on land and sea. Ambassadors have arrived from Brandenburg to discuss the alliance between the Elector Palatine and the States General, but the matter

is deferred until an answer is forthcoming from England and France. The alliance with Sweden has been approved, and by it the States General hope to increase their military strength and the number of their effectives. Spinola's troops are being maintained at the expense of the bishops who are members of the Catholic League. A Dutch mariner has made a successful voyage of exploration as far as latitude 83, and it has been officially decided to send a further expedition in search of a northern sea passage. English commissioners have arrived to ventilate the questions of the East Indies trade and of whale fishing. The Hague.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 2.

215. ADRIAN DE RIEBETIE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1614] In his capacity as councillor and King of Arms to the Archdukes, he begs Trumbull to solicit certain information from Clarenceux King of Arms or some other heraldic official of his acquaintance in England upon the following matters: the ceremonies observed in England at the creation of a knight, baron, viscount, earl, marquis, prince or duke, and what dues are paid by them, each according to his dignity, to the King and the heralds; in what manner the heralds proceed against those who, of their own authority, have usurped coats of arms, crests, crowns, titles and honours other than those belonging to them, and, in case of opposition from the transgressors, how they argue the matter; whether the Kings of England have issued decrees or ordinances against the usurpers of the status of noble, esquire, knight or any other titles of honour which do not belong to them, or against those who assume of their own authority coats of arms, crests and crowns other than those belonging to them. If such ordinances do exist, Riebetie would be glad to have copies of them translated into French. Moreover, he would appreciate any information concerning the emoluments received by heraldic officials from funerals of Princes and noblemen which they attend in person, and any yearly salary paid to a King of Arms. Finally, Trumbull is asked to defray any expenses incurred by the King of Arms in this matter, and is assured that he will be reimbursed by Riebetie himself.

1 p. *Copy. French. Endorsed: 1614. Demandes faictes par le Roy d'armes des Archeducs. Misc. VI, 146.*

216. NEWS FROM TRANSYLVANIA

[1614] Extract from a letter addressed by the ministers of the reformed church of Transylvania to D. Pareus at Heidelberg.

Gabriel Bathori, late Prince of Transylvania, was killed by his own attendants at Varadia. But it is being publicly spread abroad that we were the instigators, and the Papists and others have begun a campaign of vilification against our ministers and religion, which has allowed that great disturber of our churches, Emericus Vyfalvi, to go round yelling that we are assassins.

We have heard of a conspiracy amongst the nobility of Transylvania, and of an incursion by Tartars, Valacks and Haiducs, which has led to the seizure of the fortress of Huzi by the Emperor from the Transylvanians.

Bethlen Gabor, our illustrious Prince, is no lover of the Arian heresy or of the Muslim faith. Today he is considering the establishment of a college at Alba Julia and placing it in the charge of learned men. Young people selected for

their scholarship and probity were sent last autumn to your academy by Francis Rhedai, the supreme commander at Varadia, at his own expense.

1¼ pp. *Copy. Latin. Endorsed: 1614. Relations of the estate of affairs in Transilvania. Misc. VI, 145.*

217. FRENCH MARRIAGE TREATIES

[1614] For certain important state reasons it has been decided to conclude the marriage treaty between Prince Charles and Madame Christine. However, for a number of significant considerations it would appear that this should not be too hurriedly achieved until the parties have reached marriageable age, since the want of years which prevents them from giving their consent would enable those in France who only desire this alliance in their own interests and not out of affection and good will to break it off on the grounds of lack of consent.

The reasons are known which have compelled the Prince of Condé to demand the suspension of the marriages with Spain until the assembling of the Estates General of this kingdom. If they are to give their opinion on those marriages, the same appears no less necessary for the authorization of the English marriage. Otherwise it would mean greater deference to those few persons who today claim all authority than to a solemn assembly like the Estates General. It would mean sanctioning still further their rule and their power to hasten on the Spanish marriages, and would weaken the reasons for opposing them. And it would lead to an abortive attempt to dispute their power which can be avoided by not pressing on too hastily with this [English] marriage or allowing Spain to extract any advantage from it.

It therefore seems necessary that this marriage be brought about by the advice of the Estates General, as in the case of those with Spain, and that it should be insisted on that it be carried out and Madame Christine handed over at the same time as Madame Elizabeth. For otherwise, having satisfied Spain, it would be possible to show more reluctance in satisfying England, it being certain that in this overture for the marriage of Prince Charles the cardinal object of those who are so enthusiastically inclined to the Spanish alliance is to weaken and reduce the importance of any opposition to it, now and in the future, in order to accomplish it more easily by letting it be seen that they are forming a marriage alliance with England as well as with Spain.

Moreover, it must be considered that since the revolt of the Duke of Neuburg, the French Council no longer shows itself to be neutral in the affairs of Juliers, but seems to be desirous of favouring the Duke and joining the Catholic League against the Marquis of Brandenburg, and has already recalled the envoy whom it sent there. This should warn the Protestants not to be deceived by appearances when in fact underhand attempts are being made to weaken them and to increase correspondingly the strength of Spain, which by this means is making appreciable progress generally with the assistance of this Catholic League.

1¾ pp. *Copy. French. Misc. VI, 148.*

218. REES

[?1614] A military sketch showing the disposition of troops on a field of battle. It is headed 'The Battel that should have ben fought before Rees.'

1 p. *Min. II, 140.*

219. JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January [3/] 13. I have seen Monsieur de Refuge, who has made his report on his negotiations. Upon which the Ambassador of Brandenburg requested during his last audience that their Majesties should declare themselves in favour of the execution of the Treaty of Xanten in case the Spaniards still held back. The answer he received was favourable enough but somewhat general; and it was declared necessary to wait for the return of the couriers sent on the subject both from here and Brussels, and that their Majesties had also dispatched instructions to the Commandeur de Sillery on the matter. I hear that the resolution of His Majesty is somewhat more generous. I believe that by the conclusion of the late treaty between the Princes of the Union and the States General, of which I hope to get the articles from Monsieur de Buwinckhausen as he has promised, more vigour will be shown henceforth in this business and generally.

Meanwhile, our Council of State, our Parlement and the Assembly of the three Estates of the kingdom are nettled over the article concerning the life of kings, which some regard as almost defying solution, and others would remit straight to Rome; as if the parricide of our last two kings were not enough to satisfy them. Such are the effects of the nefarious doctrine of the Loyalists which is gradually permeating and poisoning the minds of all. But, thank Heaven, we still have some sane people in this kingdom, were it only our Parlement men and generally those of the *Tiers État*, who urge the publication of the said article, despite the opposition of the Council. Let me know what has taken place between the Duke of Neuburg and the Count of Zollern. Paris.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 131.

220. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 3/13. His Highness would be obliged if you would continue your correspondence, and I shall reciprocate your frankness and good will with sincerity, and with gratitude for forwarding the packets addressed to me from France. For our own correspondence, I have in mind a merchant of Antwerp who could arrange a mutual conveyance of our letters via Goch, a town not far from here. If this is not possible, we could send them through Monsieur Bilderbeck, or via the Hague through Councillor Sticke, the resident ambassador for Brandenburg. His Highness and I had written to Monsieur de Preaux, but in his absence we have received an answer from Monsieur Berruyer. Your letter, however, is more instructive and comprehensive. The talk here is that the Archduke has declared that he will withdraw his troops from these countries on condition that he is given three months to induce the King of Spain to agree to it. The Catholics of Upper Germany gain nothing by soothing and flattering our party, their negotiations at Brussels undertaken by Effern and their agreement with Monsieur de Vaudémont being well known. I hope that it will be countermined in Lorraine, France and elsewhere, and that we will not allow ourselves to be caught napping.

The Assembly of the United Princes will take place on the 25th of the present month at Nuremberg. The Dukes of Pomerania are to become members of the Union. His Electoral Highness, my master, has set his hand to his justification for his refusal to appear at the Imperial Court, where the Emperor had summoned him on the issue of Cleves and Juliers in an offensive manner quite alien to the custom of the Empire. There is a rumour that Bishop Cloesel, President of the Imperial Privy Council, is dead; he was perhaps the best of a bad lot. In the present state of affairs, it is the King of Great Britain, together with the

States General, who have the honour and duty of being foremost in zeal and action on behalf of the Religion and the common defence of these provinces. And you know enough of the enemy's designs to be aware that their intentions go far beyond the mere question of the succession to these provinces. I would like to know who this Comte d'Avouer is, this Spaniard who is so intimate with Neuburg and whether Councillor or President Maes was ever an agent for the Archdukes at Rome, where I think I saw him some years ago.

The Spaniards had a desire to attack the country of Bergh, where the bailiwicks of Windeck, Blanquebourg and Steinbach adhere staunchly to it. The inhabitants took up arms and repelled the Spaniards with loss. The latter then took themselves off to Juliers which they are harassing cruelly. If they are not brought to heel, it will be entirely ruined, since the taxes and dues from the villages are at the mercy of whoever comes and goes. Our cavalry have retired from the Bishoprics of Munster and Cologne into the County of La Marche, where they are to be accommodated and partly disbanded. A number of people or soldiers of the Bishopric of Cologne rushed on a company who were being quartered away from the rest and killed 10 or 12 of them. They showed much cruelty towards some, shooting them down with arquebuses and hanging them on trees. The garrisons of the Duke of Neuburg have handed over their places in Juliers to the Spaniards. Three boatloads of munitions, loaded at Cologne, have reached Wesel and so has a convoy of thirty carts from Gueldres. Count Ernest Casimir of Nassau has been to see His Highness. Cleves.

3½ pp. *French.* XXVIII, 1.

221. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 5. The decree of the Council of State prohibiting further discussion of the article on allegiance by the Estates General, and the suspension of the Parlement's decree against the Jesuits' doctrine of regicide, has had repercussions here. 'Because that Arrest of the Counsell of State was knowne by most of those that were assisting to that deliberation, to have ben falsified in the penninge and sett forth cleane otherwise then the resolution had ben taken; therefore the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Bouillon would have protested against it, and the Parlement was preparing to have made also a great complaint to the Queene against that falsifying thereof; but they forbore it because they sawe those of the Clergie to prevent them in their complaints against the said Arrest of the Counsell of State even as it had ben penned: first, in that the Arrest of the Parlement was not worse censured by it, and next, for that the King did evoke unto himself the knowledge of that which concerned the Popes authoritie and the affaires of the Church. And this complainte they made before the Counsell of State where they complayned also (by reason of the Dukes of Rohan, Bouillon and Sullys assisting them) that those of the Religion were called to the deliberation of their businesses, whom they said they accused as partiall against them. And the Cardinall of Sourdy (one of those deputies) was so insolent as to accuse the Prince of Conde also, who being there present took it very offensively at his hands; but the Cardinall was disavowed therein by the Clergie that sent him. And for the other that were accused, they said that the matter concerning so neere the Kings authoritie, they could not but gives their advices thereupon. Since which time the Arrest of the Counsell was sent to the Parlement with a commission to have it registred in their Greffe. But they resolved not to doe it; and if they should be further urged thereunto, that they would make their remonstrance to the Queene

thereupon. And because the Cardinals (who are the most earnest and passionate for the Popes authoritie) could gett no redresse of those points whercof they complayned in the Arrest of the Counsell of State, therefore it is said that they are in hand to quitt their places in the Assemblie of the States, and to withdrawe themselves together with some Bishops with them.'

My Lord Ambassador has just had an audience with the Queen concerning the affront offered to her and His Majesty by the Spaniards in breaking the Treaty of Xanten. The Queen professes that she will not tolerate this insult, but it is felt that her dedication to the dynastic marriages will enable her to overlook it. Preparations are well in hand for the journey; the talk at the Court is exclusively concerned with the marriages, and the Commandeur de Sillery has been sent to Spain with a present from the King to the Infanta.

Regarding the Duke of Savoy, the King of Spain seems resolved to wage war on him until he has received satisfaction for two affronts, that of returning the King's order to him, and that of invading Milanese territory. The governor of Milan is preparing to besiege Asti, and is to receive 400,000 crowns monthly from Spain for six months. The Savoy Ambassador to England, the Marquis de Scarnaffi, accompanied by Mr Moarcton, passed through Paris recently on their way to Savoy, and Sir Dudley Carleton is to go to Turin, which suggests that His Majesty is desirous of obtaining the best possible peace terms for him or failing that, the best material support available. But here they say *Que le Roy de la G.B. ne luy peut donner que du vent.*

Marshal d'Ancre has won a tactical victory over Monsieur de Villeroy by imputing to him a deliberate attempt to delay the marriages with Spain. It is believed in fact that Villeroy, knowing that there is much hatred for him as the initiator of the marriages, has been trying to delay them until the present strained relations with Spain over Juliers and Savoy have improved. He has actually been heard to comment to a friend *Que les mariages d'Espagne estoient bons a faire, mais ne valoyent rien faits.*

An attempt was made some days ago by the followers of Marshal d'Ancre in Paris to assassinate Monsieur de Ruperbre. The Marshal is debating whether to confess that the assault was caused by the language Ruperbre has used about himself. If he does so, the Duke of Longueville has announced that he will support Ruperbre openly.

There has been a sequel to the governor of Dieppe's affair. Not only was he sharply reprimanded by the Council of State, but ordered to release all the goods seized by him. And last Sunday he appeared in person before my Lord Ambassador to apologise for his behaviour and to request through him a pardon from His Majesty. Paris.

3 pp. VI, 1.

222. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 6, O.S. I have received your letter of the 24th of last month. 'The 40 dayes prescribed unto a carrier to cary into Spaine the articles of the accord of Asti and returne with the resolution of the King are expired six dayes since, and yet we heare no newes of the ratification or rejection of them.' It is likely that the articles will be found unacceptable, for the Spanish ministers in these parts declare overtly that they are offensive to the Spanish monarch. In the meantime, although the main forces on both sides are inactive, there is Spanish pressure from the direction of the sea near Provence, while the Duke of Savoy, as a counter-thrust, has won a little territory towards Alexandria, 'where he hath surprised diverse places of feudataries of the empire that were

inwoven with the state of Milan.' The Governor of Milan has published an edict against the city of Asti and the town of Santia, which are subject to the Duke. In this edict 'he pretendeth that those places being held in cheife of the Duchy of Milan, they are now forfeited by the acts of hostility the Duke hath used against that state, and therfore escheat to the King of Spaine, as Lord paramount'. He has called on their inhabitants to repudiate the authority of the Duke of Savoy. The Spaniards are seeking further supplies for their army and 'have summoned all the Princes of Italy who owe them any obligation of that kind to be ready nowe to assist their designes. Parma is sayed to furnish 3000, Urbin 3000, Luca 2000, and though the Duke of Florence pretend to have scarsity of men and to be unwilling to disfurnish his owne countrye, yet have they drawn to yeeld to paye 4000 Dutch for the service of the Governor of Milan in case that state run any danger of invasion.' Venice.

2 pp. XV, 53.

223. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 6. The Elector of Mayence and Landgrave Louis of Hesse, in their capacity as the Emperor's Commissioners for Frankfort, have sent their deputies to inform the magistrates that they are preparing to visit that town in person within a few days to settle matters in the Emperor's name; but that in view of the offensive behaviour of the burghers towards their representatives on many occasions, they have decided that each of them should bring with him a guard of 500 men, demanding at the same time the keys of the town. There is no need of any further evidence of their intention to establish underhand a *sedem belli* at Wesel and Frankfort, the former to resist the Dutch and the other to subjugate the heretics in Germany. The magistrates have returned a refusal to their demand, being as yet unwilling to agree to it despite the Commissioners' threats.

Tomorrow we expect the arrival of Prince Christian of Anhalt for a preparatory survey of the matters to be discussed by our deputies at the assembly in Nuremberg. The Duke of Saxony is completely blinded by those who hate us. We have been given a letter written by him to a Prince of his religion, in which he maligns us and taxes the poor Calvinists with all the things which we complain about in our adversaries, that is, that we are impeding the course of justice, setting aside the law and constitutions of the Empire, and disturbing the public peace by allying ourselves with the declared enemies of the Emperor in order to deprive the latter of the Crown etc. No member of the Catholic League could talk so iniquitously about us. The Duke is not so much to blame, perhaps, as his Council, who are persuading him that it is possible for him to gain Juliers and Cleves by finesse as it was for his grandfather's brother to obtain the Electorate of Saxony in former days.

The dispute between the King of Denmark and the town of Lübeck is not insoluble, and His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has written to the King on behalf of that town. The difficulty is that there exists a danger of the renewal of the war between Denmark and Sweden, particularly as the latter has concluded an alliance with the States General. This is highly offensive to the Danish King who, as you know, is engaged in some strange underhand activities in [England] with the object of doing the States an ill turn.

A beginning has been made to the treaty of pacification between the Duke and town of Brunswick, but the prospects are not encouraging. This is because

of the hard terms stipulated by the Duke; moreover, a fresh quarrel has erupted between him and the Duke of Lüneburg over a question of precedence.

2½ pp. *French. Seals. Signed: B.B. XXXIV, 49.*

224. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 6. Monsieur de Bisseaux, the French Ambassador, has taken his leave of Their Majesties and will return to France next Monday. The person who is to succeed him is already on his way to England. Mr Dickenson arrived here yesterday and will have an audience with the King tomorrow morning. Mr Edmunds and the rest of the Commissioners will not be leaving for the Hague until next Monday. Sir Thomas Rowes, who has been appointed ambassador to the 'great Magoar' (although employed by the merchants) will take nine months to reach his destination. He is to remain there for four years and will receive an annual salary of £4,000.

'I finde here that his Majesti doth intend to stand very constantly and stiffly for the defence of his frendes and allies, if he finde that the Marquis Spinola will not deliver up Wessell or assent unto his Majestis formulaire, the cobby whereof was sent unto his Highness the Prince Palatin, and thus much I understand his Majesti hath now signified unto his Highness as the director of the Union.'

We have definite news that the King of Spain is building a powerful fleet, but His Majesty is convinced that that monarch has no designs in this quarter. But if the King's formulary is not accepted and Wesel not restored, we shall prepare for a war this year.

The King is going to Theobalds on Monday next and from there to Royston. London.

1½ pp. XLVI, 3.

225. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, January 6] I hope that you have received my letter containing the documentary material against Blomaerts.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: 6 of January 1614 [-15]. XXXVIII, 8.*

226. NEWS FROM COLOGNE

1615, January 7/17. Both sides are preparing for war which, in my opinion, seems inevitable. Three or four days ago Count Henry van den Berg, who commands a garrison at Henisberg, a town in the province of Juliers, dined here with a certain gentleman who related that Count Henry said he had received letters from Brussels from one Don Juan Doria, informing him that the King of Spain and his Council had decided not to surrender any of the places taken in those provinces. And what is the meaning of this change of garrisons in all the towns of Juliers occupied by Spinola whereby the Neuburgians go out and the Spaniards move in? Colonel Symon Antunez holds Plabach with two companies of Spaniards who commit many outrages on the inhabitants. Recently two Spanish companies also entered Dulquen. There are 400 Spaniards under the command of Don Juan de Menesis at Sittard, and 200 Italians in the small town of Vucht, as well as 100 Spaniards at Urrmond. The Count of Hoechstraten with his troops is installed in Munster-Eiffel, Euskerken and the adjoining places. The towns of Grevenbroch, Castor, Berckhem, Duren and Aix still retain their ordinary garrisons from the regiment of Count Christophle of Emden.

At Bonn the Estates of the Bishopric of Cologne have agreed to maintain 1,000 foot and 200 horse for the defence of the country. It is said that the Count of Farsseberg will be their colonel; he is a canon there.

Maitre Michel has returned to Wesel with orders from the Archduke to prepare for the construction of a bridge over the Rhine. And recently Don Luis de Velasco designed a new fort under the town of Wesel on the road to Rees, not far from the Rhine. All of which indicates how reluctant the Spaniards are to abandon their prize, the more so as 40 wagons with all kinds of munitions reached Wesel a few days ago.

A muster of the garrison was held at Düsseldorf the day before yesterday. I do not know whether the soldiers were given any pay or not. There are five companies of foot and 200 horse in that town.

At Frankfort the town is threatened with ruin. The Commissioners of the Emperor have been waiting to reconcile the burghers with their former magistrates, the more so as they are desirous of coming there with a strong guard to protect their persons. It is to be feared that this will serve as a pretext for them to prejudice the interests of the worthy party there. I am positive that Frankfort will soon fall under the yoke of the Spaniards. Cologne.

1½ pp. *French. Endorsed: 7/17 of January, 1614 [-15].* Copic of a letter written from Collen by a gentleman of the Religion to a freinde in these partes. Misc. VII, 5.

227. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 7/17. I would ask you to send letters for me from France by the post from Antwerp to Rotterdam, addressing it to Captain Hartman, the innkeeper of *L'Ecu de France*, with a note at the bottom that he forward it to Monsieur Sticke.

The day before yesterday, the Spaniards marched out of Wesel and other garrison places in some force, with three field pieces. It is possible that their intention is to attack the Abbey of Sybourg which on account of its situation is of importance to the country of Bergh. If they respect the neutrality of the Abbot, who in any case is personally inclined to favour them, they have a grudge against the bailiwicks of Windeck, Blanquebourg and Steinbach, whose inhabitants have already driven them back once. That small matter between our cavalry and those of Cologne may be patched up by the return of the prisoners and horses taken by the latter. His Highness is so far from approving of the excesses of his men that he has issued an order against pillaging in Juliers and elsewhere.

What has afforded us much joy here is the news that the King of Great Britain has ordered his warships to be rigged. We fervently hope that he will show a greater concern for the welfare of the Religion and of the right party in Germany and these provinces than for the cause of Savoy. Cleves.

2½ pp. *French. Seals. XXVIII, 2.*

228. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 7. Here we are all waiting to see what the Kings of England and France will do about Juliers and Cleves. The last letter I had from England spoke of several important schemes to provide his Majesty with money. Vlushing.

½ p. *Holograph. XL, 1.*

229. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO SIR JOHN DIGBY

[1615, January 7] Copy. For the actual letter, which is dated 7 January 1614-15, see P.R.O., S.P. 94/21, pt.i, f. 16.

3 pp. XLVII, 77.

230. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], January 8, O.S. I have received your two letters of 28 and 29 November.

The affairs of Savoy and Cleves are those which are regarded here as being the most urgent, as you can imagine. Most of the King of Spain's ministers and councillors are desirous of ending the conflict with Savoy, but they are meeting with opposition from some very powerful persons who insist that it is a matter of honour for the King to punish the Duke of Savoy. There are others who talk of deposing the Duke in favour of his son. However, the latest decision of the Council is that the Governor of Milan should agree to a truce of 40 days. At the same time arrangements have been concluded for the payment of the Spanish army to the tune of 80,000 crowns for six months. Prince Philibert of Savoy who is supreme general at sea, as was Don Juan of Austria before him, is at Barcelona. The eldest brother, Prince of Piedmont, who enjoys the priory of Crato in Portugal worth 30,000 crowns annually, has had all his revenues from that and other places suspended by the King's order.

There is an inclination here to attribute the delays in the accommodation of the affairs of Cleves to Count Maurice's refusal to sign some article which had been agreed upon in the treaty. Nevertheless, they have sent new instructions which they consider to be helpful, and these are that 'whereas Count Maurice would not condescend to signe a certaine Article, whereby bothe the King of Spaine and the States should mutually oblige themselves heereafter not to bring any army nor to possesse themselves of any places within the Duchies of Juliers and Cleves, thei are heere contented that the sayd article should eyther bee alike rejected or mutually confirmed, that eyther bothe sides shall remaine obliged according to the contents of the sayd Article, or else remaine equally free.' But despite the protestations of the ministers here that they are eager for peace in Flanders, the fact remains that orders have been given for the dispatch of ten months' pay in advance at the rate of 130,000 crowns monthly, which is 50,000 crowns more than usual; besides 20,000 crowns per month to make up the full sum of 150,000 crowns monthly which was the proportion demanded on behalf of the Archduke and Marquis Spinola by Count Octavio Visconti when he was in Madrid.

Forty new companies are being raised in Spain, and this has impelled me to enquire how the present Spanish armies would be employed if the disputes over Spain and Cleves were settled. Those whom I questioned, and they were some of the principal ministers here, replied that 'thei should bee so disposed of as should give no cause of jealousy, that the Swizzers and strangers should bee absolutely discharged, the Italian regiments should bee returned into Naples and Sicilye, the Spaniards should bee devided into the garrisons of Naples, Sicilye and Milan, and the reste sent downe to supply the garrisons in Flanders. The new companies that are to bee rayسد shall supply their gallies, the Armada, the garrisons of Spaine, the coaste townes of Aphrica, and as many as can bee well spared shall bee sent into the Indyees, which thei resolve somewhat to reinforce by reason of the preparations thei understand are made in Holland for those partes.'

Recently at Ribadeo, a port in Galicia, an embargo was placed on an English ship from London called the *George*, Edward Price being the Master and William Watson the merchant. 'This arreste was pretended upon prooffe of certaine false brasse moneys to be brought in by one Alexander Mathewes, an Englishman and passanger in the sayd shipp, made up in certaine barrells of copperas which hee had license to shipp for Lisborne as hee pretended, parte whereof hee putt into a shipp of the Groyne, the owner being one Gregory Andreas, a Spaniard; and parte in the sayd English shipp.' Watson and all the crew were arrested and their goods sequestered. Mathewes fled but was captured. He was put to the torture and confessed his guilt, exonerating all others. Despite this, they were all put on trial and sentence has just been announced. Mathewes is to be put to death by strangulation, and his bones burned to ashes. Andreas is to be banished for four years and half his goods confiscated. Watson, Price and the rest of the English, with two Frenchmen from Andreas's ship, are freed and their ship and goods restored to them upon payment by them of the legal charges of the trial.*

Walsingham, an English pirate, has been active along the coast of Portugal in the vicinity of Lisbon, and has committed many outrages. 'Since certaine of this Kings shippes going for Mamora with provisions, and two Dunkerkeres in their convoy, mett at sea with the sayd Walsinghame who some days before had taken two Flemings of Amsterdam, the one bound for St Lucars laden very richely of 200 tunne and 22 peeces of ordnance. The other laden at Lisborne with sugars and bound for Ligorne, likewise of 200 tunne and 16 peeces of ordnance. The pyratts having got sighte of these shippes, supposing that thei had beene men of war of the Armada, fled from them and outsayled their prize of sugars, which being assayled by the two Dunkerkeres, so long as thei had provisions, maintained fighte with them; and was twice boorded by the Kings shipp and putt of againe, but in the end, their powder and shott being wasted and their captaine slaine, thei yeilded upon condition only to have their lifes saved, having before slaine some 12 Spaniards and maimed more.' This ship has now been brought into Cadiz and the 15 Englishmen on board condemned to the galleys. The pirates succeeded in escaping with the other prize, but six shippes of war in Cadiz are preparing to go in pursuit of them.

There has also been a desperate fight between one of the King's galleons and an Englishman of the company of the pirate Mannering. The men of the galleon boarded the English vessel three times, 'and were by the English still blowen over boorde. And having loste fifty of his men, the galleon was resolved to have forsaken the shipp, which the pyratt seeing would needes essay the taking of the galleon. And so the fighte being againe renewed the galleon, being much better furnished with men and munition, was so neere taking the pyratt that hee seeing no remedie sett his shipp on fire and so burned in the sea, himselfe and all his companie perishing, save some 14 or 15 which being halfe burned and halfe drowned were taken up by the Spaniards and moste of them hanged since in Cales.'

The Spanish Armada is still at Cadiz but I have been informed that it will shortly proceed to Lisbon to be rigged and take in provisions. This fleet will probably be employed against the pirates infesting the coasts and afterwards act as escort to the homeward-bound Portuguese carracks and West Indian

* The Spanish authorities were justified in their action. Mathewes had conspired with John Busfield, a London merchant, to smuggle in counterfeit Spanish coin unbeknown to Price and Watson. The matter was taken up in London and Busfield summoned to appear before the Star Chamber. See P.R.O., STAC. 8/22/10.

fleet. No merchant ships are expected to sail to the West Indies, for the reason that there is a glut of goods there. The merchants have accordingly requested the King that no commodities be shipped to the West Indies for one year, in the hope that twelve months' respite will stimulate the demands of the market there and ensure them a greater profit. The truth, however, is this, 'that strangers formerly reaped moste of the commoditie of the Weste-Indian trade, the Spaniards only bearing the name. So that I have beene certainly informed that excepting the silver which cometh for the King (which commonly amounteth to a fourth or fiftie parte of the whole flecte) the reste being devided into six partes, foure of them come for the account of the Englishe, Frenche and Dutche.'

As for Mr Colford's business that he should receive a fair share of what is allotted to Mr Calley out of the fleet, that was always the intention. Madrid.

7½ pp. XXII, 145.

231. JOHN SANDFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 10. I wish you and Mistress Debora *buenas Pascuas salidas de la Naveded*. You will be interested to know that 'upon twelf day at night they closed up Christmas at the Court with a mask, wherunto Don Diego de Sarmienta, the Spanish Ambassadour being invited with the Ambassadors of other states, it happened among the rest Sir Noel Carron to be onc. Don Diego suppinge in the Courte, he demaunded at the table what publick ministers were to be present at the mask. It was answered the Venetian and the States Ambassadors. He asked whether the States minister were to be received and to have place and to sitt covered as an Ambassador. It was answered yes, wherat he gave a Spanish shrugg with the shoulders. The mask ended, they were invited to the bankett. Don Diego perceiving Sir Noel Carron to enter the roome, he began to say *haut et claire* that he would not stay to see the Hollanders Agent so much graced and honoured with the qualitie of Ambassador as to have place and to sitt with hym as the minister of a free state, they being his Masters vassalls and rebells. Diverse messengers were sent unto hym from the Kinge to tell hym that his predecessor Don Alonso had sitt with the States Ambassadour at those meetings without scruple, wherunto the Queene, the Prince and diverse of the Lords bare witness, yet they would not content hym. The King sent unto hym againe to put hym in mynde that the King his master had treated with them as with a free State, of which the Articles of the Treatie extant in diverse languadges, are ample and authentick records. Besides, that he bid hym remember that the French Kings, the father and the sonne, the King of Denmarke, and hymself had thereupon received their ministers as ambassadors of a free State. Yea, saith Don Diego, *como un estado liber*; which *como* he often reiterated and accented to shew that the quirck of the Spanish equivocation lay in that word; and that the Kinge of Spaines meaninge is, that they are but as it were a free State, not, that they are a free State. This man as you see speaks true Latin; his tongue hath uttered what lyeth in his masters heart; and he hath opened the secret for which I think the States will heartely thanck hym, howsoever he speed at home with his master.' This revelation is the best New Year's gift that I could have sent you. Londres.

1 p. *Holograph*. Signed: Yours you knowe who. *Endorsed*: From Mr John Sandford. XXXVI, 71.

232. NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE, SIEUR DE VILLEROY, TO BENJAMIN
BUWINCKHAUSEN

1615, January [10/] 20. We learn from our ambassador in Spain that the intervention of Their Majesties [of France] for the execution of the Treaty of Xanten has been well received by the King of Spain. To ensure that guarantees for the future observation of the Treaty will be honoured, the Council of Spain has agreed to the surrender of all towns occupied by both sides within the disputed provinces. When this has been done, I hope that Germany and her neighbours will enjoy their former tranquillity. Their Majesties have heard with regret of the death of the Dowager Duchess.

BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE

1615, February 3/13. I thank you for your letter of 20 January. My master and our allies would feel more secure if the effective execution of the treaty depended on Their Majesties [of France] and not on other quarters. I also feel that in this letter you are offering us hopes rather than assurances. The military preparations that are increasingly going on, contrary to what is being said, are provoking suspicions that these promises will have little practical results. For our part, we will act with such circumspection as not to provide our adversaries with an excuse for breaking the peace. I can assure you that this will be the policy, not only of my master, but of all the Princes of the Union. It is true that many of our subjects would like to turn peace into war, some for the improvement of their businesses, others in order to demonstrate their own usefulness, and others who conceive that without war everything is lost. But there are some who believe that the interest you have in gaining time, so that your King reaches his majority before these disturbances erupt into war, is a matter of such consequence to you that, although you harm yourselves and your allies by permitting many things to redound to the advantage of our common enemies; yet (presuming that this can easily be rectified later, and weighing inconveniences against the danger of exposing France to a war before your King can be invested with supreme authority), you feel impelled to persuade others to endorse the same purpose and policy.

[BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN] TO JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN

1615, February 16/26. In my opinion, the Spaniard is deceiving us all, but in particular you in France, as I told Monsieur de Villeroy some days ago. You are right in your desire to gain time and avoid a war until your King acquires the necessary authority. But I fear that you will offer our common enemy such advantages that you will never be able to redress the situation. That scheme of making one of the King of Spain's sons King of the Romans is the first step towards achieving their aims as regards Juliers and the Low Countries. The States General have foreseen this and, in my view, they will require very little pressure to break the Truce, since the advantages and assistance provided by the 10,000 or 12,000 men paid by us, Sweden, the Hanseatic Towns and their allies encourage them to do so. You would then have to intervene or stand completely apart from us, and that you cannot do without running the risk of creating a party of the Religion, to your own hurt. In Hungary there will soon be a new rebellion, and a worse one than that organised by Botskay, since the Reformed Religion has been prohibited against all reason. And a little while ago, we had news that the Emperor had disclosed to the Prince and Estates of Hungary his plan against us, who are termed disobedient subjects, and called on them not to impede it. The levies in Italy are being pressed with vigour,

and there are people who suspect the King of Denmark of having an understanding with Spain. Our Prince is on his way to Munich and will shortly go to Prague. We do not know how the affair of Juliers will be settled, for which all interested parties had been summoned for 1 January, mainly because the Prince of Brandenburg will not put in an appearance.

ADOLPH BÖRSTEL TO MONSIEUR DE BÖRSTEL [AN ERROR FOR
MONSIEUR DE VILLIERS HOTMAN]

1615, February 15. Lately Charles, Archduke of Graz, brother of Leopold and Bishop of Vratislave in Silesia, has been in these parts. He visited his brother Leopold, passed through the Marquisate of Baden, and then came here where he stayed one day, and was courteously received and entertained by the Duke of Württemberg and the Marquis of Baden. During their conversation, he insisted that Archduke Maximilian, the Emperor's brother, was not yet a member of the Catholic League, and that he was using his best services in the interests of appeasement. You may know of the recent squabbling in the Archbishopric of Magdeburg, where the Archbishop upon his marriage with the sister of the Duke of Brunswick was obliged to seek refuge. The Chapter took possession of all the property and revenues, and chased the Archbishop out of the country. Since then he has been recalled, but on the understanding that he only assumes the rank and office of administrator. It is an affair that can have serious consequences, seeing that the Chapter enjoys absolute authority and that many of its members are Papists. And so there exists the possibility of establishing Papal power and influence within it. We are informed from Rome that the French Ambassadors are soliciting for the condemnation of the doctrine of assassination, and that there is talk of exempting the King of France only, inasmuch as the King of Spain is not worried about being killed because he has a sound antidote for his protection.

5½ pp. *Copies. French. Misc. VII, 10.*

233. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, January 10] I have been grappling with all the difficulties in the world in this business of Wheeler's, and am sending you some documents to be given to the counsellor, as well as a word of recommendation to Counsellor B. You may tell him that he has already won great repute amongst the English for his quick and favourable dispatch of justice, as in the case of Monsieur Albery and others.

I would ask you to write to the Postmaster in London that he forward what he was requested to detain until the Colonel's arrival, to the same Colonel in Scotland without further delay. I have received word from Flanders that the Colonel should procure letters of a more recent date.

I would like Monsieur Albery to send me the documents of his suit against Lille, Douay and Orchies, so that I may consult them for relevancy, and likewise the affidavit of Abraham de Horloge.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: 10 of January, 1614 [-15]. XXXVIII, 9.*

234. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 12. The courier who was despatched to Spain has returned, and we learn that the King of Spain and the Duke of Lerma have promised the French Ambassador in Madrid that the occupied places in Juliers and

Cleves will be restored and that an order has been sent to that effect. This has been confirmed by the Spanish Ambassador here. But the assurance itself is somewhat vague in tone, and contains no mention of a place where the negotiations could be resumed for the implementation of the promise. For this reason those who do not trust Spain interpret it as a further indication that the Spaniards are still committed to their policy of protracting the talks in order to obstruct any military preparations against them. And yet the ministers of this government seem to be attaching so much credence to this Spanish promise that there is talk of sending Monsieur de Refuge once more to the Low Countries.

These same letters from Spain corroborate that the Spanish King is seriously thinking of making war on Savoy, and the Duke's friends here are apprehensive that foreign intervention on his behalf may come too late. However, it is hoped that the Commandeur de Sillery, who left for Madrid yesterday, may incline the King of Spain towards a reconciliation. If this were to fail, there is little doubt that many Frenchmen, including the Duke of Mayenne, would volunteer to fight with the Duke, but that is all the help he can hope to obtain from France.

The unremitting pressure of the Clergy to have the article on the oath of allegiance deleted from the *cahier* of the *Tiers État*, and their threat to withdraw from the Estates General, has forced the Queen to exert her influence on the *Tiers État*, and they have agreed to omit it upon her promise to do them justice in the matter later. This has caused great jubilation amongst the clergy, and, of course, Rome has been notified of their success. 'But those of the *Tiers Estat* doe professe that if the Queene doe not keepe her promise with them, they will at the breaking up of the Assemblée go and make their protestations thereupon in the Court of Parlement, and cause the acte thereof to be registred in the Greffe of the said Court.'

Spain continues to delay the ratification of the agreement with this state over the frontiers of Navarre. And this, together with the situation in Juliers, makes the Queen fear that Spanish aggressiveness may prove a serious obstacle in the way of achieving the dynastic marriages.

A dreadful but utterly false rumour has been circulating in Paris that His Majesty had been stabbed two or three times in a dangerous manner, and there have been constant enquiries from the Court for verification or denial of the news. There is a malicious motive to it, but also a warning that such rumours should not be ignored by His Majesty, for they are often the precursors of attempts against Princes.

The quarrel between the Count of Gramont and the Marquis de la Force has been followed by another between Monsieur de Vitry and the Baron de Termes, which is a direct consequence of the first, and 'which hath kept almost all the nobilitie of this Court these twoe dayes in the fields to hinder their fighting. But nowe Monsieur de Vitry is found and garde given him to keepe him from it.' Paris.

3 pp. VI, 2.

235. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 12/22. Your letters of 20/30 and 31 December have arrived. I am sorry to hear of the loss of Monsieur Wotton's secretary, although he was accounted to be very pro-Spanish in sentiment and had spoken slightly of the States General. I would like to know whether Secretary Edmondes is any relation of the ambassador in France. If he shows the same partiality towards the common weal, he can only do good and the States General will be glad

of it. Monsieur Wotton would enjoy more credit and influence with the States General if he were not such an admirer of Italy and her ways. Here we are expecting the arrival of the Sieur de Villarnon with the results of his journey.

I do not quite understand your complaint about our differences. If it has to do with the arguments of ministers, I hope they will soon cease. If it concerns the greater sympathy shown for Brunswick than for the Hanseatics, believe me, that Prince is acting contrary to the advice of all his friends, and there is no remedy for it unless your King persuades him to take to a better road. Monsieur Wotton was instructed to go there, but the journey, it seems to me, was not to his liking. His secretary went instead and proved to be the very opposite of helpful.

Ambassadors from France and Lorraine have been here to express sympathy on the death of the late Dowager Duchess, and felicitations on the birth of our new Prince. One was Monsieur de Baugy who is going as resident ambassador to the Emperor's Court, and said that he had been instructed to protest vigorously against the serious disadvantages that would arise if the Emperor did not change his methods. We are awaiting the Prince of Anhalt here from day to day, to discuss our weightiest affairs, while the councillors in the meantime are organizing the assembly of the Princes at Nuremberg on the 25th of this month. The Emperor is holding Diets in Austria and Hungary but with little result. Stuttgart.

2 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 27.

236. SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], January 12. Thanking him for his expression of sympathy upon the death of Lady Edmondes. Paris.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* XXIV, 112.

237. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 13. Now that you will not be coming over in the spring, I shall raise the question of your allowance again as discreetly as I can. I congratulate you on the esteem which you enjoy both with His Majesty and Mr Secretary. St. Martin's Lane.

1 p. XXXII, 52.

238. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 13. At the express orders of His Highness [the Elector Palatine] I have been to Darmstadt to see Landgrave Louis of Hessen and to discuss the business of Frankfort with him. I received an answer worthy of a Prince of his quality, which was to this effect: that neither he nor the Bishop of Mayence desired to visit that town in person, but that within a few days they would send their deputies there to complete what remained to be done in pursuance of the Imperial commission; and that in case their presence was required, they would go there with so few men that the town would not be abused by a garrison, neither would the neighbouring Princes have any cause for suspicion. The same answer was returned by the Bishop of Mayence to whom His Highness had written a letter, so that we feel somewhat reassured, although we prefer to place greater reliance on our own sound preparations than on their deceitful words.

At the Emperor's Court, seeing that we are more in earnest in taking care of ourselves than we were last year, they are behaving more civilly towards us and asking our views as to the best means of effecting an understanding.

Moreover *levesque Klesel* informed His Highness two days ago by a member of the *conseil of l'Empereur* that, notwithstanding the regrettably dry answer recently given to my proposals to the Emperor, His Highness should not question that the Emperor held him in high esteem. He also entreated His Highness to persuade the Princes and states of the Union that they should make it possible for the Emperor to enjoy a peaceful and undisturbed reign.

Nume [James I] has written lately to the *Duc de Vaudemont* to reprove him for aligning with the Catholic League, thereby making it impossible for him to draw his sword except against his kinsmen and the ancient allies of his House; and adding that if the Duke should declare himself head of that League, then he would declare himself head of the Protestant Union and employ all his strength to assist them.

We are positive about the scheme envisaged by our adversaries at the last Imperial Diet, which aims at our complete destruction. Their cardinal objective is the coastal towns of Germany, for once they had occupied them they would then seize the Protestant Bishoprics of Bremen, Magdeburg, etc. And in order to impede any assistance from Upper Germany, they would use the forces of Italy to ward off our troops.

Prince Christian of Anhalt arrived here late last night.

2 pp. *French. Unsigned. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 50.

239. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] January 13. During His Majesty's sojourn in London, I have been too overwhelmed with work to have leisure to write to you. Before leaving for Roiston yesterday, the King had given careful consideration to your letters of 23 December, and he authorized me to reply as follows. 'That yow should continewe your intelligence with that party with whom already you have entred into treaty, and not only give him assurance that his service shalbe rewarded in what kinde soever he shall hould most advantageous for himselfe, either by present money which yow shalbe authorized to consigne into his hands, or by a competent estate of livelyhood to mayntaine him during his life, if he shall finde it more safe for him to transport himselfe into England. But this his Majesties bountifull presentation yow must understande to be intended for services really performed, and not for any imaginary fantasies or conceits which either never will come to be acted, or if they shall, will prove ridiculous and contemptible.' If you have confidence in him, you may encourage him by advancing £20, which John More will reimburse you, and I shall expect to hear further of his proceedings in this matter.

I am sending you a copy of a letter to Sir John Digby, in which you will learn of the Spanish Ambassador's behaviour at the masque held in Whitehall on Twelfth Night; also a copy of the letter written by His Majesty to the Elector Palatine as Director of the Union of Princes. The reason for this particular communication was 'a letter written unto him by the Count of Solmes and Monsieur de Bunickhusen, whoelately were employed at the Haghe in Hollande aboute the ratifying of the Treaty betwene the Princes of the Union and the Elector Palatyne, wherin they did require his Majestic would be pleased to declare himselfe for the advauncement of the common cause before the assembly of the Princes which the 21 of this moneth is to be helde at Norinbergh.'

The French Ambassador has returned home, leaving his secretary to dispatch all business until his successor arrives about Easter. Whythall.

1½ pp. XLVII, 76.

240. KING JAMES I TO THE ELECTOR PALATINE

[1615, January 4]* He stresses his intention to support those who are working in the interests of peace, but has received information from the envoys of the Princes of the Union as to what was negotiated at the Hague, as well as a request that he make a declaration that would help to expedite a solution of those matters which were to be deliberated at the meeting of the Princes in Norinbergh on the 25th of this month. He therefore wishes the Princes to be assured that he adheres faithfully to the treaty made with them, and that if, through the fault of Marquis Spinola, the places occupied by the latter in Juliers and Cleves are not restored, particularly the town of Wesel, or the Princes attacked in their own territories in the name of the Emperor or the so-called Holy League, he will declare himself against the violators of the peace. The same attitude will undoubtedly be adopted by the States General and, possibly, by the King of France, who may consider it a matter of honour that the Treaty of Xanten, in which his ambassadors had been engaged, is being rendered inoperative.

1½ pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed: Copie de la lettre de sa Majesté à L'Electeur Palatin du 4me. de Janvyer, 1614 [-15]. Misc. VI, 1. Enclosed in the above.*

241. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 14/24. 'By all circumstances, the Spaniard will open the warr agayne or force the Estates to do it, who (as I hear) are resolved to sett up theyr most if he attempt upon Dutchland. I doubt not but this resolution is grounded upon good encouragements from without, hobeit they finde it not good to declare themselves directly and openly. We fear that your Spinola hath his eye upon Bremen, which yet we well know not how to prevent, unless we can persuade them to take soldyers not of ours but theyr owne, which yet we will be content to pay under hand.' Our Council cannot make up their minds whether it would be better to break the truce before the situation facing us becomes more dangerous. 'In the Haghe it is beleevved that the speech of 100 and many more comissions to be given out on your syde is strewed on purpose to abuse them with uncertainties, to the end that when they shall levye indeed, we may give the lyke credit to the true report we do now to those which are thought to be otherwise.' Sir Edward Cecil is leaving for England where he and Sir Horace Vere 'will make tryall of theyr frend, the one to withdraw his regiment from the others command, the other to keep what is formerly graunted hym by commission.' Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph. XXXIII, 144.*

242. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 15. I have not yet received the letter in which you mention that Don Louis de Velasco has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cleves. It would be advisable to find out by whom it was sent, for it is not desirable that any letters between us should miscarry.

As for news from England I learn by letter that 'on twelfdaye at night this accedent happened. The Spanish Ambassador, as all other Embassadors weare, was invited to suppe and to see a mask at the Court. When he came their he demanded if Mr Carron weare in Court or to be their; if he weare, he sayed

* For another copy, headed Jan. 1614, see P.R.O., S.P. 81/14, f. 16. The Elector's reply of 2 March 1615 (*ibid.*, ff. 34-5) acknowledges James's letter of 4 January, confirming the endorsement on Trumbull's copy.

he coulde not then stave for he had reseaved a straite commaundment from the King his master, as he woulde answeere it upon his perill, that he shoulde not accompanye him or allowe him as an ambassador. Yt was answered that other ambassadors of Spaine, namely Valasco, tooke no suche exceptions. He protested that he was by instructions forbidden to be wheare anye ambassador from the Stats should be. He was desiered to showe that point of his instructions; then he sayed that it was in a privat letter which he promised to showe the King. In the ende he went awaye and woulde not stave, being toulde that the other was in Court and woulde be at the maske.' I am told in another letter that Mr Carron also left the Court, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this report.

Sir Thomas Roo is about to leave for the East Indies as ambassador. Lord Lisle has written to me about the slowness with which money is being transmitted here for the payments of the two Cautionary garrisons. He has discussed the question with the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and both have promised that Mr Merideth shall receive a good sum of money for the garrisons before 20 July. I quote from his letter. 'I have plainly toulde them that the garrison can not be longer without paye then men can live without meate; adding further that nowe that the King professeth that he will breake with Spaine if he have not satisfaction for the towne of Weesell, the King of Spayne will have smale cause to be afrayed of us when he shall see that wee are not abell to paye garrisons of suche quallity as is Vlushing and the Brill.' I personally would be pleased to see His Majesty break with Spain, but my hopes of this are evaporating although it is said here that our army will take the field towards the middle of March if the Spaniards do not restore the places occupied by them in Juliers and Cleves.

Mr Edwards, the Clerk of the Council, has arrived here with two of his colleagues, Mr Abbets and Mr Midelton, who are both merchants. They are going to the Hague where they will join Sir Henry Wotton in the discussions to be held on matters affecting the East Indies, Greenland and the herring fishing off Scotland. Vlushing.

2½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 2.

243. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 15. The Earl of Shrewsbury has long suffered from an ailment for which he has tried various medicines but found none of practical use. He would like to go to the Spa, but not before asking Dr Andreas, an eminent physician, for his professional opinion of the qualities of the waters there. My request to you is that you would press the doctor to consider the matter with urgency and return a speedy answer. Whitehall.

1 p. XLVII, 78.

244. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January [16/] 26. My previous letter intimated to you how the Spaniards, and in particular the Count of Houchstraeten and the Sieur Marcam, had thought of putting a garrison into the Abbey of Syborg, but had failed in their plan. I am advised that from Wesel quite recently a good number of cavalry and foot were collected together with three field pieces. I have little doubt that they were meant for another attempt to seize the Abbey. I am surprised by the tardiness of our people who ought to have been quicker in anticipating such a move. I would like to know what our Palatine [the Duke

of Neuburg] is doing in Brussels, and whether the courier of Spain has returned with the consent of the King of Spain, which I personally do not think will arrive *ad Calendas Graecas*. The Chancery of Düsseldorf has recently written to the Duke about the miserable conditions of the inhabitants in the disputed provinces, to which he only replied that he should not be pestered with such matters, and that these should be referred to Don Luis de Velasco who is in charge this side of the River Meuse.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur de Bois.* IX, 49.

245. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 18. 'The Embassadors of the Union, in their waye homewards, have written back unto the Stats verye apprehensive letters, as if the King of Spaine weare allredye in their bosomes or bowells, and trewly soe are the open discourses from all parties ... The mortall point of their disease is this, their apprehensions are quicke, their consultations longe, and their provitions slowe.' It is reported that war preparations in Spain are as great as they were in 1588. *Vlushing.*

¾ p. *Holograph.* XL, 3.

246. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 19. I thank you for your letters of the 6th and 13th of this month, and for the copy of the formula composed by His Majesty, of which another copy had already been sent to my Lord Ambassador by Secretary Winwood. Monsieur de Refuge expressed a desire to see it the other day but told my Lord Ambassador 'that he held it to be needles because the cautions required therein were sufficiently provided for by the Treaty, and because also the drift of the Spaniards therein was onely to wyne tyme by entertaining a dispute about the same.' De Refuge also said that he had gathered from his consultations with ministers in Brussels 'that the Archeduks desseigne was to intermingle (if it might be admitted) in this Treatie about the affaires of Juliers, the differences which are depending betweene him and the States, namely concerning their limitts, the opening of the trade of Antwerp, and the exercise of the Religion which the States have established in some litigious baliwicks in Brabant. Whereunto if waye should be given, he said that it would be an occasion to drawe the Treatie of Juliers to infinite length. But if the Archeduke be so desirous to maintayne peace and the Treatie of Zanten as the world reporteth and you confirme, me thincketh he should avoyde those courses which might give a contrarie jealousie to the other partie.' Monsieur de Villeroy seems to be confident that the Spaniards will restore the places occupied by them. 'I am, as you professe to be, a disciple of St Thomas, who will not believe it till I see it.'

The Prince of Condé has surrendered the castle of Amboise, mainly to neutralize the criticism that he was retaining it longer than the stipulated time, which was up to the assembling of the Estates General. Now he will be able to condemn with greater effect the many abuses in the administration of the country.

Because the ordinary revenue was not adequate to defray the expenses for this year, the greater part of the deficit being attributable to the projected journey to Bayonne for the ceremony of the marriages, it has been decided to curtail all pensions by a fourth for this year, and to dismiss 1,200 out of the

3,000 Swiss soldiers still retained in service. Nevertheless the States General are to be paid the money granted to them for the maintenance of the French regiments.

The Duke of Longueville has lately deprived the Marquis d'Ancre's lieutenant at Amiens of the town's keys for having opened one of the gates at an unauthorised hour. This has intensified the hatred between the two noblemen, and the Marquis's authority in Amiens and the district is appreciably declining.

The Duke of Savoy has sent a gentleman to Paris whose name is Monsieur Fresia, but I do not know what his mission is. I am sending you 'a little pamphlet written by one of the most famous Deputies of the Tiers Estat in defence of the Kings absolut power against the Popes usurpations.'

I will pay Eustace's friend the 20s you mention when he appears. Out of the money which Eustace has left in your hands, please pay the sum owing for Mr Wake's cloth. Paris.

2 pp. VI, 3.

247. THE COUNT OF SOLMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 19. The Sieur de Villarnon brought with him the King of England's declarations and I hope that, although the King of France (from whom little support can be expected because of his respect for the Pope and the King of Spain and because of the present state of his affairs) may not wish to declare himself openly but pursue a middle course, His Majesty will implement his declarations in such a manner that our common enemies will think twice before beginning something which they will regret later. The Protestant states of Germany, or at least the majority of them, will meet at Nuremberg on the 24th of this month, to discuss the best means for a good peace or, in case that cannot be preserved owing to the violence of our adversaries, the best method of ensuring their security and a common defence. The Imperial Diet which was fixed for the beginning of February has been postponed by the Emperor until September, in order to discuss in the interim a treaty of peace with the Sultan who desires one and has chosen the new Bassa of Budapest to pursue it. Heidelberg.

P.S. The 150 Brabant florins which you gave the Sieur de Villarnon will be repaid to you by the Sieur de Bilderbeck.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Misc. VI, 3.*

248. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 19. I doubt very much whether the Duke of Neuburg will achieve his ends, as he had presumed after kneeling to the Pope and submitting to Spain. But as Bishop Klesl said, if every prince who changed his religion were given three duchies, there would not be enough of the latter to go round. We are still waiting to hear about the resolution of Spain and how the Archduke will react towards the terms of the agreement put forward by the King of England. To us it seems certain that the Spaniards will not listen to them, in the belief that they possess a great advantage over us in their occupation of Wesel. The Princes of the Union are holding a conference this month. We have received letters from the Hague that the Duke of Neuburg has surrendered to the Archdukes all his claims to Juliers, and that Spanish garrisons have been installed everywhere. We hope His Majesty will realize what is going on and will take countermeasures. His reputation is deeply involved in this affair.

P.S. We have had ambassadors here from France and Lorraine to convey expressions of sympathy on the death of the Dowager Duchess, and of congratulations on the birth of our young Prince.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 28.

249. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 19/29. I am returning my answer to your letters of the 10/20 and 3/13 of this month by the messenger whom the Council of the Provincial Chancery of Cleves is sending to its delegates over there. In a few days, I shall have the remainder of your information as to the resolutions of Spain and the declarations of the Archduke regarding your formula.

As to the reception which the Papists of the Imperial Court, Germany and Brabant have given to the vindication made by my master, the Elector of Brandenburg, qualifying it as disrespectful, this is sheer affectation. The circumstances of which this is the outcome deserve to be examined. His Electoral Highness was deserving of a different treatment more in keeping with the promises made to him by the Emperor at the time of his election. One could easily point out those who have done the worst mischief in this matter. They are those pernicious ministers at the Imperial Court, pensioners of Spain and vendors of justice, who from the beginning of this reign, almost before the Emperor had left Frankfort where he was crowned, induced him to issue the edicts against Mülheim. His Highness was obliged to complain and remonstrate forcefully, the case of Mülheim having been pending in the Chamber of Spires since the time of the late Duke of Juliers and Cleves when a wish was expressed to have it removed to the Imperial Court without any reason and contrary to practice. Then the Emperor was persuaded to interpose his authority in this dispute over the succession. Once again His Highness was forced to ask for a clarification of certain points before submitting to so suspect a judgment, which was not a reflection on the Emperor but on his ministers who, after their intrigues in the reign of the late Emperor, still continued to nourish an unjust hatred for the House of Brandenburg, ignoring the remonstrances and grievances of so many Princes and States of the Empire. It is indeed curious that having approved of the Union and shown such commendable intentions before succeeding to the Empire, the Emperor should have altered so soon and allowed his good nature to be exploited by others and by his councillors who prefer the ruin to the peace of the community. I do not know whether it would be worth sending you a copy of what His Highness wrote in good German a year ago on this subject of Mülheim and Imperial interference. It has since been printed in France and you can find in it the conditions proposed by His Highness to the Emperor. I would add one other to them. Whereas the late Emperor made a claim in his own right to these disputed provinces, His Highness rightly asked the present Emperor whether he intended to prosecute this claim since he also wished to be judge, which he could not be without complying strictly with the ancient customs of the Empire in matters of consequence and importance affecting the great houses. Instead of a reply, there has been a resort to actions such as those which are being witnessed today. We do not know whether His Highness has written this year or at the end of last year on the subject of the notice given by the Emperor for the first of January to the claimants involved in this succession. Since among them is Monsieur de Nevers, a little printed work insulting His Highness has been distributed in the Court of France. I am sending you two copies.

As for events here, we think that it is not necessary to wait for Spanish couriers in order to learn about Spanish intentions, since enough can be deduced from their actions and their maintenance of an army of 23,000 men, which you say has been decided upon. But more money will be required than that sent for ten months. A local gentleman has been pestering the Spanish Governor of Xanten for news brought by the latest courier, and has been told that it is a waste of time since the wishes and objectives of the King of Spain are already known to him and others. A Councillor of State called on the resident Spanish Ambassador in Paris when that particular courier had just dismounted outside his house. The only news he obtained was that the courier was bringing letters to Spinola and that all was going well. This bodes ill for us. The raising of troops by the Duke of Vaudémont in the Bishoprics of Thoul, Metz and Verdun should provide food for thought, the more so as the Duke is Governor of the country of Thoul for the King, as well as being his pensioner, just as the Sieur de Vaubecourt draws a pension from France and is her vassal, but has a regiment under Vaudémont. Nobody in France prevents them from acting as one party, which obviously could lead to the ruin of the ancient allies of France. There is therefore the more reason that the King of Great Britain should place himself at the head of the party that is being attacked by the common enemy. What has been a consolation to us is the report made by Monsieur de Villernon that His Majesty and his subjects are showing some inclination towards acting for the public good. I would like to know whether Villernon was expressly sent to England by the King of France, and what qualities he possesses. I know that the Princes of the Union and the States General will exert themselves to effect what good they can in their respective countries. The latter have written solemnly to the Hanse Towns to warn them of the schemes hatched against those who have renounced the Pope to serve God.

The Chevalier Sticke, my Prince's Ambassador to the King of Great Britain, has been prevented up to now from crossing the sea because of adverse winds. His Highness sets great store by the good offices which have been done him in Paris by the Chevalier Edmondes. The Duchess of Neuburg, wife of him who is intriguing so much at Brussels, is now at Neuburg awaiting his return which, one assumes, will bring with it some changes in the government and religion of the Duchy of Neuburg. The Duke no longer has any of the old ministers and councillors around him except his steward Winsheim. A doctor named Daniel Marcell, who had been the most prominent in slandering His Highness of Brandenburg in order to win support for an unjust cause, is now in complete disgrace and has been removed by the Duke from all affairs, like Villeroy in France. You know when and why that happened. I hear that Monsieur Peckius, who enjoys considerable authority where you are, has let it be known that Monsieur de Refuge had confessed that the States General were somewhat dissatisfied with their delegates for not having included in the Treaty of Xanten that they would hold on to the towns of Rees and Emmerich until they should be reimbursed for their expenses in the latest provision of armaments. This is hardly credible in any circumstances.

It appears that the instability of our affairs and those of Savoy has cooled the ardour and haste for these marriages of France. The Spaniards are reinforcing their companies in the country of Bergh. The Abbot of Sybourg (on which town and position the Spaniards have their eye and we have ours) still refuses to admit a Spanish garrison. I forgot to tell you one detail about Wesel. Don Louys de Velasco postponed his journey from Brussels because of the arrival of two thousand Spaniards whom he found it difficult to quarter there. He

offered on two occasions to pay the expenses if the inhabitants [of Wesel] would accommodate them. Some were prepared to accept the offer, but the generality refused to have such guests in order not to violate the conditions of their capitulation and of the Treaty.

Lastly I must tell you briefly about Sevenar, a county or bailiwick accounted the best in the Duchy of Cleves. It consists of the town and castle with some of the most fertile land and pleasantest villages in the Duchy. For a year or so Count Ernest of Nassau has claimed to have ancient titles and documents to the effect that Sevenar belonged to the district of Gueldres, from which it had been taken away and handed over to the Dukes of Cleves for ten thousand old écus. There is no record of this in the Archives and Registers of this place, except that it has been an appurtenance of this Duchy for 200 or 300 years. Both to give satisfaction to everybody, and to prevent the dismemberment of these provinces, it has been decided to go into this claim. Because of the dispute, it proved impossible to do so. With the installation of the States General's garrisons and of ours in this Duchy, Sevenar was occupied by one of their companies and one of ours under Captain Cloth, who was also given command of the castle. Fifteen days ago he was discharged and paid off, leaving a number of our men in the castle who still guard it since they have not been ordered by His Highness to withdraw from it. The inhabitants, fearing an attack connived at by the Count with the help of the States's company guarding the town, spread rumours of it throughout these countries. His Highness paid little attention to them as being devoid of foundation, but in order to find better quarters for his men, he sent Lieutenant Colonel Meraude with his company on foot to Sevenar. The States General's soldiers refused to open the gates to him and to the councillor whom His Highness dispatched there a few days later. When they were asked whether this was done by orders from the States General, Prince Maurice or Count Ernest, they answered that their men had been regarded with suspicion and treated worse than other garrisons who had been given towns and castles to be guarded together and not separately. What is particularly aggravating is that the Lieutenant of the States General has been inconsiderate enough to place Captain Cloth under the surveillance of his troops for a few days, and even Lieutenant Colonel Meraude for a few hours, after the latter had finally entered the town. Upon second thoughts they released them, and the latter is now with our men in the castle. His Highness has been in touch with the States General and Prince Maurice over this misunderstanding. Cleves.

8 pp. *French. Seals. Signed: La Roche.* XXVIII, 3.

250. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1614-15, January 19/29. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 237-41.

9½ pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 69.

251. NEWS FROM VENICE

1615, January [20/] 30. It is unlikely that the Spaniards, after having expended so much on the acquisition of Wesel and then on its fortifications which are still proceeding, will give effect to the Treaty of Xanten or to any other agreement which would deprive them of that town. Neither is it probable, as regards Italy, that the King of Spain will condescend to treat with the Duke of Savoy as an equal. But the Spaniards will not wish for war unless they have

the advantage on their side. It is true that they have made an agreement with the Genoese to pay 130,000 ducats a month for ten months in Flanders and at the same time 80,000 at Milan. There is no news of Turkish preparations against Spain, nor do I believe that there will be. In Milan there is talk of increasing the army with large numbers of Swiss, Germans and Italians. There is no doubt that if the Duke of Savoy were forced to give way, it would be possible for this army to turn on Germany or Italy. The French are using all their influence to persuade the Pope to condemn the doctrine that sovereign Princes may be deposed or deprived of their states, or that subjects may be absolved from their oath of fealty. The Jesuits defend themselves by saying that anything they have written was by order of His Holiness. The Pope is much perplexed, and talks of finding a temporary means of excepting the King of France alone. Venice.

1½ pp. *Copy. Italian.* Misc. VII, 130.

252. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 20, O.S. Four p.m. Requests Trumbull to convey the enclosed letters to the States General. For reasons of expediency they are being sent to him via the Post at Bobenheim. Heidelberg.

½ p. *French.* XXXI, 2.

253. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 20/30. I am writing to you by command of His Electoral Highness, to request you to forward his letter to Secretary Winwood. His Highness's deputies, Monsieur de Lautern and Monsieur Camerarius, left yesterday morning for the Diet at Nuremberg, which has been convened by the United Princes and States. The Prince of Anhalt has been here for the last four or five days and will prolong his stay, his presence being accounted necessary for the good of this state's affairs. We are all delighted with the unequivocal resolution of the King of Great Britain to maintain the common cause against our enemies, and we hope that by means of a close understanding between the Evangelical States, God will subdue the fury of their adversaries. Heidelberg.

P.S. Please inform me of Secretary Winwood's official style, so that I may address His Highness's letters to him correctly.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 1.

254. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 20. The Duke of Vaudémont wrote to the Emperor a little while ago, exhorting him that on no account whatsoever should Wesel and the other occupied places be restored, now being the time to propagate the Catholic religion and maintain the authority of His Imperial Majesty; the more so in view of the fact that the Emperor had written some time ago to the same Duke that the Bishops of Mayence, Treves and Strasbourg could appeal to him for aid should the need arise, and that he would assist them with all his means and power. The Comte de Candale, Monsieur d'Epéron's eldest son, has dispatched a gentleman to the Duke of Vaudémont to offer his services in the war which rumours declare to be imminent. He wishes to be appointed colonel of all the French infantry in Vaudémont's army, which are estimated to be three regiments of two thousand men each. It is said that the request has been granted, but that the private colonels are complaining and letting it be known

that they would be wronged by having a colonel-general imposed on them, seeing that in an army they only acknowledge the general of that army and the *Maréchal de Camp*.

Our delegates to the assembly at Nuremberg left yesterday; they are Monsieur de Lautern and Dr Camerarius. The Emperor will also have his representatives there, but only to sow discord amongst those present. The affront given to the Emperor by the action of Spain in referring the business of Juliers to the Archduke is irremediable. For if His Imperial Majesty is the *directus Dominus* of these fiefs, as he is legally, then by what right can a foreigner dispose of them?

The date set for the Imperial Diet, which was 1 February next, has been changed to 1 September. I am enclosing a copy of the latest news about Transylvania which I extracted from a letter written to me by the secretary of the Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary. You will see that the intrigues and stratagems in that country are the same as those practised by the Jesuits against us.

2 pp. *French*. Signed: Jean Tillet. XXXV, 4.

255. NEWS FROM VIENNA

[1614, December 31/] 1615, January 10, N.S. Bethlen's honesty and constancy in matters affecting Christendom are being called into question, and the possibility of replacing him without bloodshed and offence to the Turk is being seriously considered. On 17 January the Palatine of Hungary, with the rest of the Council of Hungary who have been summoned, will appear in Vienna, principally to deal with the Transylvanian proposal, or so it is thought. There are 4,000 light-armed Hungarian cavalry assembled in Outer Hungary ready to defend the frontiers and to resist if anything happens in Transylvania. Bethlen himself wrote to the Palatine this last December to complain of malicious talk that he would betray frontier fortresses to the Turk. Vienna.

1 p. *Copy*. *Latin*. Signed: M.S. XXXV, 4a. *Enclosed in the above*.

256. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 20. Friday, about 5 o'clock. I have been confined to my bed for some three weeks by a 'sciaticall payne' which partly explains why I have not written to you. The arrival of two couriers from Spain to Brussels in quick succession aroused some suspicions here which were increased by the rumour of levies in Brabant to be sent to Wesel, and by the Count of Vaudémont's military preparations in Lorraine. But nothing has done more to stir up feelings here than the recent conduct of the Spanish Ambassador at His Majesty's Court, who refused to be present whenever the envoy of the States General was publicly received in his official capacity, on the grounds that he had been specifically enjoined not to do so by the King of Spain, and that the United Provinces were vassals and rebels of that King. 'It is heere taken tempestuously and some laie upon it a construction as if the Kinge of Spaine did seeke some quarrell; whereas there is indeede matter enough [*torn*] without greatly troubling his invention, if that be the meaninge. But notwithstanding these apprehensions and sensitive interpretations, we hope all will doe well. For I have newly received advertisement that all is remitted from Spaine to the Archedukes, whose complexions we thinke to be quiet.'

Mr Clement Edmunds, Mr Thomas Middleton and Mr Maurice Abbott have just arrived here as commissioners sent by the King to discuss trade matters and commerce in the Indies, and other ancillary subjects. This is in return for

a delegation of a similar nature sent to England a long time ago, 'and the entertainment of these here, for ought I see, will likewise be answerable to those with us whoe we referred to our merchants.' I wish the King had left me out of this commission, for at the moment I am overwhelmed by important public business.

His Majesty has sent public letters to the Assembly of the Protestant Union which is to meet in Norinbergh on the 25th of this month, declaring that in case any of his allies are attacked or the Protestant religion forcibly suppressed by Spain or Wesel not restored as promised, he will assist them, 'not only with suche succor as by his former promises he hath tyed himself to doe, but likewise by open rapture against the troublers of their quiet.' The Haghe.

2 pp. XLIX, 61.

257. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [January 26/] February 5. It took ten days for your packet to reach me, and I am dealing with it as discreetly as you wish me to do. Nothing will be said about it except to Prince Maurice, who holds you in greater esteem than you think, and usually suspends judgment on the news which comes to us weckly from Monsieur du Preaux until he has seen your letters which he peruses himself, but with such circumspection that he makes the best use of the content while passing in silence over the author. When I went along to show him your latest letters I found Monsieur Wotton there, and feigning indifference I confined myself to a few words and let him see your news. He told me that Wotton had received the same material from you, even from England, which was in appearance very pleasing, but that it was necessary, above everything, to scrutinize the designs of the Spaniards to see whether they wanted peace or war, and for what reason. Our actions are along broad lines, but they need to be buoyed up with the support of our allies. If France is so solicitous about her own interests as to be indifferent to ours, the determination of your King will animate her, and, moreover, will provide strength if one or the other feels like temporizing. I believe that the safety of our State demands that we do not allow such an advantage to our enemies as to let them lodge on our borders. The journey of the Commandeur de Sillery does not please me at all. He is concerned outwardly with the adjustment of differences, but in effect with the promotion of alliances and, by means of them, of underhand manoeuvres, in favour of the Catholic League. And who was more deceived than the late King Henry III who saw the League first set up and, being king of two religions, was forced to adhere to those who under this mask confederated to dispossess him. I am one that longs for sincerity, but in a state matter it is good to nurse a little suspicion. The instruments of the League have not yet broken up. Our alliance with your King is developing more and more, and your representatives are here to advise with ours about the trade of the East Indies. If they wish to take part in that of the West Indies, I see no difficulty in coming to an agreement, in that and in all things useful to navigation, leaving any differences to be settled by justice. We live by trade only and we cannot allow it to wither lest the State itself perish. Our forces stand as they did when the war was at its height. Eight thousand recruits would restore what the administration of the truce has taken away. The belief is general that only a war can preserve us and that nothing can hold us off from it; that if the Spaniard decides not to leave Wesel, our neighbours, conscious of his offence, will be obliged to assist us according to the terms of our alliances; and this will save the Princes of the Union who without us run the risk of being ruined, since they are threatened

by the armies of Italy and the King of Spain can take advantage of this at his will, however much your King and we encourage Monseigneur de Savoy with our promises. If you have any knowledge of the Archduke's schemes, please let us have it. Here the cold is holding up our preparations. The Hague.

P.S. Excuse me for breaking off like this. The cold is so intense that the ink is actually freezing while I am writing.

2 pp. *French.* I, 48.

258. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 26. My Lord Ambassador has received a copy of the letter written by His Majesty to the Prince Palatine, in which he assures the Prince and other members of the Protestant Union now assembled at Nuremberg that he will observe the agreement between him and them, and that if the Marquis of Spinola does not restore Wesel and other towns, he will 'declare himself against the perturbors of the common quiet of Christendome.' The French ministers of state think that he has acted impetuously in this declaration, although they had actually promised my Lord Ambassador that, if the occupied places were not restored by the Spaniards, they would associate themselves with His Majesty's resolution. 'But perhaps they held it to be a derogation from the prerogative which this State had of manie yeares, specially in the late Kings tyme, to be the ringleader among all the other allyes in anie matter or resolution of importance. Or rather, they tooke it for an argument of the diffidence which the King had of their intents in stepping so before them in the making of this declaration.' But there are others who applaud His Majesty's resoluteness as the best possible way of counteracting Spanish designs, and of demonstrating to France that England and the United Provinces are prepared to pursue this policy regardless of other people's opinions. It may have some effect on France, for both Monsieur de Refuge and Monsieur de Preaux insist that the government is exerting its influence on the Archduke to restore the towns.

Monsieur de Bisseaux, who is returning to Paris from England, will bring with him a memorial from his Majesty on those international causes of dissension which are undermining peace. It is hoped that this analysis of potential sources of conflict in Juliers, Savoy and the Empire, will galvanize the ministers here into realizing what the real intentions of Spanish aggression are and taking measures to confront them. The Landgrave of Hesse, who is in Paris, has been ordered by the Prince Palatine to protest against the permission granted to the Count of Vaudémont to levy soldiers in France. You know, of course, of His Majesty's letter to Vaudémont on this issue, and of the latter's lame reply that the force was defensive in nature and would not resort to action unless provoked by the German Protestants. Sir John Digby's letters from Madrid state that orders have been sent to Spinola and to the governor of Milan to accept honourable terms of peace, and I can only assume from this that the Spaniards are keen to expedite the dynastic marriages.

Here the Estates General are so dissatisfied with their treatment by the ministers of state that they are on the point of submitting a request that neither the Chancellor nor any other principal minister be a member of the commission that is to hear and answer their *cahier général*. They have been asked to leave it here and quit Paris, but this they refuse to do. They have also been outraged by the behaviour of a gentleman called Boneval, one of the Duke of Epernon's men, who quarrelled with a member of the *Tiers État* and then proceeded to whip him as he was coming out of the Assembly. A deputation went to the Louvre to demand redress of the King, who referred it to the Parlement. But

it is thought that Boneval, being under the Duke's protection, will escape punishment. Paris.

2½ pp. VI, 4.

259. SIR THOMAS ROE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] January 26. 'Our newes here is, Wesell shalbe rendred, and all composed but I know rather what to feare then belceve. Since the declaring of my Commission performing ceremonies to the Ambassador here resident, I mett the Archdukes at the Venetian, where he fell into such indiscrette speeches of our religion, former Princes and present state, and to such contempt of the states, that I was forced to answer him so roundly that I putt him to much impatience, to the great delight of the Venetian. In conclusion I suppose he hath not often mett with such language ... What passed, I related to some of the Lords of which ther wilbe use made, for our eyes begin to open by the playnes of our hon. secretarye and the audaciousnes of the enemye. The best newes is that ther is on the Anvile a project to fill the kyngs coffers to the great content of the subject if it may proceed. It is yet a secrett: a proposition for 2 generall pardons of two severall extensions, at 2 prises; wherby for a small matter the subject shalbe secured from the disturbance of enformers for penall lawes past, to which every man is in danger, from many forfeitures, extremeties of Courts, exactions of officers and many other like encombrances to theyr great ease and safety, and to a great summe for his Majestie.

No Parliamentary pardon was ever halfe so lardge, nor Coronation; yet many thousands were sued out, which now will multiply. You may make good use of this, and speake confidently of mony and the kyngs purpose to erect his Honor decayed by want, at least it wilbe good to sett on a good face. Things stande up much by reputation. This day I take shipping. My Commissions, though in the merchants busines, are immediate from the kyng: Ambassador to the Great Mogoll, one of the mightiest monarchs of the East, with as much Ceremonyc and Honor as I thinck any employed abroad ever had, with power to right any wrongs offered us etcet.' Gravsend.

P.S. 'I sent you lately a packett with a boy with presents to the Princes of Orange from the Earle of South[ampton] and from my selfe to the damoiselle, a little tobacco for your selfe ... Lett poore Morgan know I never accused her but love her well.

These were delivered to Mrs Questor consigned to you. The particulars:

Erl. South:	Two hatts	to the Princes
	4 feathers	
	4 dozen of gloves	
Er. Suff:	to the Damoisell:	
	6 payre of silke stockings	
from me:	to the Damoisell:	
	3 payre of silke stockings	
	three payre of gloves.'	

1¼ pp. *Seal.* Misc. VI, 4.

260. THOMAS FLOUD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 26/February 5. 'I have had litle courage to salute any of my best friends sithence the deplored death of my good lady.' I took special care for the safe and speedy conveyance of the letter for Captain Conway. I believe that Lord Cromwell may pass your way in a month or six weeks. I would

be glad if you would render him all courtesy and service, 'rather according to his great vertues and deserts and not his other fortunes and means.' Paris. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* XXV, 28.

261. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, January 27. I have been entreated to bring a private matter to your attention. It concerns a friend 'who is the host of my howse and one who in his better dayes hath donne many kindnesses to our nation.' He and his brother, both of them bankrupt, would like to carry on their trade primarily to satisfy the demands of their creditors. But they cannot do this without a safe-conduct from the Doge or without some mutual understanding with their creditors, of whom the most uncompromising are the Ximeni of Antwerp, who reject any idea of a financial composition. Perhaps you could persuade the latter to be more reasonable by pointing out to them that by their opposition to these brothers, they are jeopardising their own chances of recovering some part of the debt due to them. An arrangement with creditors would, in my view, be preferable to a safe-conduct as being a more honourable course of action. But this depends on the attitude of the Ximeni, and I should like an answer as soon as possible. The enclosed packet is for Lord Cromwell. Venice.

P.S. You will have heard that there is a possibility that I may have to go to Piedmont.

1 p. XV, 54.

262. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, January 27. Our neighbours of the Catholic Church are striving more and more to soothe us with fine words about peace and public tranquillity. But who can believe them when they are hoping, in this way, to patch up what has been happening in Juliers without restoring Wesel and the other towns occupied by them. His Highness the Elector Palatine leaves next week in order to *saboucher* with *Mayence 4 lieues* from here. This is at the most earnest request of *Mayence* and His Highness will be *assisted* by his *conseil* and by the *Prince of Anhalt*.

The talks at Norinberg began two days ago, and although we have no information about them, we hope that all is going well, and that some resolution will be taken about Aix, which has been reduced to such extremity that the new magistracy is now entreating the Archdukes for some relief from the abuses committed at their expense by the garrison.

Recently a hundred families from Mülheim requested His Highness that they be given room to build in our new town and fort of Manheim. They have been made welcome and will be shown every favour. The delegates of the Elector of Mayence and the Langrave of Hessen, the Imperial Commissioners, made their entry into Frankfort four days ago. You may already know that the King of Denmark is arming sixty ships.

1 p. *French. Signed: A.P. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 52.

263. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [January 28/] February 7, N.S. The unfortunate business of Sevenar is likely to be exploited by the common enemy to disseminate tendentious rumours. His Highness [the Prince of Brandenburg] has renewed his complaints to the States General. Their captains guarding the town have been bold enough to assault the castle and break down the gates by force. The soldiers

of Brandenburg, who are only a few, were outnumbered and in order to offer a better resistance (which they are still doing) they withdrew to the keep and abandoned the courtyard where they had killed 2 or 3 of the attackers and wounded others. I believe that those guilty of such infamous conduct will find little commendation at the hands of the States General, in whom His Highness reposes enough trust not to pursue the matter in another manner. For the moment he is content to send the Governor there if the ice on the Rhine and the winds allow him to proceed to Sevenar. I have heard that a truce is to be arranged until the directives come from the States General or Prince Maurice. This affair has not redounded to the good reputation of the Prince or the States General.

His Highness has sent 2 or 3 companies to the county of Bergh to help those of the inhabitants who are brave enough to defend themselves against Spanish oppression. I think I told you that a number of Spaniards had marched out of Wesel, but all that was done was to move garrisons around. Wesel expects to see its garrison increased by 2,000 men. There is a rumour which persistently circulates here and in Wesel, and is believed by many honest folk, that ghosts appear frequently in that town, and that the Spaniards see every night whole troops approaching Wesel who are in the service of the States General and who are scored with sword slashes and badly mauled. Some go so far as to add that their sentries have been chased away in some places by these apparitions, and that one was thrown down from the ramparts into the ditch below. More crows and birds of prey have been seen than ever before within the memory of any living person. Many persons interpret this as presaging the siege, assault and recapture of Wesel with great loss of life.

The Spaniards had engaged many masons to erect a large number of little rooms on the ramparts of the town, but when it was rumoured that the King of Spain was leaving everything to the discretion of the Archduke, a peace-loving Prince, they halted all this building, perhaps in order to persuade the people to be less suspicious of their pretence of coming to terms. According to letters from Brussels, Peckius has spoken highly of the project proposed by the King of England, declaring for all to hear that their intention is not crossed by it but only by formalities. A member of the Archduke's Court has assured some friends of his that the latest couriers from Spain brought orders that Wesel was not to be restored except in exchange for Emden, Moers and the fort of Schenck; that seven fresh regiments, 3,000 Walloons and as many horse, were to be raised; that Spinola would march with an army into Germany, and that the Prince of Parma would be the commander on this side; and, lastly, that the King of Spain had directed that the Duke of Neuburg should be allocated 10,000 ducats monthly. Monsieur Sticke has crossed to England. Marquis Joachim Ernest has left Brandenburg to attend the assembly of the Union, to which the Elector of Brandenburg has contributed 100,000 Imperial thalers. Cleves.

3½ pp. *French.* Signed: La Roche. XXVIII, 4.

264. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1614-15, January 29. Because of the freezing weather which has interrupted all communications, there is little that I can write to you about in return for your letter brought to me by Mr Leedes. The Scotch post, Mr Murray, came here directly from Antwerp. He was lucky to be able to take ship the following day, otherwise he would have been out of his way and deserved a severe reprimand considering the importance of his errand. He deserved it in any

case, 'by reason he neglected to follow the instructions of your direction, for all suche messingers ought strictly to observe, in the wayes of their jurneyng, the course which is or may be sett downe unto them by the publicke ministers of their Prince or State whoe dothe imploye them; but these idell fellows (for the most parte) strive in their travayle to goe their cheapest waye to their worke.'

Events in Juliers and Cleves are the commonest subjects of our discussions, but we do nothing to counter the machinations of our enemies. Such passivity gives rise to bitter criticism of our King and country by these people here, for these affairs are closely linked with the preservation of our Protestant religion and the security of those states which profess it. I hope that His Majesty's next answer 'will bring with it a littell more sulphur then his former.'

It is said that His Excellency is preparing his tents and all other necessaries and provisions for the field, and that he has given out that he will be with the army by next spring. I doubt whether this will meet with the approval of the States General. My views still are that 'their dryft is to imbarke our master post alone into the warr and theye only (by conditions) to seconde his actions, and for the rest to geve it the looking on, and to make their advantages theirout according unto suche as that warr might minister unto them.' Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 4.

265. SIR EDWARD HOBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 1. 'I was bold lately to send a booke unto your vewe, which as I doubt not but that it had certaine errata printed in the end, so uppon better examination thereof since, I have discovered some fewe other which I thought good to informe yow of (though not much materiall), the papistical malice being such as they will be glad of the least hole to give fuel to their depraveing humors.' A list of errata follows. 'Now I shall crave this favour at your handes that you will learne by some how this last booke is taken: and to discover what further intention they have to proceede therein.' The letter ends with a request on behalf of a friend who wishes to volunteer for the war but can only hope to defray his personal expenses if there is a reasonable chance that hostilities, once they have broken out, will continue for a considerable time. Trumbull's opinion on this point is solicited. Blackfriars.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. Misc. VI, 6.

266. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 2. A little while ago the Archduke's ambassador told Monsieur de Villeroy that he had received a dispatch to the effect that the Archduke had every intention of restoring Wesell and other occupied towns, but that he proposed, for the better implementation of the Treaty of Xanten, that the promise to be made between Prince Maurice and him should now be exchanged between the States General and him. He had also set down his ideas of the form which that article should take. Following upon a discussion of the matter by the Council of State, Monsieur de Refuge and Monsieur de Preaux came to see my Lord Ambassador. They pointed out to him that the Archduke's main objection to the original promise as formulated by the States General was that it contained a clause which prohibited either side from entering the disputed provinces with armed forces—to the prejudice or derogation of the Treaty of Xanten. The Archduke was not prepared to accept these words since he had not participated in the drawing up of the Treaty and was also reluctant to cause

any vexation to the Emperor, his brother, by binding himself to any agreement made without his authority. They further told his Lordship that 'the inserting of those words was of necessarie importance for the preventing of any breaches or innovations against the Treatie; yett because they held it to be dangerous to spend much tyme about those words, the counsell therefore thought it best to decline that dispute and rather to presse that which was of more importance and assurance, namely the execution of the Treatie of Zanten by the present delivering of the places.' However Monsieur de Preaux, when he returns to Brussels, is to be instructed to extract a verbal undertaking from the Archduke to prevent any violation of the Treaty. Proceeding with their report of the Council of State's deliberations, the two gentlemen said that 'where it was required by the Archduke that it might be specified onely in generall termes, to restrayne both them and the States not to interpose themselves in the differences of those countries unlesse it were in case of open warre arising there ... that they thought fitt also to give way to that proposition; in respect that eache partie should be left equally to his libertie to make his interpretation upon anie future accidents of those words of *An open warre*.' Finally they said that the Council favoured the notion that the reciprocal promise of the States General and the Archduke should be made to the Kings of France and England and be ratified by the King of Spain in the interests of strengthening the Treaty of Xanten. To this exposition of the opinions of the Council of State, my Lord Ambassador replied that His Majesty would be sure to approve any proposition which would expedite the surrender of the occupied towns; but as regards the conditions which the Archduke thought desirable to be incorporated in the article, he suggested that a draft should be drawn up in Paris to be sent to both Brussels and the Hague, but the two gentlemen demurred to this on the grounds that Brussels would resent it.

The problems of Juliers and Savoy have also been discussed by my Lord Ambassador and the Spanish Ambassador here, the latter declaring that while the King of Spain was amenable in the matter of restoring the occupied towns, he was adamant in his resolution to punish the Duke for his insolence. But during their conversation it emerged that the Spanish monarch would be willing to withdraw from war on honourable terms since he fears that, despite the improbability of official help from France, sufficient numbers of French volunteers would join the Duke to convert the war into a Franco-Spanish quarrel. The Savoy envoy claims that the Duke could maintain an army of 20,000 foot and 3,000 horse out of his own resources, but there are other reports which say that 'the said Duke to keepe such forces a foote as nowe he hath is forced to racke his people to the uttermost, and to make everie one to contribute, even his most priviledged officers, to those charges, having putt some of them to paye 500 crownes, other 1000 other 1500.'

The Queen has fixed on 15 August for the exchange of the Princesses with Spain. At the moment the Commandeur de Sillery is negotiating on this and other matters in Madrid. It is said that he has a private mission which is to discredit Villeroy at the Spanish Court, where he enjoys much popularity. The Chancellor and Marshal d'Ancre would particularly like to ruin his reputation since they fear that Villeroy's credit will increase when the young Queen arrives from Spain in the French Court.

Boneval's reprehensible behaviour at the Assembly of the Estates General has resulted in a proclamation by the Parlement summoning him to appear before that Court, for it is assumed that he has slipped out of Paris with the connivance of the Duke of Epernon. If he does not present himself he will be

called *a trois briefs jours*, and if he fails to appear after that, his case will be tried in his absence.

Since then the Queen and the Prince of Condé have fallen out over a similar incident. Marsillac, a former employec of his who, because of his familiarity with the Prince's favourite Rochefort became conversant with some of the Prince's secret business, had betrayed much of it to the Queen who had rewarded him with £200 and a place as gentleman servant to the King. Meeting one day with Rochefort and some lackeys in the street, the latter had given him such a cudgelling that his life was despaired of. The Queen ordered the Parlement to bring proceedings against Rochefort. The Prince first tried to appease her, and then arrogantly claimed that he was personally responsible for the beating. They exchanged high words before he accused her of personal animosity against him and parted from her in a discourteous manner. The following day the Queen complained to the Estates General and endeavoured to obtain their support. For his part, the Prince of Condé requested the Parlement to suspend all proceedings against Rochefort, and tried to use his influence with all the chambers to that end. But by the King's authority the Parlement has decreed that Rochefort is to be proceeded against. In the meantime, however, he too has disappeared from Paris. Paris.

4½ pp. VI, 5.

267. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 2/12. We have learnt that the Bishop of Würzburg has died. You know that the Elector Palatine is having talks with the Electors of Mayence and Spires. The Palatine W.W. [Wolfgang William] passed this way two days ago without stopping or showing himself. Stuttgart.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 30.

268. HUSOY DE VILLARNON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 2, O.S. The Elector Palatine left on Monday last to meet the Bishops of Mainz and Speier five leagues from here. He did so at the request of the Elector of Mainz, which was passed on by the Bishop of Speier in an interview which he had with the Prince of Anhalt. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French. Seals.* Misc. VI, 8.

269. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 2, O.S. This evening the Court is expecting the return of His Highness [the Elector Palatine] who left last Monday for a meeting with the *Archbishop of Mayence*. The warmest welcome imaginable was extended to His Highness and his suite, and they were met by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Spires in person.

Ratisbon is being harassed by the Duke of Bavaria, and it is feared that by these methods the Duke will eventually get the better of that town. From there we hear that a great quantity of arms made at Souling was carried down the Danube on the pretext that they were for the use of the Emperor.

The States General had contracted with a certain French gentleman for the purchase of a considerable amount of saltpetre in Lorraine. But when the money was paid over to him and he received the saltpetre, the news was immediately communicated by Monsieur *Villeroy* to the Archdukes, who declared the transaction null and void, detained the saltpetre and paid for it.

I enclose a letter written by one of the principal counsellors of the Duke of Lorraine. As for the answer given by *Edam* [Archduke Albert] to *Numa* [James I], which you sent me, you may rest assured that it will redound to your honour like your many other good services to His Highness. The answer itself is highly equivocal. If they are so desirous of peace, why did they not make a similar declaration at Xanten? Their purpose is merely to gain time.

1 p. *French. Signed: P.P. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 53.

270. ELISÉ D'HARAUCOURT TO GAITZ KOFLER, IMPERIAL COUNCILLOR

1615 [January]. I observe that distrust is increasing daily in Germany. His Highness [the Duke of Lorraine] is desirous of doing all he can to bring about a good peace. But you know that a request to him would have to come from both sides, for he is most careful not to meddle in these matters unless he understands that it would be agreeable to both parties. The Elector Palatine knows that His Highness has replied to him concerning that which he conveyed to His Highness on behalf of the Princes. His Highness is now waiting to hear what service they would like him to undertake.

It seems that a certain decree published by the Court of the Parlement is going to create a great deal of disturbance in France. As regards that which you mentioned about the raising of troops by Vaudémont, I can assure you that, so far, there is no sign of it.

½ p. *Copy. French.* XXXIV, 54. *Enclosed in the above.*

271. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HENRY BILDERBECK

1615, February [2/] 12. In conformity with the instructions from his Highness's Council, I will, as soon as possible and by means of merchants operating in Brussels or Antwerp, send the sum of 150 Brabant pounds to Monsieur Trumbull.* Cologne.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 4.

272. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 3/13. This short letter is only to inform you that I am leaving tomorrow for Piedmont. I shall write to you from there. Venice.

¾ p. *Holograph.* XV, 55.

273. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 3/13. Monsieur Paul has told me that you received the letter sent in some haste by His Electoral Highness to the Hague. A friend of mine in that town has informed me that there had been a rumour circulating there to the effect that Their Highnesses had been poisoned, and that even Prince Maurice and the States General had given it some credence; but that my letters, with the news of Their Highnesses' good health, had scotched the rumour and afforded much joy to the friends of this state.

His Electoral Highness returned last night from Guernesheim, a small town on the banks of the Rhine, a day's journey from here, and belonging to the Archbishop of Mayence, who had most earnestly invited him there in three separate letters. The Prince of Anhalt, the Lord High Steward and all the principal members of the Council accompanied His Highness. The object of

* See no. 247 above.

this conference was primarily to induce His Highness to emulate his predecessors and enter into a union with the other three Electors of the Rhine, which we call *die Eherfürstliche Verain*, and which traditionally places an obligation on the united Electors to help one another when the need arises. But for the moment I cannot be sure of the Archbishop's motives in arranging this meeting, for I have heard no details about it nor spoken on the subject to any one who was present. It is highly likely that its purpose was to lull us asleep. Just as many believe that the rumour put about by the Spaniards of the ratification of the Treaty of Xanten is meant to divert our attention and impair our resoluteness at Nuremberg. From there we have learnt that there is every indication of a good understanding and successful conclusion. The conduct of the Spaniards in Juliers, the strengthening of Wesel and the recruitment of companies indicate to us that they are not thinking of peace. France seems to be weakening in her affection for us, but we were pleased to hear of the alliance between Sweden and the States. The enclosed is for Waldegrave. Heydelberg. 2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 3.

274. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [3/] 13. Here we have some of your people who have come to unite our two East Indian Companies. I see nothing to hinder success in this business, if in the same manner there is a wish to arrive at an understanding over the West Indian ones. There is still some controversy about voyages in northern waters: yet this could be settled since the root of the grievances lies in private interests camouflaged under those of His Majesty; while the complaints on our side will be tractable and open to reason. There is an attempt on all sides to persuade us that Wesel will be restored, but I find it not easy to believe this without a new treaty, to which we will not readily yield. The Hague.

1 p. *French*. I, 49.

275. KING JAMES I TO SIR HENRY WOTTON

1614-15, February 3. Regarding the dispute over the reciprocal restitution of those places occupied by the Spanish and Dutch forces in Juliers and Cleves, to the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg, the United Provinces should enjoy full liberty to assist the Elector, if he were disturbed in the possession of the territories allotted to him by the Treaty of Xanten, as well as their allies in Germany if they too were attacked. It is a liberty which we not only recognize but propose to maintain, and is the basis of yet another, and possibly final, overture to effect a general reconciliation and a stable peace.

In Brussels the Archduke has proposed the formula of an article in which he refrains from using the name of Spinola but binds himself personally to observe the terms of the treaty. This formula should be discussed with Prince Maurice and Oldenbarneveldt, and it should be intimated to them that it is our wish that the States General should sign and seal it. Should they object that the formula is the same as that signed by Spinola and is therefore prejudicial to them, they are to be reassured that it is not our intention that the words *sous quelque pretexte qui ce soit* should prevent them from assisting Juliers and Cleves if the Treaty of Xanten were violated. On the contrary, it should always be lawful for them to protect their friends, and it is intended that they should have free passage through Juliers and Cleves to go to the help of the Princes of the Union in Germany, an action which could not be construed as an

infracton of the treaty. The States General are to be invited to draw up a formula in the most binding terms whereby the Kings of Great Britain and France will be engaged to declare that this is the true meaning and purpose of the above mentioned article, and that if the United Provinces are attacked for alleged violation of the article, the two Kings will undertake the defence of their territories.

Our ambassador in Paris has been instructed to approach the French King on his views in the matter, which are expected to be corroborative. But in case he should prove irresolute, we are determined to proceed alone rather than allow the peace of Christendom to be disturbed.

After the meeting with the Prince of Orange and Oldenbarneveldt, steps should be taken to negotiate with the States General, who should be warned that the policy of their adversaries is to prevaricate and gain time, and that the circumstances demand that they should arrive at a quick decision so as to allow our resolutions to be put into effect without loss of time. One of these resolutions is to take measures to assist Juliers and Cleves if the town of Wesel is not given up.

Every effort is to be made to persuade the States General to embrace this overture which is for the advancement of their interests and the good of the two provinces involved. In this manner, their enemies would be forced to choose between concluding a just and durable peace or advertising to the world at large that their pretensions of seeking peace are completely falsified by their actions. Newmarket.

6½ pp. *Copy. Endorsed: A cotype of a letter to Sir Henry Wotton. 1614. Misc.VI, 9. Enclosed in the following.*

276. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] February 4. His Majesty received your letters the night before the Archduke's Ambassador had audience with him in this place. I was in London at the time, but since my arrival here His Majesty has related to me what happened. The Ambassador 'delivered the letters whereof yow sent a coppie, but tooke noe notice at all of the Archdukes formulaire before his Majesty did impart it unto him. His Majestie hath promised to recommende this formulaire to the States of the United Provinces, and to induce them by all good reasons to accept it, which he hath really performed, as yow will perceive by the coppie of a letter under his owne signature written to his Ambassador Sir Henry Wotton.* But because it may be doubtfull whether the States will accept this overture or noe, his Majesty hath bin pleased to repleie upon the Archdukes letters, as by the coppie I sende yow will see,† wherein he doeth move that if the formulaire of the Archdukes be not received for the better cleereing of all difficultyes, these fewe words, which herewith yow shall receive, may be added.' You are to urge the acceptance of this proposal when you present His Majesty's letters to the Archduke, and extract from him a final resolution, for His Majesty's affairs can only suffer by uncertainty and indecision. If the Archduke scruples to accept these additional words, you may press for the performance of the Treaty of Xanten without any further addition or condition, and reinforce your arguments with the information that 'that is the resolution of Spaine, for that Ambassador by his secretary hath delivered so much in wryting to his Majestie as will appeare by this coppie which I pray yow translate into French and deliver to the Archduke.'

* The preceding item.

† The following item.

I have applied for your recall from Brussels, but His Majesty has judged that in the present difficult circumstances your services cannot be dispensed with. Newmarket.

2 pp. *Endorsed:* 4 of February 1615. XLVII, 102. Trumbull's draft dispatch of [3] March 1614[-15] acknowledging this letter (Min. II, 41) was inadvertently listed under 1614 in Volume IV, p. 519. For the actual dispatch, which is dated 3 March 1614[-15], see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt. ii, ff. 261-6.

277. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

[1615, February 4] We have received your letter of 25 January through your ambassador, and note your desire for the establishment of peace throughout Christendom; and from our resident agent in Brussels has come the formula which you were pleased to put into writing. We are so anxious that this dispute should be adjusted that we have despatched a copy of your letter and of your declaration to our ambassador at the Hague, and instructed him to assure the States General in our name that in case these words in your letter—*Venants lesdicts Pais a tomber en guerre ouverte*, referring only to the countries of Juliers and Cleves, and *guerre ouverte* being interpretable as a war openly proclaimed—should arouse in their minds some doubt or suspicion, that it is not your intention that they should be prohibited from aiding or assisting their friends: and to induce them as speedily as possible to accept your formula. We have made a point of proposing to the Most Christian King that just as his late father of happy memory and we became guarantors for the implementation of the Treaty of Truce, so we would declare now that in the event of their lending help and assistance to their friends and allies attacked by any party whatsoever in Juliers, Cleves or Germany, they would not be regarded as guilty of an infraction of this article. But if the States General remain suspicious and anxious, we would beg you—in order that this good action may be productive of a happy ending—either to agree that the few words which our agent will communicate to you may be inserted in your formula, or that the Treaty of Xanten may be put into operation. This appears to be the desire of the King of Spain judging by the communication which his ambassador has made to us, of which a copy will be conveyed to you by our agent.*

1 p. *Copy. French. Endorsed:* Copie de la lettre de sa Majeste a l'Archiduc Albert du 4me Feb. 1614. Misc. VI, 10. *Enclosed in the above.*

278. THE TREATY OF XANTEN

[1615, c. February 4] Copy of a summary, sent by the secretary of the Spanish Ambassador in London to the Earl of Somerset, of a declaration made by the Spanish Ambassador to James I concerning the Treaty of Xanten. On 16 December a messenger was sent from the Archduke to inform the King of Spain of the provisions of the Treaty of Xanten, the unfulfilled agreement between the Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg to exchange residences every six months, and Spinola's offer to restore Wesel. The King of Spain replied on 6 January that the agreement between the Princes should take effect, Spinola should restore Wesel and all the other captured places, and the Treaty of Xanten should be implemented.

* See the following item.

With extract, in the same hand, from a letter from Sir John Digby in Madrid, [8/] 18 January 1615, stating that Count Maurice is blamed there for the non-implementation of the Treaty [possibly a translation of part of no. 230 above].

2 pp. *Copy. French. Signed: Parson Secretaire. Endorsed: Message envoye par le Secretaire de l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne, a Monsieur le Comte de Sommerset. Touchant le fait de Juliers. Misc.XXXVI, 67.*

279. FORMULA ON JULIERS

[1615, c. February 4] 'Son Altesse declare que le ... du mois ... Elle fera retirer ses gens de guerre de toutes les villes et places par iceux occupees es Pais de Julyers, Cleves, Berg, la Marck, Ravensbergh et Ravensteyn. Et promesct aussy de n'y prendre ou fayre prendre a l'advenir aulcunes villes ou places sous quelque nom ou pretext que ce soyt.'

The words which his Majesty desires to be added to the Archduke's declaration:

'Que les Estats sont contents de mesme et promectent aussy de n'y prendre ou fayre prendre a l'advenir aulcunes villes ou places sous quelque nom ou pretexte que ce soyt auxdits Pais de Julyers etc: moyennant que si aulcune aultre partie sous quelque pretexte que ce soyt fist aulcune invasion ou rupture ou dedans lesdites terres de Julyers, Cleves etc, ou sur aulcun autre des Confederes et Amys des Estats: en ce cas leur sera licite d'assister leurs Amys et Confederes qui ne sera interprete pour aulcune rupture de cette promesse.'

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Copy. Endorsed: The Archdukes declaration with the addition of the words requyred by hys Majesty. Misc.VI, 144.*

280. FORMULA ON JULIERS

1614[-15, c. February 4] The Archduke's promise to withdraw all forces from the disputed provinces and not reoccupy them, with marginal insertion referring to the Kings of France and Great Britain as witnesses and to the reciprocal promise by the States General.

1 p. *Incomplete copy. French. Endorsed: Formulaire de la Promesse de l'Archeduc touchant le fait de Juliers. 1614. Misc.XXXVI, 55.*

281. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 4, O.S. I received your letter of 28 January by the hands of Mr Ward. As regards the opening of the River Skelde, 'I observe that the same meeteth with diversity of openions in this our province, some houlding it nessessarye because profitable, others agreeing it profitable but not safe for the province, and theirfore (at noe hande) to be graunted.' These latter are the best sort of patriots, but they are so few in number that we doubt whether their opinion would prevail if the matter came to be deliberated. 'It is as certaine alsoe that your Spanish goulden pellets doe use their uttemoste forse in this as well as in all other their dessignes which theye maye make profitable or advantageous unto them; and from hence is our greatest miserye that wee can not keepe our peopell free from corruption.' His Majesty would have every justification in opposing this proposal, or, at least, in agreeing to it only on conditions. The security of this Cautionary garrison could be threatened if ships of all kinds and burdens from Spain were allowed to enter the harbour; and so a reinforced garrison is necessary. I have made my views on this point known in England, but I am convinced that unless the Juliers affair draws us

into another war, we shall agree to the proposal. We are daily expecting some one to come from Brussels to discuss it with the Estates of Zeeland.

Regarding your other query about the methods to be adopted in England for the raising of money, I have heard nothing further about them, except that 'the King had been moved to graunt a generall pardon, which if he did, it was supposed that that would bring him in some hundereth thousand pounds.' I cannot add anything to what I have already written about Juliers and Cleves except that these people would not violate the treaty unless they were driven to do so by the Archdukes. Vlushing.

1¼ pp. *Holograph.* XL, 5.

282. THE MAGISTRATES OF BRUGES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [5/] 15. We understand that the English now resident at Middelburg intend to remove from that place to one of the principal towns on this side under the government of the Archdukes, with a view to establishing a market for all kinds of goods and commodities exported from England. Since they have, from time immemorial, often frequented Bruges for their own convenience as well as because of the short distance from England to all the ports of Flanders, and knowing the great reputation you enjoy with the King of Great Britain, the Lords [? of the Privy Council] and with the new Company,* we beg that through your letters and other ways and means His Majesty may be persuaded to direct the new Company to take up its residence at Bruges rather than in any other town in these parts. To this end, we have instructed our Pensionary, de Groote, who is now at the [Archduke's] Court, to convey this letter to you and to make all requisite applications to the Archduke himself. We would be grateful for any assistance you can render us in this matter. Bruges.

1 p. *French.* Signed: J. Van Woldency. Misc.VI, 17.

283. GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BIONDI TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 5. I have not written to Ambassador Carleton as he has gone to Piedmont in conformity with His Majesty's instructions. The Hague.

1 p. *Italian.* Seal. Misc.VI, 13.

284. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [6/] 16. Prince Maurice cannot bring himself to believe that the Spaniards will decide to restore the places they have occupied in the disputed provinces whatever hopes are expressed by the Archduke who does so to gain time. Moreover I realize well enough that our people have no inclination to accept the assurances as formulated by Spinola. Our object is to preserve peace with the help of our confederates, without tying ourselves to any covenant, since restitution can be undertaken by both sides without conditions, provided the two Princes are reconciled and govern according to the arrangements to which they have consented. France has intervened in favour of this agreement, but her intervention will have little weight if the Spaniards show themselves averse to it, inasmuch she has no other aim but to achieve her marriages and through them to establish domestic peace. Your King seems to understand matters much better, but I fear he may lend too ready an ear to hopes of accommodation. We here, however, conduct our affairs

* The New Company of Merchant Adventurers.

as if spring will see us at war. This is the best way to avoid committing a second mistake. This morning His Excellency ordered me to request you immediately to inform him if the Archdukes are raising new levies. Henceforth we wish to have a firmer grip on our naval and maritime interests by the union of our Indian Companies, which, in my opinion, appears more certain than appearances would suggest. France is split into parties. Monsieur de Villeroy is the principal man in charge, but I see his authority being shaken, particularly as it clashes with that of Marshal d'Ancre. But the Prince of Condé still supports him as the other prides himself on being of the House of Lorraine. The Hague. 2 pp. *French*. I, 50.

285. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [6/] 16. We are assured from many quarters that the King of Spain has decided to restore Wesel and other places, and that he is very desirous of peace. I am prepared to believe the second statement, but not the first, for that would be harmful to his interests. Last week the Neuburg forces were disbanded and re-engaged by commissioners from Brussels for the Spanish service, without being paid by their former employers. This was refused by those soldiers in the demi-lunes before Wesel. Wishing to prevent them from moving and force them to take the oath to the King of Spain, the Spaniards attacked them with musketry and several were wounded. The authorities at Cologne have issued a proclamation forbidding their citizens, except those who keep taverns, to harbour Mülheimers under penalty of 200 gold florins. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seal*. *Signed*: Pistorius. IX, 51.

286. CLEMENT EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 6, O.S. I hope to be able to take my return journey through Brabant so that I may see you. When that will be I cannot guess, for we have just entered into conference here and its success depends on the people of this place. 'For whereas our commission enableth us to determine and gree the differrences betweene his Majesties subjects and theis United Provinces, boeth in the East Indies and the fishinge of the whale in the Northerne Seas, wee finde by underhande information that the said twoe companies here are at controversie betweene themselves, whether free trade bee to bee admitted to all partes and people of the worlde; those of India denyinge it and soe exclude us from the trade of spices in the Molucas (which is our mayne and principall busines); and the other of Greenland protestinge against any prohibition in that kinde and claymeinge trade and navigation as free to every man as the ayer or anie other element. If they would first agree upon that pointe wee should easely see what wee were to expect by this treaty.' Maye.

1 p. *Seal*. Misc.VI, 14.

287. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [6/] 16. Requesting him to convey the thanks of all concerned to Sir John Digby for expediting Mr Calley's business in Spain, and informing him that Mr Colford is about to leave for Seville to collect their share of the 5,000 ducats involved. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 55.

288. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 8, O.S. I presume that this messenger, Henry Balam, who will bring you this short letter, is also conveying His Majesty's answer to the Archduke's communication. This may result in a peaceful settlement of the Juliers business, but I still hold adamantly to my opinion that whatever happens and in all circumstances, the Spaniards will always seek their own advantage. I am told by a friend in England that His Majesty has declared that he will have this question settled by peaceable means, whoever shall oppose himself to it. I would be the readier to believe that if he ordered 25 of his warships to sea.

The Estates of Zeeland have resumed their deliberations on the question of opening the Schelde. I will let you know how they end. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 6.

289. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 9. I have received your last letter with the copy of the Archduke's letter to His Majesty, which my Lord Ambassador was very pleased to read and show to one or two of his intimate friends only. However, many people are still convinced that Wesel will not be surrendered by Spinola. I am sending you the answer given by the government here to the Landgrave of Hesse's proposals, which shows how wary they are of involving themselves in German disputes. Otherwise there is little of interest except that the quarrel between the Queen and the Prince of Condé has been composed by the Countess of Soissons. 'There was, for formes sake, an usher of the Court of Parlement sent before that to the Princes house to adjourne Rochefort, which the Prince did suffer to be donne without disturbance to shewe his respect unto justice; but Rochefort was already gone out of the towne.'

A certain Monsieur Digojne, a deputy in the House of Nobility, who is lieutenant to the Duke of Mayenne's company of men-at-arms, might have created quite a storm in the Assembly if he had been left alone, for he wished to demand justice for the late King's assassination and would have implicated some persons of note. The Estates General promised to take him under their protection but the Queen partly by intimidation and partly by personal entreaty halted the proceedings. Digojne therefore proposed to retire from the Assembly but was prevailed on by some means or other to resume his seat, the authorities fearing a scandal of some magnitude if he should withdraw on the grounds that he was prevented from being heard in a matter of national interest. The Assembly has also dealt with another business of some importance. 'Upon the sute made by one of the Religion to have ben received in the place of a substitut to the Kings Procuror generall, the matter being brought into the Assemblée was directly opposed thereat by the Clergie and Nobilitie, who alleadged it to be both against the decencie and safetic of the State that those of the Religion should be admitted to charges. But the Tiers Estat was against them therein and maintayned that the Kings edict was to be observed, which could not be altered without making an alteration in the State. And so the matter remayneth yett undecided.'

The Pope has thanked the Cardinals here for maintaining his authority against the 'English practises and maximes, meaning against the article propounded about the life and authoritie of Kings.'

A priest has been arrested for saying his prayers at mass out of a book of magic, 'for the which he is held worthie to be burned whatsoever the judgement shall be against him.' Paris.

2 pp. VI, 6.

290. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1614-15, February 9, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii., ff. 251-2.

2½ pp. Min. II, 70.

291. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 9/19. We are still waiting to learn of the intentions of the King of Spain in this business. 'Touchinge the Archedukes letters to his Majestie and that forme of a promise which you sent me underneath the copie of the said letter, I have communicated the one and the other with the Prince Maurice and he with some of the States, and they fynde it ad verbum to be the veric same which Monsieur Peckius propounded at Xanten, whereuppon insued our abruption there, but as yet I have pressed them noe farther, havinge hetherto receaved noe order from home.' This causes us here as much surpris as it does you there, but it is bound to come shortly.

I have received a letter from Mr Secretary in which he informs me that 'though his Majestie be informed from all partes of the Kinge of Spaines intent to render Wesell etc, yet in his owne private judgement he cannot but suspect the contrarye for two reasons. First, for that the Archedeucaall and Spanishe Ambassadors doe promise it verie indefinitely, without prefixinge anie tyme. Secondly, for that his Majestie hath intelligence withall that the Kinge of Spaine, since the yeare 88, did never make greater preparations then at the present; soe that is likely uppon the whole matter, that he hath some vaste designe'.

Developments in the future could fortuitously and unintentionally lead to conflict, and I will illustrate what I mean. 'There is hceere arrived one Reinsinck, a man I thincke well enough knowne unto yourself and too well in this place to be much beleaved. The subject of his errand is a verie sensible complainte, aggravated with all the circumstances that an artificiall instrument could accumulate, touchinge an affront offered to the people and person of the Elector of Cullen, whoe while he was lately hunting in some of his tempoeralities that are interlaced with the disputed Provinces, a Captain of Horse of the garrison of Breda came and ravaged his villages almost in his sight and imposed uppon his subjects tenn thowsand Philippo dollers to redeeme themselves from present spoile, which the Elector himself with muche intercession did reduce to two thowsande five hundred, and was fayne to paye that summe out of his owne purse.' The complaint was accompanied by an implied threat that if the States General did not restrain their men in future from invading the Elector's territories, the latter would adopt more forceful measures to stop them. I do not know what answer he will be given, but this incident goes to show that unless the whole business is speedily settled, a chance rupture cannot be discounted. 'And the Kinge of Spaine must not perswade himself that he may keepe those townes which he hath surprisid without a totall breache, in respect of the importance of the passage and the separation thereby of Princes otherwise united in the interests both of conscience and State.'

Upon the return of Monsieur Barneveld from the funeral of Here van Brederode, we, as commissioners, had our first public hearing at which we presented our credentials and commission to the States General. 'We had answer that their Indian Company was not like ours seated in one place but dispersed in sondrie townes, soe as to collect them would coste some litle tyme, especially in this hard season of weather. But in the meane tyme, if we would treat in Groenland (which is one peece of our chardge and was soe expressed in our commission) the merchants of that fishing were heere present to negociat with us. We replied that the first poynte of our chardge is the Indian commerce, and till that were settled we would meddle with nothings els. Heereupon we were putt to an expectation for fowre or five daies of the Indian Commissioners, who are in number six and they have adjoynd unto them two of the States, namely Doctor Bas and the Chevalier Joachim who were treators at Xanten. The Prolocutor for them all is Hugo Grotius, Pensionaire of Roterodam, one of the famous witts of these Provinces.' We have met twice, but have done little more than recapitulate what had been done in London between our commissioners and theirs some eighteen months ago. 'The mayne pointe of our chardge is libertie of trade, which the Hollanders would impeache in the Mollucos, and either appropriate it to themselves or bringe us to joyne in stocke with them.' I hope that a solution will be found for this 'aromaticall busines'; otherwise any differences between them and us may prejudice the public cause and invite the Spaniards to exploit any dissensions between us. The Haghe.

P.S. 'Lett me not forgett to tell you that we heare the Duke of Neuburge hath been much reprehended by the whole howse of Bavaria, and particularly by the Elector of Cullen, for his aboade so long in the Archdukes Court, which they interpret a kinde of diminution unto him. And I thincke it was the cause that he left you so soone before the accomplishment of the buisnesse.'

4 pp. *Postscript in holograph.* XLIX, 74.

292. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [9/] 19, N.S. Dutch policy is dictated by forty years of Spanish duplicity in political affairs, and particularly by Spinola's successful campaign of the previous summer when, on the pretext of executing the Imperial sentence against Aix-la-Chapelle and Mülheim, he crossed the Rhine and seized Wesel, and would have advanced to the frontiers of the United Provinces but for the fierce opposition of Prince Maurice's army. The present Spanish proposal for a new agreement is meant, despite appearances, to militate against rather than implement the conditions of the Treaty of Xanten. A conspiracy has been discovered in East Frisia and two of its leaders executed. There is distrust in Bremen of an Imperialist scheme to make Archduke Leopold Archbishop of Bremen and Bishop of Halberstadt. Whatever negotiations may be initiated for the settlement of the Juliers question, the Imperialists will not surrender Wesel. On the contrary they are adding to its garrison and building fortifications both within and outside the town. The Archbishop of Cologne has sent Vincent Renzing to complain of depredations allegedly caused by the cavalry of the States General in his territories, and to institute proceedings against the latter. The alliance between the German Union of Princes and the States General has been ratified on behalf of the former by the Count of Solms and Buwinckhausen. The King of England has undertaken to defend the Elector Palatine and the Union in the case of the non-observance of the Treaty of Xanten by the Spaniards and Imperialists.

4 pp. *Latin.* XXX, 3.

293. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [9/] 19. I see that you believe that the King of Spain wishes to implement the Treaty of Xanten. Personally, I do not think that we shall ever recover Wesel except by force. Letters from Italy speak of great hopes of peace and that, should peace come about, all the forces there would march in this direction. The Evangelical Princes and States, as well as the States General, have good reason to see to their affairs. Coulogne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsicur Johan de Bois.* IX, 50.

294. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 10. The conference you know of was a lavish affair. *The Archbishop of Mayence* presented his Highness [the Elector Palatine] with a costly ring, and another to Colonel Schomberg. The Prince of Anhalt, the Chancellor and de Plessen, who accompanied His Highness, received nothing. The main discussions centred on the distrust existing amongst the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire. To the enquiry on our side how this was to be removed, they answered that they did not know but that they invited His Highness to take it into his consideration and to propose ways and means which they could accept in all sincerity. They added that they doubted whether the King of Spain had referred the business of Juliers and Cleves to the Archduke's wishes, seeing that they had engaged themselves that the said King would not in this manner affront the Emperor, whose interests were primarily affected. In view of all this, we must be careful that we are not sold a pup by the Archduke.

Things are not proceeding satisfactorily at the Nuremberg conference. Those of the Circle of Lower Saxony are reluctant to agree to the first article, that is, to organize a single body and join with us, on the grounds that they have already agreed amongst themselves that if we of the Reformed Religion are attacked, they will assist us; but that to join with others now would only serve to break up the existing agreement. It seems that *Braunswick* has regained much of his initial *resolution* and that he is now following in the tracks of his late *pere* by flattering *the Emperor*, in order the better, so he thinks, to achieve the purpose of his present legal proceedings at the Imperial Court. But these are bad counsels, and he should learn from the example of the person whom he succeeded, and not allow himself to be diverted with his uncle, the King of Denmark, from the right path.

In Italy the troops of the Duke of Savoy are well paid, but those of the Governor of Milan are suffering severely, the Germans, who number 6 to 7,000 in the regiment commanded by Madruce being half starved. The Duke is reported to have concluded a firm alliance with the Protestant Cantons. The States General, disregarding the fine words of the Archduke, are increasing their forces by a third, adding 40 men to each foot and horse regiment, bringing the total up to 8,000. Early this morning His Highness and the Prince of Anhalt left this town, the former to attend the christening of his niece at Deux-Ponts, the other to visit the Duke of Württemberg.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Z.Z. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 82.

295. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, February 10] The enclosed letter to Monsieur Waldengraven concerns His Highness's affairs, in particular a quantity of alabaster which is required here for a commemorative monument to the late Elector Frederick IV.

1 p. *French. Endorsed: 10 of February, 1614 [-15].* XXXI, 5.

1614 [-15], February 11, O.S. I presume that before you receive my letters you will have settled the dispute over Juliers and Cleves, for as I have already told you, there is no inclination here to retain Wesel and the other places captured by Spinola last year. On the contrary they seem desirous of ending the war in Flanders if they can obtain peace on honourable terms. One reason for their positive attitude towards the cessation of hostilities is 'that they are here of opinion that the Archduke ys not likelic to live many moneths and they would be loth to have the alteration of the Government begoonne with troubles; besids this King ys to bee this yeare at an extraordinarie charge for sending of his daughter, the young queene, into France and for bringing of Madamme, betroathed to the Prince his sonne, hether, which interchang of deliveries the generall voice goeth wilbee this summer. But I am out of doubt that this King will not suffer his daughter to sett a foote into France untill that king have fullie accomplished annos nubiles, which ys the age of fourteene the which wilbee in September next.'

An extraordinary ambassador, Monsieur de Silleri, has arrived from France. He is brother to the Chancellor of that kingdom, and has brought with him jewels as presents to the young queen from the King of France. He hopes to return with a firm decision as to the date of the proposed exchange of princesses. He has also been empowered to use all means to mediate in the question of Savoy which still remains intricate, 'for the Treaty of Asti signed by the Duke of Savoy at the instance of the Popes Nuntio, Savelli, and the Marquess of Rambouillet, the French Ambassador, with promise to ingage their masters to the Dukes defence and assistance in case this King should not accept of the sayd agreement, is absolutelie rejected by this King and his Councell who direct refuse to confirme yt. The exceptions which they take at the said Treaty ys for that in the manner of the Dukes disarming there are certaine referrences unto some former treatie and accord made with Monsieur de la Barrena in the yeare 1611. Now that which they would have ys that the Duke should cleerly disarm without any of these reservations where unto I doubt much of the Duke of Savoyes condescending, so that as yet I see little appearance of having the troubles of Italy compounded; besids, I find this Kings cheif ministry much incensed against the Duke and to speake of him in all occasions with much spleene and hatred.'

You have probably heard of the refusal of the Spanish Ambassador 'to remaine att the Maske att the Courte on Twelwe night in case Monsieur Caron were there to bee received in quality of an Ambassadour. By his Majesties appointment I acquainted this King and divers of his cheife Ministers with the Spanish Ambassadors proceeding, which could not but bee judged strange for that since the yeare 1609 they were declared by the King his master to bee free States, and in that qualitie were treated in the Courtes of most Princes of Christendome; but that, I sayd, which was liable to greatest exception was that the Ambassadour alleadged that hee was commanded by his instructions not to concurr in any solemnitie with any Minister of the States that should beare the title of Ambassadour which seemed some way to contradict that article of the Truce by which they were acknowledged to bee free states. Hereunto I received answere from the Secretary of State after some dayes deliberation, that this King was well satisfied of his Majesties affection towards him in all things, and for the Ambassadour hee was sorrie yf any acte of his should give distast, but hee was to bee excused although he were somewhat nice in poynte of his Masters honour, and that the Ambassadour herein in the

substance of not concurring in publicke with any Ambassadour of the States did but according to the order he had from his Master; not, said hee, that any article of the Truce is therby contradicted the which this King hath and will on his parte exactly performe, but the Truce being but for a time limited, and then all things returning to the former estate and condition, it is not to bee marvailed if in the meane time the Ambassadour of the King of Spayne desire to avoide to concurre with any Minister of the States that shall be treated as their fellows. In conclusion he seemd to avow the proceeding of the Ambassadour but disclaimed any other intention—therin but onely that they esteemed it not fitting or decent for the King of Spaynes dignitie that his Ambassadours and the Hollanders should bee treated alike, onely with the difference, hee sayd, yt might bee of the better stoole.'

I have once again procured a personal order from the King for the satisfaction of Mr Calcy. 'Had wee not alreadye fownde so little performance of promises, wee should be in hope of speedye payment for him.' Madrid.

5 pp. *Last paragraph in holograph.* XXII, 146.

297. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [12/] 22. I thank you for your letter and avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the many services you have rendered to the House of Brandenburg. We are impatiently awaiting the decision of Spain as to the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten, which those in your part of the world think they have good reason to repudiate because their ambassadors were not recognised there. It seems that they would also prefer to have us sign another treaty whereby the effects of our alliance with the States General would gradually be reduced, and the sequestration so much desired by them eventually achieved at the instigation of a third party.

I fear that we may become involved in a war which could spread, for there is no inclination here to waver at the thought of it, and the King of Great Britain would no doubt assist our efforts generously. My brother, the Chevalier, has crossed the sea on behalf of the Elector of Brandenburg to sound His Majesty on this matter. The Hague.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXVII, 28.

298. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] February [12/] 22. I am sending two dispatches, one for Monsieur Hedmond [Edmond] and the other for Monsieur Ersans [d'Aerssens]. You will hear in good time of what we are doing here daily for the public good. If we are assisted, we shall curtail the power of *nos espagnols*. Mesieres.

½ p. *Holograph. French. Seal. Endorsed:* 22 of February, 1614 [-15]. XI, 1.

299. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 13. In recommendation of the bearer, Mr Williams, who is an old acquaintance of his and is in the service of Lord Ros. London.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXI, 48.

300. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 16. Tomorrow I am going for a fortnight to Picardy on private business. Last Monday the Estates General were dissolved at the place where they first assembled, the *Hostel de Bourbon* near the Louvre. In the presence of

the King and Queen, deputies from the three orders delivered speeches on the past proceedings of the Assembly, but such was the crush of people and confusion that what was said was inaudible to most of those present. Before the dissolution the Clergy moved some proposals, namely, that the Council of Trent should be established in France, which was approved by the Nobility (with the exception of the nine Huguenot members) but rejected by the *Tiers État*; and an official request to the King to take measures for maintaining the Catholic religion. This too was opposed by the Huguenot nobles because of the clause in the King's oath binding him to exterminate heretics. They moved that if this proposal were submitted to him, he should be invited at the same time to confirm his promise to maintain the Edicts in favour of the Religion. When the Clergy and Nobility refused to accept this qualification the Huguenots left the chamber. Then the Queen intervened and demanded that either the qualification should be accepted or the protection as formulated by the Huguenots. This was rejected, with the result that the King, appealed to by the Huguenots, has promised to observe the Edicts.

As for the *Tiers État*, they not only rejected the two proposals, but demonstrated their resentment at having to delete from their *cahier* the article about the life and authority of Kings, by leaving a blank space in the *cahier* where the article had been, which is commonly termed a 'windowe', and writing in the margin that the article had been expunged by royal command. The King is expected to appoint commissioners from amongst members of his Council to examine and answer the *cahier general*, which the Estates General have presented to him, though little satisfaction is anticipated from that quarter. 'And so the effect of it [the Assembly] will be that it will have served, as a March sonne, only to stirre up the humors of this Politicke Bodie, and not to purge them.'

You are no doubt conversant with the latest developments in the Juliers situation, and with His Majesty's proposition that the States General should accept the Archduke's article on the understanding that it should not be read as prohibiting the States General from helping the disputed provinces if they were invaded, or from having a free passage through them in case of hostilities in Germany. His Majesty has suggested that he and the King of France should become sureties for the States General in this interpretation of the Archduke's article. The government here, however, will not tie itself any further on the grounds that its intervention in the Treaty of Xanten was sufficient warrant for the implementation of its terms.

Monsieur de Bellin, the Elector of Brandenburg's ambassador, has finally left Paris for the Low Countries. Paris.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Seal.* VI, 7.

301. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February [16/] 26. Eight days ago I sent you a bill of exchange for 150 livres Brabant money which I trust you have received. Please send me a receipt so that I may recover the money at the next Frankfort fair.

We are still waiting to see whether the Spaniards will, of their own volition, proceed to execute the Treaty of Xanten, which is becoming more doubtful in view of their large scale military preparations.

The States General have acted very wisely in attending to the defence of Emden and sending 1,500 men there. You have heard of the plot to assassinate the Count of Emden and his two sons during a hunt, in order to replace him at the head of the government by his brother John, and so make the province

Catholic and Hispanophile. But the plot failed, and three of the conspirators are detained.

Last Sunday, at the Capuchin temple and in the presence of a numerous crowd, twenty-two Germanized English actors were baptised and confirmed, of whom the leading man is named Spensser.* Previously the magistrates had forbidden their play which is now permitted.

A company of Walloons has gone into Wesel where a fortnight ago a Spanish captain, Don Antonio d'Anthonetta, died. He was most desirous of being buried at Ghent, and in order to fulfil his last wish, his friends arranged for his body to be embalmed and taken by water to Ghent. But this proved impossible because of the bitter cold weather and the freezing over of the Rhine. While waiting for a thaw which would make the river navigable, the body began to smell so offensively that it had to be embalmed once again. To avoid a repetition of the misadventure, the head and limbs were cut off and the head placed in the belly to save space and so that the belly itself would not remain empty. For *Natura abhorret vacuum*. The limbs were tied along the body, the trunk covered with an oilcloth and carried on the back of a horse by a reiter to Ghent. Düsseldorf.

4 pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean de Bois.* IX, 87.

302. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 16/26. I have received your letter of the 4/14 of this month. Here we have no reason to question the sincere interest of the King of Great Britain in the preservation of peace and, particularly, the appeasement of the quarrel over Juliers and Cleves. But as regards the attitude of the Spaniards and their supporters, I cannot persuade myself that they would willingly agree to the execution of the Treaty of Xanten in so far as it concerns the restitution of Wesel and the other places, which are useful to their schemes, unless they received corresponding advantages. But I believe all this to be a feint, to keep us in suspense until next spring. In the meantime, we are waiting to hear what France has to say on this and other matters.

The war in Savoy leaves room for suspicions, considering the limited scope of action which is disproportionate to the substantial number of troops involved.

The Duke of Neuburg paid a visit about a fortnight ago to Canstat, half an hour or so from here, on his way to Munich in Bavaria. I would like to know what could be the result of the surrender of his rights and claims to the King of Spain, which is talked about a great deal here.

2 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 31.

303. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 16. I have put off writing to England until we hear of the decisions of the Nuremberg conference, where most commendable resolutions have been submitted except by Saxony and Brunswick. The Duke of Brunswick, because of the mischievous behaviour of some of his subjects, will end up by accepting the same tastes as the Imperial Court, as did his late father. Your

* For this episode see G. Herz, *Englische Schauspieler und englisches Schauspiel zur Zeit Shakespeares in Deutschland*, Theatergeschichtliche Forschungen, XVIII (1903), pp. 49-50. The history of John Spencer's company is given in J. Limon, *Gentlemen of a Company: English Players in Central and Eastern Europe, 1590-1660* (1985).

King could and should warn him about this, and if Monsieur Wotton had not deferred his journey to that place, matters would be in a better state.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 32.

304. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 16/26. I have received yours of the 11/21 of this month, as well as Waldegraven's packets containing letters to prominent members of His Highness's Council and to some of Her Highness's officials.

I have nothing particular to tell you about the conference at Nuremberg except that all is proceeding harmoniously. The deputies of the Imperial Commissioners are still in Frankfort where they are discreetly investigating the recent troubles. The inhabitants are hopeful that matters will be patched up, and it would appear that the Archbishop of Mayence is endeavouring to remove the suspicions entertained by us of his schemes. It is not certain whether his motive is to weaken the resolution shown in Nuremberg or the better to hatch the plans conceived by the Catholic League. In the circumstances, it is difficult not to doubt his sincerity.

We are informed from Italy that the King of Spain is raising troops throughout his territories, perhaps in order to frighten us and to exploit the situation ostensibly created in Germany by our internal differences, and so achieve his claim to the monarchy. I am of the opinion that the clergy in France, and in all popedom for that matter, have lost one of their best cards as a result of what happened at Paris in the presence of the King on 8 January, between the Prince of Condé and other princes and officials attending the King's Council, and the clergy who made themselves objectionable to the King and the Princes. You have probably read about it in the printed account. The arrogance shown by the Cardinals de Sourdis and du Perron towards the King and the Prince of Condé and, on the other hand, the abrasive answer made by the Prince to Sourdis: 'Were it not for my respect to the King and that you are a priest, I would have my lackeys horsewhip you' are most extraordinary; and in order that the event may be better known on this side, I have translated the account from French into German. Heydelberg.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* XXXI, 6.

305. SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, February 16] The bearer, William Dissent, who is in Mr Secretary's employment, gave me very short notice that he was leaving for the Low Countries. For the moment all the news that I can give you is that His Majesty is about to go to the University of Cambridge where he expects an honourable reception.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 16 of February, 1614. XIV, 52.

306. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 17. The Nuremberg conference has ended at last, and has been more productive of good results than anyone could have anticipated. For, ignoring the many difficulties engineered there by the Imperialists and others, they agreed unanimously to assist one another with all their strength if the necessity arose, and have provided the means to do so without delay. Moreover, they are to write as one body to the Emperor to inform him of this resolution, and to request that the restoration of Donauwerth, Aix and Mülheim, as well as the redress of other grievances, be performed. The deputies of the Duke of

Brunswick also concurred with these decisions, although they had abstained from participating in the public discussions on the pretext of not wishing to offend the Emperor, from whose court their master hopes to obtain very soon a favourable edict touching his majority. But the real reason lies in the quarrel between him and his cousin of Lunebourg over the question of precedence.

You have no doubt heard of the contention between the Bishop of Magdeburg (the Elector of Brandenburg's brother) and his Chapter over his marriage to the sister of the Duke of Brunswick, which they declare to be incompatible with his status. Some kind of agreement has been reached on the basis of rather improper conditions, amongst them the following: that the Bishop be henceforth called Administrator; that at the end of six years the Chapter should have absolute power to elect a new Bishop, if they so desire; that any children born to him should not be maintained within the Bishopric for more than six years. As for the affairs of Juliers, the King of England is acclaimed everywhere for his efforts in seeking an agreement and thus preserving the general peace; but it is to be feared that as far as Spain is concerned, the whole thing is nothing but trickery. We have positive information that foot and horse are being raised in considerable numbers in Luxemburg. The King of England's resident ambassador in Venice wrote to His Highness on the 3rd of this month that he had been instructed by His Majesty to proceed to the place where peace negotiations are taking shape between Spain and Savoy, and to help with the deliberations. He also assured him that by next spring there would be fifty thousand men in the field on Milanese territory under the Spanish flag.

At the Imperial Court they are exclusively engaged in devising means to make things easier for the Estates General of Bohemia who are to meet on 15 March, but will only proceed with difficulty. I have already told you how the Elector of Brandenburg had written in strong terms to the Emperor about the claims to Juliers. His letters were sent to the Elector of Saxony for his opinion, and, like an honourable man, the latter replied that it was not for him to harm a Prince who was his kinsman and neighbour by any opinion of his, and that he left the matter entirely to the Emperor.

2 pp. *French. Signed: P.P. XXXIV, 56.*

307. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] February 18. His Majesty understands from Sir Thomas Edmondes that Monsieur de Preaux is to return to Brussels to urge the Archduke that the places taken by Spinola be restored without delay to the Princes Possessioners. I am sending you copies of two formulas compiled by the French to which His Majesty has made some small but necessary alterations. Upon Monsieur de Preaux's arrival, you are to collaborate with him in demanding the restitution of Wesel and the other towns. 'Soe that the Treaty of Zanten may be putt in execution and a faire and sollide peace established in those poore contreys his Majestie is not soe punctillious that any of the formes conceived by him should be received, but is content to give waye to any other course which shalbe prescribed, soe neither his owne honor bee thereby wronged nor the service of his freinds and allyes endamaged.'

His Majesty is of the opinion that you should request an audience of the Archduke, to remind him of His Majesty's endeavours to prevent a resumption of last summer's hostilities first by diplomatic intervention, and then by his efforts to remove the obstruction to the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten. You should then stress the urgency of restoring Wesel and the other towns, and intimate to the Archduke that if he finds all the formulas unacceptable,

then His Majesty 'cannot but thincke that from the begyning it never was intended to make this restitution, but only a shewe thereof was made to gayne tyme and to dallie with him and delude his friends.' Consequently you will inform the Archduke in unambiguous terms that if by the 25th of next month or shortly after these places have not been restored, and he neither approves the Treaty of Xanten without the addition of some supplementary clauses nor accepts any of those proposed by the King, then His Majesty intends to take other means to deal with the situation in the interests of his honour and safety. You may add 'that if his Majestie should have longer patience and suffer the Archduke longer to temporise with him, his freinds and allyes, as they have charged his Ambassador in Hollande by perswading the Stats to forbearc their drawing their souldiers out of garrison into the feilds the last somer to be the cause of the losse of Wesell, soe relying as they doe upon the confidence of his protection might impute it to his slacknes and remissnes if any disaster should fall upon their affaires, which by vigilance and providence his Majesty is resolved carefully to prevent.' To make this statement more effective you are to request Monsieur de Preaux to join with you in conveying it to the Archduke. The King of France has already been asked to instruct Monsieur de Preaux to act in conjunction with you.

You are of course fully aware of the apprehensions felt by the Princes of the Union that the great levies of men and money now being made may be employed in an assault against them this summer. His Majesty wishes you to make these fears known to the Archduke, and to ask him to declare unequivocally whether he has any intention, singly or in concert with other Princes, to employ his forces against the Princes of the Union. It would be more authentic and effective if you could procure a written answer from him. Whythall.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Endorsed:* 18 of February 1615. XLVII, 103a. Trumbull's draft dispatch of 14/24 March 1614 [-15] acknowledging this letter (Min. II, 42) was inadvertently listed under 1614 in Volume IV, p.519. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 279-81.

308. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 20. There is no point in my telling you of events here since Mr Secretary himself corresponds with you very often. I have little success in my efforts to procure money for you. The £20 last spent by you in the King's service and charged on Mr Questor is to be paid immediately, and Mr a Court is to receive his £50 out of the Exchequer. And that is all we have been able to obtain. As for your extraordinary expenses, you will have to rely on your letters to the King, for the Exchequer is as hard pressed for cash as ever. The only comfort I can give you is that at the urgent request of Mr Secretary, both the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have promised that all money due to you will be paid on Lady Day. Whitehall.

1 p. XXXII, 53.

309. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] February 20. I understand 'that at Lovayne there ys a college of Benedictin fryars a buylding, which for want of mony dothe not proceede; but that from the executor of my lord of Northampton mony shortly ys expected.' I would ask you to investigate this matter and also 'whether at Liege there be a college now in fownding for the inglyshe Jesuitts, whereof I am informed they have in mony 12 thowsand Jacobeaux in specie.' I would also like to have some

information about 'one Thoris who I heare ys a dangerous man, and in what manner Sir Wylliam Mownsons sonne is bredd up there, with whom he conversethe, and whether he be not wholly popyshe. I desyre likewyse to know what Englyshe families lyve there who ordinarily hawnt the Masse as Leedes, Parrham and others.* I hear that this man Thoris, who is considered to be dangerous, is a kind of tutor to young Monson. Whithall.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 20 of February 1615. XLVII, 104.

310. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [February 22/] March 4, N.S. Nothing has been received from France about the question of security, and only the English Ambassador shows any activity in the matter. As far as the States General are concerned, their attitude towards His Majesty's proposal is dictated by their mistrust of Spain and they are therefore reluctant to accept the Archduke's formula. There is news of considerable Spanish levies in Italy, Switzerland and elsewhere, and it is reported that silver from America has been seized for the King of Spain's use. It is said that the Duke of Savoy has signed the peace conditions, but the Governor of Milan insisted upon the withdrawal of the Duke's army as far as Nicca. This was done, with the result that four Piedmontese towns have been left in the Governor's hands. The Bishop of Mainz aims to deceive the Elector Palatine with a new agreement between the Electors of the Empire against the disturbers of the public peace in Germany. The Dutch provinces have consented to extraordinary military expenditure. Robert Anstruther has arrived here on his way to Denmark where he is being sent as ambassador by the King of England. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 4.

311. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 23, O.S. The absence of letters from you is probably due to the freezing of the Schelde between us and Antwerp. This letter will be delivered to you by Mr Williams, who has come here with Lord Ross.

My principal news concerns Oliver St. John, who has been committed to the Tower. This is what has been written to me about his offence. 'When the Lords of the Counsell had written a letter to the towne of Marlborow in Wilshier, as they did to all other parts of Englande to shewe reasons of state why of necessity his Majesty was to be ayded by the benevolence of his loving subjects, they sent this letter to this blak St. John, whoe dwelleth a mile or toe out of Marlborowe, yeet one that had great power with the inhabitants there; and desired his advise and openion what was fitting for them to doe. He verye indiscretly, or rather rudly, discouraged them from geving anything, alledging reasons for it, as is sayed.' We shall hear more when his trial takes place.

The scheme by which it is hoped to raise money for His Majesty is 'a pardon for manye offences that wee are subject to the lawes, and a remitting of all arrerages of debts, fines, amersments, manye kinde of felonnyes and manye other things that shortly wilbe published. Everye man that takes suche a pardon shall geve for it twenty nobells. There is another pardon which will cost but 4 markes. The King by this looses muche that the lawe geves him lawfully his,

* For 'The names of Certaine Principall men of the Englishe, and Scottishe Nations, now residing in the Archdukes Provinces', together with the English, Scots and Irish religious houses there, dated March 1614[-15], which Trumbull sent to Winwood in response to this request, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.1, ff. 25-6. There appears to be no copy in the Downshire papers.

which for his subjects good he will forgoe, and take this milde course for their good.'

The bearer of this letter is accompanied by Mrs Amy Stanley, the widow of the eldest son of Sir William Stanley. 'Shee cometh unto her father-in-lawe, as Mr Williams telleth me, to recover of him some certeyne writings and evidences for her sonns behoufe. Shee bringeth with her 4 of her daughters. I am afrayed that shee will not carrye them all back with her. She is sister unto Sir William Herbert and cosen germayne unto my Lord of Penbruck. Shee is a verye fine, modest gentelwoman. It is pittie shee goes unto that companye yf shee entende to staye longe with them.' Any good service to her on your part will be much appreciated. If she comes to Brussels, you will see her. She intends to leave Middelburg tomorrow. Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 7.

312. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, February 24. Last Monday our delegates returned from Nuremberg where everything had gone well. The principal resolution of the conference was to the effect that both members and non-members of the Union should raise a good sum of money with which to recruit colonels and other officers, so that at the first beat of the drums they would be ready to go to one another's assistance. The Emperor is to be notified of this resolution, so that its promoters will be exonerated in the eyes of the world should the need for armed defence arise.

As for Italian affairs, we have been told that the King of Great Britain has instructed his ambassador in Venice to proceed to the place where peace negotiations are being held between Spain and Savoy, and to assist in them. And in case they should fail because of Spanish deceit, he is to offer the Duke of Savoy financial aid of 400,000 écus and troops. According to reliable sources, the French envoys resident in Italy are trying to frustrate this plan by exhorting the King of Spain not to be fooled by such words and not to lay down his arms.

I am enclosing the answer made by France to the Landgrave of Hesse's proposal. The Estates of Bohemia, which were to meet on 20 March, have been postponed until a fortnight after Easter. The Emperor wished them to assemble in Vienna, but the Estates would not hear of it.

There is an English pirate in the Mediterranean who enjoys free shelter in the port of Tunis on condition that he does no harm to Turkish, English or Flemish ships.

1 p. *French*. *Signed*: S.S. XXXIV, 84.

313. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, February 25. 'By your laste I understande the retourne of Monsieur de Preaux to Bruxelles like to the dove to the Arck with the olive branche (as he thinketh) in his mouth.' In the meantime His Majesty instructed me to submit the following proposal to the States General here. 'The Kinge perswadeth and desireth them to signe that formularie which the Archdukes sent unto him without anie alteration, but withall to set downe in another paper suche explication of the said promise as they shall thincke fitt for the future securitie of the possedant Princes, namely, that if the Treatie of Xanten shall not be executed, or after the execution shalbe violated under anie name or pretext whatsoever, then the States shalbe understoode to be free notwithstanding theire said promise. Or in case the Protestant Union of Germany shalbe

violently assailed, then that the States maie passe through the questioned Provinces without violation of their said promise.' His Majesty undertook to maintain this interpretation and to solicit the co-operation and help of the King of France, which he was certain would be forthcoming.

This proposal was conveyed to the States General eleven days ago, and I was assured by Oldenbarneveldt that it would be most carefully considered. I was subsequently told that the States General had found it necessary to communicate it to the deputies of all the Princes who happened to be here on other business, and that this would entail a delay of four to five days. That is how matters stand at the moment.

I have one cheerful piece of news to offer a good patriot like yourself. 'There are two hundred, partly gentlemen and partly merchants, which have offered the Kinge in case of rupture, to mainteyne against the Spaniard a flecte of an hundred good vessells of warre in three squadrons prepared, armed, manned, victualled and continually mainteyned upon their charge, without expence of one penny of the Kinges money. For which purpose they have already putt in assurance for two hundred and fiftie thousand poundes sterling onely as a begynninge and argument of their reall intent; and the[y] offer the Kinge (besydes demaunding nothing but his letters of reprisall) the eight part of whatsoever they shall gett. This noble offer hath bin by his Majestie rather reserved then rejected.'

2 pp. XLIX, 62.

314. SIR HENRY PEYTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [February 25/] March 7, N.S. Because of the inclement weather I was not able until now to send you the attestation which you required. I hope it will serve your purpose.

'We are dayly more and more confirmed in our jelousy that how fayre soever the Archdukes doe speake, they intende not to execute the accorde of Xanten. The preparations are so universale and of such kinde as howsoever willinge we woulde be to believe well, yet it is judged necessary for all states to stande upon theyre garde. Our States of Hollande are in assembly; one chiefe subjecte of theyre deliberation is what answer to make unto the promise exacted of them and expounded by the Kinges. What they will resolve I know not, but we guesse they will signe but with such scope of interpretation as maye save theyre proper and collaterall interests. If that woulde now satisfy, why did it not at the firste?

We beginne to whisper of reenforcements of troopes both horse and foote. In Englande the Navy is in drafftinge to be ready upon occasion. Some perticulers to the number of 200 have made a brave offer unto the Kinge, if he will permitte them to make the warres, they undertake to mainteyne a flecte of 100 sayle in 2 or 3 squadrons, payinge unto his Majesty an 8th parte of the spoyle; but the offer is layde asside as unseasonable, there beinge yet no resolution of breache.' 'Haghe (havinge utterly lefte the Briele).'

1 p. *Holograph. Seals.* Misc. VI, 27.

315. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [February 26/] March 8. Since my last letter, Monsieur Wotton has had an audience with the States General, who are not disposed to make the kind of promise requested by the Archduke. They hope that the King of Great Britain will assist them and that the Princes of the Union will make a firm

stand, should the Hispaniolized set attack them, or attempt to carry out their general plan against Germany. The Diet of Holland is now holding its sessions, but that of Ratisbon has been postponed until September. The Imperialists have exasperated the Estates of Bohemia by insisting that the Crown of Bohemia can only be inherited by members of the House of Austria, and that the Estates cannot exercise the right of election except in the case of a vacancy. Those of Moravia are engaged in a dispute over the Duchy of Troppa in Silesia, with which the Emperor wishes to invest the Prince of Lichtenstein. We shall soon see what will be the result of the intrigues in Transylvania, where there is an attempt to expel Prince Bethlem Gabor and replace him by Jehan Humanae, a Papist and a creature of the House of Austria.

Today an English ambassador left this town for Denmark to entreat the King to join the Union, compose the quarrel between him and Lübeck and reconcile the people of Brunswick with their Duke. We hear from Poland that the King there has put the town of Melvin in Prussia to the ban, and ordered one of his Palatines to carry it out. There is news from Italy that the King of Spain has sent a large sum of money to Genoa. The Hague.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French.* XXXVII, 29.

316. ADAM MESTERTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, February 26] The reason for my belatedness in answering your letter of 24 January is that I have been away in Zeeland. As to your request that I should make enquiries about a certain person, I have spoken to many churchmen of his calling, but their replies are so conflicting that nothing can be ascertained about him with certainty. Some say that he has become a heretic—I leave you to decide what they may mean—and others that he has gone to Spain, and so on. I would ask you to inform me of events in France and England, and how matters stand with His Majesty and his Council and nobility. Here there is talk of a revolt in France, and that several of the nobility have left the Court highly dissatisfied. I thank you for the good news that Princess Elizabeth has been safely delivered.

1 p. *Holograph.* *Endorsed:* 26 of February, 1614. Misc. VI, 23.

317. SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], February 27. Beaulieu is absent on private business, and so I will tell you something about events here. By the last dispatch which I received from England, I find that you have been instructed to urge the Archduke that the Treaty of Xanten be put into execution with the minimum of delay. It happened that about the same time Villeroy came along to see me about some matter, and I told him of the injunctions which His Majesty had sent you, and that he was desirous that Monsieur de Preaux should receive similar directions to address the Archduke on this point, and so impart some sense of urgency to the affair. Monsieur de Preaux commented that we went to work much more quickly than they did in France, but that he hoped it would not be necessary to employ threats since he was convinced that de Preaux's negotiations would produce the desirable effect of speeding up the execution of the Treaty. He asked that we should wait until they had received an answer from de Preaux, which would help them to consult to some purpose with us. I also informed Villeroy that His Majesty had understood from Rome that the Earl of Tyrone intended to travel to France and to send his wife and family ahead of him, for whom he had requested a French passport through the medium of the French

Ambassador in Rome. I said that this would be regarded by His Majesty as offensive and a breach of friendship, but he answered that we had no reason to be so resentful since the passport was required for women and not for Tyrone. However, he undertook to acquaint the Queen with His Majesty's sensitivity in the matter. You may judge by this how His Majesty would regard it if the Archduke were to permit Tyrone to reside in his territory. My opinion is that Tyrone will be ordered to live in Liège or some other neutral town, to avoid offending His Majesty, but to be near enough at hand 'to the end to hould his Majestic in jealousy of the employing of him with a regiment into Ireland to contayne his Majestic from being too forward to imbarque himself in the warre of those countries.'

Here the Chancellor is somewhat nervous lest the deputies of the Estates General should communicate their discontent to the provinces and turn them against the Court and himself. He has therefore advised the Queen to retain the deputies in Paris, after the dissolution of the Assembly, until an answer be given to their *cahiers*. This is contrary to custom, which has always dictated that the deputies should be dismissed after the dissolution, and the King allowed to study the *cahiers* and then decide which articles should be passed into law and enforced throughout the kingdom. The speed with which the *cahiers* are to be considered and replied to is something of an achievement, 'yet to make the same light, there is a course taken to reduce the generall *cahier* into certaine particular heads, and to appoint distincte commissioners to consider of the answer which is to be made to every one of them severally. But it is thought that it will be a matter of no small difficultie to frame such an answer as may give contentment.'

We have heard that the Commandeur de Sillery has been most civilly welcomed in Spain and his expenses defrayed by the King. I am sending you Sir John Digby's own letters on what has happened since the Commandeur's arrival in Madrid. The Queen here has bestowed the government of Amboise on Monsieur de Lhyne who is rapidly becoming the King's favourite. It is said that this was done with the connivance of Marshal d'Ancre in order to gain Lhyne's adherence and oppose him to Monsieur de Sounçay and so weaken the influence of the Villeroy faction at the Court. This suggests that there is little intention of restoring Villeroy to the power and influence that he formerly enjoyed. But the Spanish Ambassador is trying hard to rehabilitate him on the grounds that otherwise affairs will be thrown into confusion, and there is general expectation that Spain will intervene on Villeroy's behalf.

The Prince of Condé, acting on advice, requested the Queen to pardon Rochefort, which she has done. I am sending you copies of the Pope's letters to the clergy and nobility of France in acknowledgment of his gratitude to them for hindering the passage of the Oath of Allegiance; and of the clergy's letter in answer to the same. Paris.

3 pp. XXIV, 113.

318. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [February 27/] March 9. I understand from your letter of 23 February that there was an error in the remittance of the 150 livres which I sent you, for which I am not responsible since I merely complied with the written instructions of Secretary Maurice. You told me you had lent Monsieur Villarnon no more than 150 florins. I shall expect to hear what you have done in the matter.

The Spaniards would have us believe that they will proceed to the execution of the Treaty of Xanten. Don Luis de Velasco tried to persuade the magistrates of Wesel that the powder which arrived there was damp and that it would be made good and distributed to the garrisons in Friesland. All this and other actions of theirs are very much open to suspicion. The overt treason against Cleves, Rees, Emmerich, Goch and Gennap, even against the person of the Prince of Brandenburg, makes me believe less in peace. At Cleves the gates were shut for two days while the accomplices of the plot were being rounded up, amongst whom it is said the Licenciat was arrested. At Goch, 24 people were taken. I am expecting a courier from Cleves with particulars.

Captain Hatzfelt has recently occupied the house of Berchem in Berg on the Rhine and the Sieg below Bonn, and has stationed 50 soldiers of the States General there with the idea of erecting a fort. This would be easy to undertake because of the confluence of the two rivers there, but it would displease the Archbishop of Cologne no less than the city. It is said that Archduke Leopold and his brother Charles, who have been made canons, will shortly take up their residence here. Cologne.

P.S. Monsieur de St. Vincent, to whom you sent a letter, is not here.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jan de Bois. IX, 53.*

319. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [February 28/] March 10, N.S. The French reply has aroused suspicions here that France may be procrastinating in favour of the King of Spain, and trying to deceive the States General. There are rumours that the Catholics in certain towns have been seduced into attempting to take them over with the assistance of Spinola's soldiers. The towns mentioned in this connection are Goch, Cleves, Rees and Emmerich. Some of these Catholics have been arrested, and it is said that the Governor of Nijmegen has been sent to interrogate them. He has taken the precaution of placing a number of troops in the four towns. It is feared that the King of England may be misled about the whole situation by the ambassadors of Spain. Rees is to be fortified against a likely assault, and Juliers to be provisioned with gunpowder by the States General. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin. XXX, 5.*

320. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 1/11. The dispatch of the enclosed was delayed because of letters from Ambassador de Bellin announcing his return and then by his appearance. He has commended your exertions on behalf of the common cause to His Highness. He also informed us that the Landgrave Otto had left Paris before him. I would like to know more about Monsieur de Preaux's negotiations at Brussels, since French hopes of a settlement are centred upon him. There are many here who will not believe that Wesel will be restored until they have seen it done. His Highness had ordered the bailiwicks of the Duchy of Juliers to deliver up to him only half of their harvest and revenue, retaining the other half according to the meaning of the Treaty of Xanten. But the Duke of Neuburg has forbidden anything to be surrendered except to himself, and by express command has had the keys taken away from the Receivers and the granaries sealed.

There are people in Italy, I see, who know the Spaniard intimately and have no better opinion of him than we have here. Meanwhile, unfortunately in

their view, the Kings, Princes and rulers of the right party allow him too preponderant a role in the question of peace and war. It would seem that affairs are conducted more by caprice than by serious considerations as to the future. It is said that the Pope wishes to exempt the King of France from the doctrine of the deposition of monarchs. He is somewhat embarrassed by the resolution and solicitation of the French, the Jesuits claiming that they had written nothing but by the order and approval of His Holiness.

The complaints that those of Goch have made in France are groundless. They are treated in the same manner as those of the Religion. When the garrison troops of the States General entered the town, inasmuch as the congregation attending the sermon was increasing and their place of worship was already too small, the preaching was transferred to the main church, where the Catholics still hold their services before the others without any inconvenience or molestation whatsoever. Some people there were examined as a matter of justice, and although their confessions have not revealed everything, it is indisputable that certain designs have been nipped in the bud. What is a well established fact is that the garrisons of Wesel, Gueldres, Stralen, Venlo and other towns were all ready to march one evening with petards and other weapons. At the same time troops appeared on the Meuse. We have much information here of a secret nature, particularly about an act of treachery at Goch. Also to be noted is the fact that the garrison of Wesel did not march because of the appearance of two messengers with information, one from this town, the other from Goch. The leakage of the plot has revealed also the identity of the authors of certain scandals and slanderous pasquinades about His Highness, this State and government. The Jesuits are behind them. Cleves. 2½ pp. *French. Signed: La Biche. XXVIII, 6.*

321. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON

1614-15, March 1. The packet for Sir Robert Amstruther arrived here some days after his departure, and so I have returned it to you.

I have presented your regards to His Majesty's Commissioners who are here with me. 'We have hetherto negociated more with the penn then with the voice for the avoydinge of passion in soe sencible a controversie as this is betwene them and us about the Indian commerce, wherein there is yet noethinge concluded. The other peece of our Commission touchinge Groenlande is more sencible then the former, and I thinke there never fell out betwene two neighbouringe and allied stats two sharper poynts.' As for my particular mission regarding the affairs of Juliers and Cleves, I have submitted a proposal to the States General in the name of His Majesty. 'The Kinge perswades and desires them to signe a promise which the Archdukes are contented to signe likewise . . . which in effecte is the very same which was before propounded by the Marquis Spinola at Xanten and refused by the Prince Maurice, whose persons are nowe changed into the Archdukes and the States. This His Majestie did well consider and therefore woulde never have consented to propounde againe a thinge once rejected without suche due antidots and correctives as may well allaye the malignitie thereof which made it before soe indigestible. Therefore, for a remeddy againste all inconvenience, the Kinge desireth the States to sett downe their owne explication in a paper aparte in as ample termes as they can conceive to this sense, that in case the treatie of Xanten be not executed, or be violated after the execution under any name or pretence whatsoever, eyther by the princes Possedants themselves, or any other, that then the States are to be understoode noe longer tyed by their promise but free to assiste

their friends. Againe in case highe Garmany shalbe invaded, the States may passe throughe the litigious provinces to the suckcor of their confederates without violation of their foresaid promise.' His Majesty desires these terms to be set forth in a formal document which he will then ratify, and he presumes that the King of France will do likewise. But 'I finde them heare soe umbragious and apprehensive of some Spanishe tricks that breedeth in them an extreme iredetermination, which if it shoulde continewe longe maye perchance gett some opinion of a lothenesse in them selves to let goe the places which they houlde, notwithstandinge many protestations and much Rhetoricque bestowed uppon that poynt.' They have communicated the proposal to the provinces, for they would have me believe that such an important matter cannot be decided without general consent. 'We are in the meane tyme distracted with discourses and conjectures uppon a late interviewe betwene the Counte Palatine Elector and the Archbuisshope of Mentz, wherein passed betwene them as they saie very inward confidences and matter of greate importance. We heare likewise (which doth not a little trouble us) of certaine secret practises uppon some places which the States hould in the Dutchie of Clevés.'

1¾ pp. *Copy.* XL, 10.

322. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 2/12. The conference of the Princes' deputies at Nuremberg has ended, and there is general satisfaction with the results. There has been a settlement of accounts and an investigation into the performance of former undertakings for the provision of funds, credits, magazines, artillery and other munitions, and victuals in readiness for any contingency. It was found that all the members except the Elector of Brandenburg had almost exceeded their respective quotas, and that there was a great willingness to supply more if the need arose. This was primarily the case with the towns and free cities, which showed themselves to be very well disposed, apart from the fact that they have not yet declared in favour of foreign alliances, especially with the States General. The deputies also seized the opportunity to proceed a little more circumspectly in regard to certain matters. And we all calculate that the best thing for us to do, just as we have been advised by the King of Great Britain, is to be on our guard without attempting anything until such time as the course of action of our adversaries becomes more exposed and definable; and to act on the principle of winning over those, both within and outside the Empire, who think that we are seeking a quarrel and wish to create a disturbance.

Our Palatine is somewhat at a loss because his brothers are not prepared to agree that everything that he fancies to be right is indubitably so; and refuse to express wonder at the advantages of his grand alliances. They are supported by advice from here. He has entreated us to persuade them not to raise scruples nor stir in the matter, which will be done as far as it can be reasonably expected.

In France there has been too much irresolution, and it was decided at Nuremberg to send an embassy to urge the French to be rather more explicit. Monsieur de Schonberg is to go to England, and I shall see to it that a plea be made there to bring pressure on Denmark and Brunswick, since those two Princes and that of Saxony thwart us in all our good resolutions, the Prince of Saxony being the only one who wishes France to be for us; the reasons you will find in the attached extract which is only for your eyes. St[utgart].

1½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 33.

323. JAMES BATHURST TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 2, O.S. The purpose of these few lines is to inform you that I shall be leaving for England after Easter 'and do hope (by my friends) to make my place there, that I may be reemployed in my former busynesses.' I have recommended Mr Hemonds to my Lord, who intends to employ him in his English affairs. Utrecht.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VI, 26.

324. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 2. The bearer of this letter, William Johnson, who is a 'sergent reformed', has complained to His Majesty of his harsh treatment at the hands of the Archduke's officials, who have deprived him of half his pay for about the last ten years. His Majesty recommends his claims to you, and requires you to demand the payment of his arrears. You could take up his case with Manecidor or some other official. Whytehall.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLVII, 79.

325. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 3/13. Monsieur Wotton put forward his proposal in the hope that it would succeed, but it was not possible for him to make our people agree to ambiguities in the negotiations. There is as yet no room for secret articles here; besides they would afford certain advantages to our enemies who possess a capacity for adroitness in negotiating with kings. The simple question is whether the Treaty of Xanten is to be observed as regards the restitution or retention of the occupied places. Your King and that of France are likewise affected by the breach or non-observance of the original treaty. And no hidden meaning can guard them against the advantages which the Spaniards would extract if they brought us to a second compromise. And so up to now we have not been able to approve of Monsieur Wotton's expedients. France is first and foremost concerned with the progress of her marriages which she sees delayed by our differences, and the more she attaches herself to her private interests the more she is indifferent to our common concerns and strives to bring us to accept the written agreement of the Archduke. It seems that there is weakness on all sides and that all the Princes are allowing themselves to be induced to support Spanish grandeur, when they could still humble it through us, by affording advice and assistance in such a just cause as the protection of the oppressed and the performance of a treaty concluded with all solemnity. The safety of our State is close to our hearts, and no fear of the world will ever persuade us to anything other than the spoiling of the appetite of those who would like to profit from our timorous deliberations. This fact, if overlooked, is enough in itself to hurl us into a war. We hear that the Archdukes, rather than cause a breach, will proceed to the restitution if they are permitted by Spain, but that they wish on this occasion to prolong our Truce. It still has six years to run, during which time I do not see anything that could aggravate our situation as long as we do not alter it ourselves. France has her own plans; your Court could become of little worth; and it is important for us to hold on while being neglected by the outside world, in order to show that our protection depends on our own resoluteness.

His Excellency [Prince Maurice] thanks you for your proposal concerning the Irish, and would accept it if there existed mutual tolerance between them and the English, who are our main support. However, he does not regard it

as being of such importance to this State as to the service of your King, whether they remain in the Archduke's employment or not, since they are the sworn enemies of the English. Besides in this State a man's conscience is free; it is only practice that is forbidden to the Catholics in order to prevent conventicles. We find it hard to believe that the Flanders canal will harm us, and are glad to see the Archduke assume the responsibility for all costs. If it came to a breach, he could easily interrupt our land passages in present circumstances. We are somewhat anxious that Monsieur du Preaux has not arrived. His letters promised all satisfaction, but if he has not obtained more specific assurances from Spain than those known to us, it will be difficult for any hopes of his to materialize. Your merchants are rather slow and come together too infrequently. They want to achieve their main point before discussing the solution of many other differences. They will go away contented eventually, but both reason and justice will remain on our side. It seems that in the Indies our trade prospers remarkably well. Even Manilla has become dangerous for the Spaniards. We have been warned on all sides that there is a plot to kill His Excellency. The Hague.

3 pp. *French.* I, 51.

326. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 3, O.S. You will be glad to understand that we have all expressed a resolution to defeat the pernicious designs of our adversaries. But you know that Germany is a large body composed of many members, and that it takes a long time to assemble those who are concerned with our cause. This, of course, does not exonerate us for being so lethargic. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 7.

327. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 3. The King of Great Britain is still demonstrating his great concern with the affairs of Juliers and Cleves, and the prevention of any threat to the continuation of the general peace. It would seem that his efforts are being supported by Monsieur *de Villeroy*, who three days ago wrote to *Prince Christian of Anhalt* to assure him that the Treaty of Xanten would be carried out. We hope rather than believe this, because of the Emperor's interest in it. He will use all his wits to upset it, which will be the less difficult for him by reason of the initial advantages gained by Spain.

Prince Wolfgang William of Neuburg, almost as soon as he reached Neuburg, achieved his finest work by corrupting the Court Church on 12 May last with his Papistical superstitions. Whereupon Madame his mother, his brothers and the entire Council of his late father protested strongly. The Vice-Chancellor, as their spokesman, reminded him of his duty and of the fifth commandment, to obey his father and mother. To which he replied that it mattered infinitely more to obey God than men; that he had done nothing contrary to his conscience; that he did not propose to profess his religion in secret, as his father had done; and that he would prefer to resign the government of his Palatinate rather than violate his conscience. He then raised the question whether, in the absence of the executors—Landgrave Louis of Darmstadt and the Marquis of Baden—his father's will could be opened. By the advice of Chancellor Tzetslin this was done despite the opposition of some councillors. The contents of the will are still a secret, as all who were present, including two of the Duke of Bavaria's councillors, swore not to reveal them. But we are told in great

confidence that the late Duke made his eldest son his heir on certain conditions, which will become known in time.

2 pp. *French. Signed: D.D.P. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 58.

328. THE MARQUIS DE PREAUX AND WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS AT THE HAGUE

1615, March [3/] 13. They send them the formula of the promise which the Archdukes are prepared to make for the withdrawal of their troops from the territories of Juliers and Cleves, which in substance conforms to the draft approved by the Kings of England and France.

3 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 15.

329. TOBIE MATTHEW TO [THE EARL OF ARUNDEL]

1615, March 4. I have received your Lordship's letter of 28 November, which reached me in Saxony by way of Flanders and Colleyn.

This winter I have confined myself to Germany, 'to satisfy for the extreame sensuality wherewith I have heertofore tasted Italy and Spaigne.' But my chief reason for coming here was to satisfy my curiosity about these northern parts of the continent. 'And yet although (beinge compar'd to others that your Lordship and I have seen) they ar to be held little less then barbarous, yet they deserve to be once lookt upon as well for what they ar not, as some others do for what they ar. And I have by this meanes taken a course to putt many an idle importunate fellow to silence, who would be ready to tell me that he that sees not Germany sees nothinge.'

I have not been too well in my health, but am now on the road to recovery. 'I am earnestly invited to keep this Lent at Prague, but whether I accept thereof or no, I shall not fayle by Gods grace to transport my selfe after Easter towards Fraunce or Flaunders, that I may be neere the Spaw waters this summer, which I am towld by my physitians it will be fitt for me to take.' I would be glad if your Lordship or your Lady had enough fear of some illness (but not the illness itself) as would persuade you to go there also, so that I could see you and regale you with some of my observations on this 'loggerheaded cuntrye, where without doubt I had been dead before now if, by great good fortune, I had not mett with a certeyn curiositee called commonly and known by the name of a chimney in the howse where I am lodged, and which heer it is as hard to find as it would be in Florence to meet with two or 3 down-bedds one upon another. When I shall have the honour to see your Lordship, I will make yow a mapp of this country, but (to the end that neyther yow nor any other friend of mine may never venter to take the paynes to see it otherwise then in a mapp) I meane to inviron it, by my discourse, eyther with the bogges of Irland or the barrenness of Scotland, but will never confess that eyther the birdes singe or the sunne shines in this countrye. Yet Leipsicke, where now I am, is in good earnest a place of good ayre and very good diett if the divell did not send the cookes. And the towne of Dresden is extraordinarily well built and fortified for high Dutchland; but I assure your Lordship that in the Dukes Pallace there ar, I say not to choyse rarities in respect of fine invention, but as many tokens of a princes magnificence and power as in the residence of any potentate without exception that I have seen.'

Mr Gage presents his compliments to you, and wishes you to understand that he will not fail to provide you with that collection of prints which you spoke about. But he regrets that his visit to Italy 'is impossibilitated for this year'.

'But for that which you commaunded me about the receipt of takinge away hayre as they use in Italye, I have sent for it agayne and agayne, together with some part of the thinge it selfe which is to do the business.' I shall send it as soon as it arrives. Leipsicke.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XXX, 56.

330. GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BIONDI TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 5/15. I have received Ambassador Carleton's letter from Venice, dated 13 February, N.S.; he was to leave the following day. You will have heard the news of the events at Goch, about which we are somewhat uncertain. It is said, however, that the burghers had an understanding with the Archdukes' party, though without the knowledge of the Archdukes themselves, to surrender the fortresses to them, but this does not seem probable. The governor of Nimega has been sent there with a force composed of sergeants and an executioner. The negotiations over the Indies are at a standstill. So far they have been fencing in writing, a method more likely to drag out the discussions than to conclude them. They are now thinking of holding a conference, but have not yet begun. The Hague.

2 pp. *Italian. Seal.* Misc. VI, 29.

331. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March [6/] 16. While we are living in hopes of obtaining peace through the restitution of the places occupied by Spinola, the Spaniards are pushing ahead with their schemes, and they have recently reoccupied the Abbey of Syborg in Berg with the connivance of the Abbot. This loss (we could have secured the Abbey if we had not been afraid of offending the Abbot and disturbing public peace) should provide Count John of Nassau and the Counts of Witgenstein and Sayn with much food for thought. The Spaniards entered the Abbey at night to the number of 100 men from the garrisons Remagen, Oberwinteren and Sinsich, and that so secretly that those of the town of Syborg knew nothing of it until the following afternoon. This manoeuvre has made the Spaniards masters of the whole of Berg, and rendered useless all the places in our hands, even the house at Berchem where it was proposed to erect a fort. They are all surrounded by the Spaniards who now have free passage to Frankfurt.

I hear nothing further of the conspiracy for all confessions have been kept secret. A monk is being detained at Cleves who was closely associated with the plot. The night watchman is also under guard, and declares that he was approached for the purpose of killing the Prince of Brandenburg.

All the revenues of Juliers, which were divided equally between the two Princes Possessioners, are being taken out of the country by the Duke of Neuburg for his own use. All the corn at Sittardt and Borne is to be sold at Mastricht; that of Heinsberg and Wassenborg at Ruermonde; that of Brug at Venlo; and what there is at Castor, Berchem and Grevenbrough is to be disposed of at Cologne, where some hundreds of sacks have already arrived. Cologne.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius.* IX, 54. For another copy, omitting the writer's name, see P.R.O., S.P. 101/27, f. 347.

332. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

1615, March 7/17. An urgent request that the Treaty of Xanten should be fully executed; and a warning that if the town of Wesel is not restored by 25 March, the King of Great Britain reserves the right to take the necessary steps to meet that contingency.

2 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 20.

333. REMONSTRANCE TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

1614-15, March 7/17. The King of Great Britain, understanding that the Princes of the Protestant Union in Germany are alarmed by the military preparations being made in Wesel and elsewhere in Juliers and Cleves, in Italy, Lorraine and Franche Comté, as well as by the Princes of the Catholic League in the Empire, asks the Archduke for an assurance that he has no designs against the Union.

1615, March [13/] 23. Reply giving the required assurance. Seen by Peckius and signed at the Archduke's order by Prats. Bruxelles.

1½ pp. *Copies. French. Endorsed:* 23 Mars 1615. Copy of a Remonstrance to the Archduke with his answer thereupon. Concerning the Princes of the Protestant Union in Germany. Misc. XXXVI, 58.

334. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 7. I thank you for the copy of the letters and assurances of the Archduke, which have been dealt with discreetly, If the contents are known elsewhere, the fault does not lie here. In any case, the thing was not kept a secret at Brussels, for I see by the reports of the delegates of Cleves that Peckius had explained the contents at some length to them, and, moreover, the Duke of Neuburg had read to them the Archduke's letter. As for your King's declaration in respect of the Elector Palatine and the United Princes, I would like to see it published for the sake of His Majesty's reputation and to put fear into our enemies. I had already seen a copy of it at the time when the ambassadors of His Highness returned from the Hague with such excellent statements by the States General that it only remains for other friendly rulers to join with them. You have heard that the Estates of Gueldres, in their assembly at Zutphen, have assented to what the States General proposed for the extraordinary expenses of the war. Monsieur de Bruinen did not win more favour or approbation there than did Rentzing at the Hague. The King of Great Britain can do much to forward the matter of our assistance and the general welfare of Germany, having nothing further to expect after the Brussels formulas, no more than has France after the information and news supplied by the Commandeur de Sillery. France, however, seems to be giving too much credence to Spanish promises which have quite contrary effects. It appears that the munitions thrown into Wesel are the first or preliminary ones, since rumour has it that when the Spaniards withdraw in mid-March, as Don Louis de Velasco has promised, the town will be entrusted to the care of the Count of Emden supported by Walloons and Burgundians in the name of the Imperial authority. The town has suffered worse under Velasco's command, and his offers of payment of services to the additional troops were not thought worth accepting by the magistracy and burghers, the ramparts in the meantime being covered with small rooms and cabins. It is said that the reinforcement of Grol and Linguen has been a pretext for the other side to bring new companies into

the fort of Schenck and other neighbouring places. If the obligations of the Duke of Neuburg ever exceed his courtesy and his circumstances are dictated by force, Wesel will witness scenes other than the solemn procession which took place at Candlemas, in which the Spaniards carried lighted candles at midday, and Don Louis de Velasco made himself conspicuous by bearing a huge white wax taper. They have massed their troops at Wipperfoerde in the country of Bergh, and the men discharged by the Duke of Neuburg have not turned down their pay. Perhaps the memorials given in England to Monsieur Bisseaux, and which were presented on behalf of the Elector Palatine by the Landgrave Otto in France will produce some resolution which will be in conformity with the exigencies of the present day. I see that you have a copy, as I have, of His Majesty's letter to the Duke of Vaudémont. I would ask you to send me His Majesty's answer to the letter from the Archduke and the Duke of Neuburg.

We have no news from the assembly of the United Princes at Nuremberg, except that matters are being discussed with enthusiasm, and that no attention is being paid to the Brussels declarations. The Electoral Vice-Chancellor of Brandenburg has been sent there, so that we may soon receive news. The melting of the snow and ice this month makes military undertakings possible, particularly as the present situation cannot continue for long. If His Majesty placed himself at the head of our legitimate defence by arms, the States General would not be the last to leap into action since they are better placed to supply their armed forces with provender than the Spaniards.

You have touched upon the intrigues of the Imperialists in Transylvania. The Emperor, although afflicted by the gout, nevertheless proposes to go to Prague to hold the Estates of Bohemia at the beginning of April. The latter are annoyed that the said Imperialists are making speeches and advancing reasons to show that the Crown of Bohemia is hereditary by the House of Austria, and that the Estates have no right of election except when a vacancy arises. Those of Moravia are particularly incensed because of the dispute over the Duchy of Troppa in Silesia, with which the Emperor wishes to invest the Prince of Lichtenstein. The postponement of the Imperial decree was not done without some reason or object.

I would be pleased if you would send by this bearer the *Silva Curiosa del Senor Quixote* printed at Brussels. If it has been bound, so much the better. His Highness [of Brandenburg] has been assured from the Hague that the business at Sevenar will be settled to his satisfaction. The assembly at Zutphen has concluded in favour of the same, according to the ancient agreements between the Duchies of Cleves and Gueldres. If you happen to hear that some powder in this castle caught fire and exploded, you should understand that it was caused by a boy's negligence. Two or three small rooms set apart for Court duties were destroyed as well as part of the roof above them. The only fatality was the boy who died of his injuries. A burgher of the town of Goch, an honest Catholic, refused this Lent to take part in a conspiracy against the person of His Highness organised by fifteen others, and found himself in danger of being killed by them. He denounced them and, at the peril of his life, allowed himself to be made prisoner with the rest of them in order to prove his allegations. The conspirators include the Burgomaster, some Aldermen and other prominent townspeople, as well as a Bachelor of Laws named Fust, who is a referendary in the Chancery of Cleves and a Catholic. The gates of Goch were shut for three days to prevent the escape of those charged with the crime. There is news from Cologne of a similar plot against the life of the Count of Emden and his two sons, while they were hunting, which just failed to take effect. The motive

behind it was to Romanize the province by handing it over to the Count's brother John. Three of the conspirators have been arrested. Cleves.

5½ pp. *French*. *Endorsed*: 6 [*sic*] of Marche, 1614. XXVIII, 5. For an extract from this letter see P.R.O., S.P. 101/27, f. 347.

335. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 7. I am enclosing a copy of Sir Henry Wotton's letter to me for your information about the latest occurrences in these parts. I received some letters from England dated the last day of February, 'and thus they speake, that on that daye Sir Arther Yngram was sworne Cofferor of his Majesty's houshold in the place of Sir Robert Vernon whoe resigned his interest unto him,* for to grace him the Lord Tresorer, Lord Admirall, Lord Chamberlaine, Lord Knowls and Lord Wotten went to the Counting house to see him take his outh. The same daye, their was a number of pore clothiers and dyers at Court to the number of 40 with a petition. The marchant straingers doe buy a great number of whyte clothes which our English marchants, as allsoe the Cittye of London, are greaved at, and by petition doe lykwise complaine of it. What course will be taken in the beusynes of dying and dressing or transporting of clothes, I knowe not, but till it be settled for the good of the state, manye doe greave at it. The marchant adventurers have delivered up their patent for transporting of whyte clothes into his Majesty's owne hands.' They are quite confident in England that Wesel will be restored by the last day of March.

I have told you that Sir Robert Anstruther's mission to the States General was to persuade them to settle their differences with the King of Denmark, and also those of the town of Lübeck. You will see by the Ambassador's letter that an accommodation is on its way. When this has been done, His Majesty promises to bring the Danish King into the Union, and some other Princes who have not yet joined it.

I am sending you this letter by Mr Sall who has been here for some weeks and 'hathe a littell entered a daughter of myne to playe upon the virginals.' Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 9.

336. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], March [7/] 17, N.S. Ribas's sudden departure for Flanders came so unexpectedly that I had barely two hours' warning to communicate the news to England. The Commander de Silleri, the French Ambassador Extraordinary, has been made most welcome here and has had his expenses defrayed by the King. He will carry home with him some decision regarding the young queen's journey, but as I told you in a former letter, the King will not permit his daughter to go to France until the French King reaches his *annos nobiles* which I believe will be in September next. In the interval, the King will make his way this summer to those parts of the realm adjacent to Bayonne, where the exchange can be conveniently arranged.

De Silleri has discussed the questions of Juliers and Savoy with the Government here and received the same kind of answer as I had concerning the first.

* The sum paid by Ingram to Sir Robert Vernon for the office was the subject of much guesswork by political observers. See A.F. Upton, *Sir Arthur Ingram c.1565-1642* (1961), p.72. According to Sir Robert's widow, who later brought an action in Chancery against Ingram for non-fulfilment of his financial agreement with her, it amounted to £2,000. See P.R.O., C.2/D12/77; C.2/U4/32.

In the matter of Savoy, however, although eager enough to reconcile that country with Spain, he disapproves of the Treaty of Asti on the grounds that 'the Articles are disadvantageous to the Duke of Mantua by which he is to put his estate, of which he hath had a long, a legal and quiet possession for many yeares, to the hazard of Arbitriment the which, he saith, there ys no reason should be demaunded, but if the Duke of Savoy have title or claime to anything that the Duke of Mantua possesseth, he is by the orderly course of lawe (equallie open to both) to evict yt from him.' He has been assured that the King of Spain desires nothing more than peace, but that his honour demands that the Duke of Savoy be brought to 'a fitting humiliation for that is the tearme they use.' Meanwhile letters have been sent to the Governor of Milan expressing astonishment that he should have performed so little with the powerful army at his disposal. There has been consultation about his replacement by Don Augustin Mexia, and this would have been effected if it had not been for the Duke of Lerma's patronage of the Marquis of Inojossa, who is regarded as his creature. Orders have likewise been despatched for increasing the forces in Italy with horse and foot levies which certain Italian princes are under an obligation to provide by their tenures and investitures, such as the Dukes of Florence, Parma and Urbino and the city of Lucca. 'I conceive the Crowne of Spayne neither in Charles the fifts time nor any other tyme hath had a greater power on foote together in Italy, for yf their leavies go forward as I know there is order gone from hence that they should, their armie will be of about thirty thousand men.'

As regards your query about the secretary* who was supposed to have been strangled in prison because of his alleged correspondence with me and others, I find that two or three of the secretaryship have been, and still are, incarcerated. But they have never held correspondence with me, and they are detained on suspicion of being involved in the sale of certain papers to the Duke of Savoy, recently discovered by the Governor of Milan.

I hope that Mr Calley and Mr Colford will see their business successfully ended very shortly, to their mutual satisfaction. Madrid.

4 pp. *Last two paragraphs only in holograph.* XXII, 151.

337. SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], March 8. While the Commissioners were discussing the answer to be made to the *cahiers* of the Estates General, the five Chambres des Enquêtes of the Parlement—to show their opposition to the proposed abolition of the *paulette* and their determination to reform certain abuses in the state—decided to join the Great Chamber in a deliberation of these matters. When this was reported to the Queen, she sent Monsieur de Buillon to require the first President not to permit it. However, they did meet the following day and bitterly criticised the first President for receiving such a message and showing readiness to betray the liberty and dignity of that court. Since it was feared that on the following day the Prince of Condé would attend the Parlement and show his support for these proceedings, the Queen sent him a message early in the morning forbidding him in the King's name to be present. But it seems that he had no intention of appearing in the Parlement that day. After three days of debate the Parlement issued this decree which concerns its members primarily, 'that remonstrances should be made to the Kinge that he would be pleased to continue the Paulette for three yeares longer, and if in prejudice

* This was Joseph de St. Ander, a Clerk of the Signet, and Sir John Digby's confidant at the Spanish Court. He was arrested and confessed under torture to passing secret information to Savoy. See P.R.O., S.P. 94/21, pt. i: Sir John Digby to King James I, 3 January 1615.

therof any should in the meantime be preferred to any place in the Parlement by the Kings grawntes, that they should not be received till they had compounded with the widowes and heyres of the deceased for their interests.'

Despite the influence that Marshal d'Ancre enjoys, the Duke of Longueville continues to harass him by his actions at Amiens. Recently he forced certain inhabitants, whom the Marshal had declared immune to town taxes on the grounds that they were soldiers of the citadel, to choose between retiring to the citadel or paying the taxes if they continued to reside in the town. He is also said, on Shrove Tuesday, to have 'caused a faquin to be set up which was made to resemble the Mareschal against the which he and all the gentlemen did runne on horseback.' To temper the antagonism between the two men, the King has sent Monsieur de la Varenne to summon the Duke to Paris, but it is doubtful whether any reconciliation can be effected.

The Duke of Vendôme has arrived here. Because of the enmity between him and Marshal de Brissac, a quarrel broke out between their respective followers, but it was calmed down by the King who insisted that the two should come to some agreement. The Duke of Guise has informed the Council that companies of men have been raised in Dauphiné for the Duke of Savoy's service. The Council has prohibited any person from entering foreign service without the King's permission.

A courier from the Commandeur de Sillery arrived in Paris yesterday with this news about his negotiations. First, as regards Juliers, the King of Spain has authorised the Archduke to surrender Wesel and other occupied places, and to carry out the terms of the Treaty of Xanten. As for Savoy, the King of Spain has likewise stated that he has no intention of annexing any territory, but insists upon some reparation for the Duke of Savoy's insolence in returning the order bestowed on him by Spain and invading the Duchy of Milan. The King is willing to accept the Queen's judgment as to a proper satisfaction, but demands complete disarmament on the part of the Duke. Lastly he has declared his willing collaboration in the matter of the dynastic marriages. De Sillery adds 'that the braslet which was presented [by him] from the Kinge to the younge Queene was very thankfully accepted by her with the returne of this answer, that she would not onely weare it upon her arme but allso next to her harte.'

You have probably heard of the magnificent ballet that is to be performed here. It is 'to be danced in Madamnes name as the last which she is to dance before her going into Spaine. It was appointed to have beene performed on Sunday last in the l'hostel de Bourbon, but the confusion was so great by reason of the multitude of company which was gotten into the place as they were forced to put of the Ballet for that time.'

Queen Margaret has been very weak and ill during these last few days and her life was despaired of, but she has recovered slightly although her convulsions give rise to anxiety. Paris.

3½ pp. XXIV, 114.

338. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 9/19. We are assured from all quarters that the restitution of the occupied places as stipulated by the Treaty of Xanten will be carried out, but as yet there is no indication that it will be performed. In the Palatinate of Neuburg the Duke, on the first day of his entry, caused Mass to be sung and a sermon preached in the Court chapel by the Jesuits. He has also prohibited the exercise of their religion by his mother and brothers. It is to be feared that he

will gradually introduce popery everywhere, unless there is some form of divine intervention as happened in the Marquisate of Baden in 1590, when all the priests took flight at the imminent death of Marquis Jacques. His Highness [the Duke of Würtemberg] and the Marquis of Baden have sent envoys to the Duke of Neuburg at the request of the latter's brothers. The war in Italy appears to be starting again in good earnest, although I still have my doubts about it unless it be that Savoy has received assistance from somewhere.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French. Unsigned.* XII, 34.

339. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 9. I wrote to you two days ago and sent the letter with Mr Salle, who claims to be employed by one of His Majesty's councillors. Vlushing.

P.S. 'Mr Sale is a littell man, blacke heyre with bearde, of the age of 50 or thereabouts. He playeth upon the virginnalls and tealcheth [*sic*].'

½ p. *Holograph.* XL, 11.

340. THE DUKE OF NEUBURG TO KING JAMES I

1615, March 10. Copy. For the actual letter *see* P.R.O., S.P. 81/14, pt.i, f. 26.

1½ pp. *Latin.* Misc. VII, 7.

341. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 10. Rain and bad weather delayed the arrival of yours of 4 March until late last night. Time is too short for me to express any considered opinion on the material furnished by you. But I can tell you briefly that I find this answer to be an ambiguous and puzzling one, which requires much clarification. For when the occupied places in Juliers are restored, into whose possession are they to pass? There is no reference to the Treaty of Xanten which, no doubt, the writer would like to see annulled to make way for the Imperial sequestration which is mentioned in this answer. We have been reliably informed that although the King of Spain has remitted the Juliers affair to the wishes and decision of the Archduke, the latter has been expressly enjoined not to prejudice the Emperor's interests in any negotiations. This appears to be confirmed by certain developments. The Duke of Neuburg sent an envoy to the Emperor to press his claim but received the reply that he was not to expect any assistance or favours from him until he had given satisfaction to the Elector of Saxony. And although the Imperialists seem to be aligning with Saxony, there is still a suspicion amongst them that the Elector will make a secret deal with Brandenburg to the detriment and exclusion of Neuburg, to whose intrigues Saxony attributes all the misfortunes and ill consequences of the past, regarding him as the sole obstacle to the due observation of the Treaty of Iuterbouck.

We do not know what will become of the Estates General of Bohemia. It is generally assumed that the Emperor's delays in setting out from Vienna are deliberate, and that he would like to see the Estates General suppressed in order to employ extraordinary measures to reduce these rebels to submission. As for the state of Hungary and the possibility of disturbances following upon quarrels with the Prince of Transylvania, I am sending you herewith a copy of the letter written to me by the secretary of the Palatine of Hungary. Seven hundred haiducs have already deserted from the Emperor to Bethlen Gabor.

It is the maxim of our bad Hispaniolized patriots that they cannot get the upper hand of us without first creating trouble in Hungary.

Yesterday the Elector of Brandenburg's envoys arrived at our Court, and three days ago we had another from the Emperor, the Baron of Limbourg. The purpose of his visit was to request His Highness to intercede on behalf of the Bishop of Spiers, and to impress on us that the Emperor desired nothing more than peace.

2 pp. *French. Unsigned.* XXXIV, 60.

342. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1615, February 11/21. The Tartar Khan has promised Bethlen Gabor to uphold his cause with 40,000 men. At the same time, the Turks on the borders have been ordered to submit to Bethlen's authority. The Palatines of Moldavia and Wallachia are bound by alliance to render him assistance. This March there will be an assembly of nobles in the town of Galanta on the River Váh. The delegates will comprise Cardinal Francis Forgacz with his brother Sigismund, Andreas Doczii, Michael Crobor, Peter Reway and Francis Daroczii, and Vienna will send Johan of Molart and Ludow of Starhemberg. Bethlen will send as envoys Simon Pechii, the Chancellor, and Wolfgang Kamuthii. The purpose of the assembly will be to deal with the restitution of certain fortresses of Transylvania. Some merchants who have arrived in this city from Transylvania are praising Bethlen to the skies. The worst fault his detractors can find in him is that he is very circumspect in his dealings with the Turks. He has sent two silver candlesticks worth 150 marks as tribute to the Porte. Klesl is much agitated by all this. Yesterday at four o'clock in the morning there was an earthquake here that shook the whole city and terrified us. The Empress became so faint that she had to be given the juice of cinnamon as a restorative. Vienna.

1½ pp. *Copy. Latin. Signed: M.S.* XXXIV, 61. *Enclosed in the above.*

343. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March [10/] 20, N.S. The Ambassadors of France and England are examining the final promise of the Archduke, which the States General consider to be misleading because of the words *nouvelle guerre ouverte*. I will inform you of the result as soon as possible, and tell you something also about the rumour here that those of the Union have decided that, in the event of war, they will raise six regiments of 3,000 men each and 3,500 horse. What my brother, the Chevalier, writes to me from England confirms what you say in your letters. This has caused much relief here where the proceedings of the Archduke and the levies of the King of Spain are regarded with mistrust. We have heard nothing definite about the confessions of the conspirators of Goch and Cleves who are in prison. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* XXXVII, 30.

344. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, March 10] In accordance with your wishes, I am writing to your friend Monsieur Blondel, and would ask you to send the letter to him with two others addressed to Messieurs Braunlo and Bille.

The Pensionary of Bruges called on me yesterday and told me that His Highness [the Archduke] was much in favour of this business and that he had, on his own initiative, informed the Audiencer that he was astonished at the

tardiness of the financial officials in reporting to him on the matter; and had ordered him to see to it that they busied themselves in the affair and gave him an account of what had been done. When the Pensionary, accompanied by the Baron de Frentzi, made his rounds of the officials of the finances, he found that Messieurs Rob[iano] and Ayala had been permanently removed to the department in Antwerp. I hope, however, that the English will lose nothing by the rivalry between them. The authorities in Bruges are very satisfied with the verbal answer which you made when the Pensionary handed you the letter.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: 10 of Marche, 1614. XXXVIII, 10.*

345. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 12/22. We attach no credit to what the Spaniards and the Archdukes promise to His Majesty, and only wish that he would arm himself against the dangerous designs which we fear and predict here, and so be in a position to support his friends and carry out his obligations. However, if the Treaty of Xanten be not implemented between now and mid-April, 'I belceve you will hear of us with a brave armye in Cleveland before the end of May, if not to force any thing, yet to prevent that further force be not offred us'. We are astonished that the instruments of Spain succeed so well in impressing people in England with the alleged sincerity of the Spaniards, when their late conduct at Goch has revealed their duplicity and treachery beyond any doubt. It will not be enough to protest that 'it was Verdugo's action only, the Governour of Gelre; we know that greater cadets have theyr handes in that buysines. We have also here at Utrecht a Frenchman in prison, upon whom fall some stronge presumptions but yet no evident proofes, that he should be one of the emissaries, whereof have been severall advertisements to the state, that have theyr dispatche for the further dispatch of Prince Maurice and Prince Henry his brother'. Our action in levying troops will be very much governed by yours. Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph. XXXIII, 145.*

346. CHRISTOFLE DE RYE, MARQUIS DE VARAMBON, TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March [12/] 22. The purpose of this letter is to thank you for the kindness you have done me by acquainting my brother, Monsieur Pierre de Balançon, with what you found in England in the way of memorials concerning the Rye family. I have the original of that sent to you by the herald of England, of which I am sending a copy to my brother. On the margin of this copy I have noted certain points which I would like to have clarified. I would ask you therefore to examine what he will show you, as well as certain copies of ancient titles which I am also sending him, and which relate to the alliances contracted by marriage between the family of Northampton and Buckingham and that of Rye. I would be grateful for any information about the coat of arms of the Earls of Northampton and Buckingham.

1 p. *French. Signed only. Misc. VII, 21.*

347. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March [14/] 24. We have heard of the invitation which you have been instructed by your King to extend to the Archdukes, and are impatiently awaiting their declaration at the expiration of the appointed time. Their formula is not at all commended, neither do I think that the one put forward by Prince

Maurice will be more acceptable. I expect little of the one drafted by Monsieur du Preaux, but Monsieur Wotton's is closer to justice. However, it is evident that we would like to see the Archduke's answer before deciding upon anything. If His Majesty of Great Britain continues to wish to join us in bringing our opponents to reason, the way will be made more sure by arms than by negotiations, and our side is better conditioned for this than the Spaniards. Meanwhile we have so arranged our affairs that an outbreak of war would not take us by surprise, for the provinces which have been persuaded to desire it or make it or bear with it, have braced themselves to maintain it. Many have told us that Pecquius is about to come here, but no one knows why unless it is to come directly to terms with us, ignoring the intervention of the two Kings, or to make overtures for the prolongation of the Truce. In Germany the Princes of the Union have reached a resolute decision, namely to hire twenty thousand men to be mobilized whenever it is considered necessary; and the Duke of Savoy will keep the King of Spain fully occupied if he is assisted by your King and the Swiss, or so we have been informed. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 52.

348. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 14. Your letter was the first I had received from you for six weeks. I hope that mine has reached you safely, for it contained a copy of Sir Henry Wotton's letter to me, which will give you an idea how our affairs stand, and how suspicious these people are *a bon droict* of the Spaniards' sincerity in handling the Juliers business. I have little to add, 'save only that since the arrivall at the Hagge of that last dispatche which came from the Archduks ... we begin to saye that some of these great masters whoe rewle all heare, doe strive to make their fellows and the provinces beleave that the townes usurped by the Marquis Spinola will be by the first of Aprill restored'. But this is not thought credible by many who are convinced that the Spaniards will retain Wesel by some means or other. His Excellency is of this opinion, and has persuaded the States General to allow him a good number of pontoons and boats to be maintained at Dort. His other military equipment is likewise in a state of readiness, while in England there has not been enough money to pay the English garrison in this town for three weeks. 'By my owne and some other good friends helpes this dishonor is kept from the publick eye, allthoughe it is toe heavie a burthen for privat men longe to beare.' Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 8.

349. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 15. I perceive from your letters of 28 February that you have little idea of what will happen regarding the surrender of Wesel and the other towns occupied by Spinola. 'The Kinge our master fell indeed upon a right conclusion when hee caused you to declare to the Archduke that hee did expect that those places should be relinquished by such a day, if they would have his Majesty to conceive that their intendment was to deale serio et bona fide.' The Ambassadors of Spain and the Archduke have been so insistent that the King should be obeyed in whatever he prescribed in this affair, that it would have been difficult not to believe them. But it was evident even last summer that they had no intention of keeping their promises. 'When the Archdukes Embassadour was roundly told of this, his answer was no other to Mr Secretary then *Je suis marry, je suis honteux*, and that his master was not so absolute but that the Kinge

of Spaine as his superiour did and must oversway him, to the alteration of his owne counsell.' It would be dishonourable to trust them again, and I personally think that they will retain Wesel.

Until Wesel is given up I will continue to think that Spinola has no intention of halting hostilities definitively. I am reinforced in this opinion by the political situation in those parts. Should the Archduke die, as it is predicted, and the Infanta retire into a nunnery, the King of Spain would in a short time assume control of the government, and exploit Juliers and Cleves to bolster his ambitions, one being to make his second son King of the Romans and inherit Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia and the rest. For the moment, however, they have to proceed warily, for every move of theirs is closely observed by Savoy, the United Provinces and the Princes of the Union in Germany. And behind them stands the King of England's declaration that he will assist his friends.

I would be glad of any information about the relations between Sir Thomas Studder and Dr Clement 'who if hee were in England might supply the place of a good towne bull.' Please keep an eye also on the new college in Liège, 'for it must needs produce some excellent effects, when so honest a man as Gerard, the powder traytour, hath the managing and ruling of it.'

The situation in Ireland is quiet, and on 18 April Parliament's new session is likely to begin. As for events in France, the French King, through the efforts of Sir Thomas Edmondes, has refused a passport to the Earl of Tyrone who, with his wife and some of his family, wished to pass through France, possibly to Ireland. If you find that he is supported in this intention by the Spaniards, it will furnish another argument that they mean to keep Wesel and divert English forces from the Low Countries to Ireland. 'For my part I should not bee much unwilling because thereby may be procured a just breache with the Spaniard.'

In France Villeroy's credit continues to decline and he and the Chancellor have become such adversaries that many believe that Villeroy will leave the Court shortly. 'Whereof, for my part, I shall not bee very sorry, because the old man hath carryed himselfe as one much Jesuited both in faction and in affection.' Lambith.

3¼ pp. I, 12.

350. PETER PECQUIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March [15/] 25. I would be grateful if you would send me a copy of the first draft, forwarded to His Highness by the King of Great Britain with his letters of 25 December last, of the undertaking to refrain in future from occupying any places within the territories left by the late Duke of Juliers. I now find that I have need of this copy. 'De la maison.'

1 p. *French*. Misc. VI, 33.

351. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 16. I have returned after three weeks in the country, where the weather was cold. I am glad that during my absence my Lord Ambassador answered your letters, so that I need not recapitulate what has happened here but will describe the most recent event.

The deputies of the Estates General, who were left behind after the dissolution of the Assembly to receive the answers to their *cahiers*, have been dismissed without them. 'Those of the Tiers Estat having made a remonstrance to their Majesties to dissuade them from laying that newe imposition upon the salt

which the two other orders had propounded for the supplying of the damage which the King should suffer by the suppression of the *paulette* and of the venality of offices (as had ben required), they pressed in liewe thereof the cutting off of the Pensions. Which instance was so displeasing to the Queen as she did eagerly rebuke them thereupon and tould them that they might nowe retire themselves if they would, and that their Cahiers should be answered hereafter at leysure. It was thought advisable to dismiss the deputies of the other two orders at the same time and this was done last Tuesday in the gallery of the Louvre, when the Chancellor, in the name of the King, explained that they were being sent home because of the heavy expenses incurred by the provinces in maintaining them. The Chancellor added that until answers were returned to the *Cahiers*, the King intended to suppress the *paulette* and the venality of offices, but that the nobility would enjoy preferential treatment in the matter of appointments if they were deserving of it, without additional charges to the people. A new chamber of justice was also to be set up to punish abuses committed by financiers. But these are verbal promises which do not commend themselves to the deputies who required written assurances and feel themselves fobbed off with specious declarations of intent.

Secret levies are being made here to assist the Duke of Savoy, but one of the captains engaged in it was indiscreet enough last Sunday to hold a muster of 500 men in a public place in one of the suburbs. The Spanish Ambassador complained, whereupon an order was issued for the arrest of the soldiers concerned. The same fate has overtaken some of the King's Guard who tried to slip unobtrusively into Piedmont, and a proclamation has been published forbidding anyone from taking service under a foreign prince without royal permission. 'The Queene doth thinke that warre to be chiefly made and entertained with a desseingne to crosse the mariages of Spayne, and therefore she doth shewe such an animositie against those that favour it.'

Madame's ballet, which is estimated to have cost 40,000 crowns, 'being full of fayre and rare inventions,' was performed last Tuesday and Sunday. The Queen invited my Lord Ambassador to it, but he refused to go because they accorded precedence to the Nuncio over him. The Spanish Ambassador was too ill to attend the ballet.

Monsieur de Mayerne is returning to England after winning considerable repute in Paris for his medical expertise and his success in curing the Countess of Moret and some others. Unfortunately he was not able to relieve the suffering of Queen Margaret who seems to be sinking rapidly. He will be accompanied by Monsieur du Moulin who is visiting England at the express wish of His Majesty. Paris.

3 pp. VI, 8.

352. JOHN PACKER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614/15, March 16. My lord has instructed me to write to you about Captain R. 'That since that tyme his Majestie hath understood the whole storie of his courses; that being become poore and indebted he went out of his country about the yeare 1606 and gott entertaynement in the Irish Regiment under the Archduke; and when the treason of Tyrone and Tyrconnel was discovered and notice thereof given to the Archduke, he employed this captain with a shipp and all necessaries to fetch the traytors out of Ireland. Which he performed under color of comming to fish, for which he was fitted with nets and salt. Upon his returne, he was made in reward of his service a poore captain of a companie of the fugitives servants and followers, and soone after discharged when their

turnes were served.' This is all known to the King, who however does not know of any service that R. has performed commensurate with the clemency he has received in the form of a royal pardon. If, however, he is capable of undertaking such a service as dissolving the Irish Regiment or something similar, then his request for a money payment or pension will be judged according to his merits. But if his offers are simply the result of his dissatisfaction with his treatment in Flanders, or of a desire to improve his fortunes, then they will not be considered. Newmarket.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 16 of Marche, 1615. Misc. VII, 18.

353. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

[1615, March 16] Your Resident Ambassador, Sieur de Boisshot, has conveyed to us your letters of the 13th of this month, N.S., and at the same time has communicated a certain formula for the reciprocal restitution of the places occupied in the countries of Juliers and Cleves, requesting us on your behalf that by the good offices of our ambassador to the United Provinces it should be recommended to the States General. Since we wish to satisfy you as much as lies within our power, we have instructed our ambassador to use his best efforts in this matter, and we are willing that the States General should accept your formula. But in the event that they refuse to do so on the grounds of some scruple, which we very much fear, we invite you to consider the difficulties which we confront—in particular the season of the year being already half gone—due to your solicitations which have involved us in this dispute, and from which it depends on you, in our opinion, to extricate us, since it is the wish of the King of Spain that, rather than that the matter should end in failure, the Treaty of Xanten should be put into execution without the addition of any new article.

We ask you to reflect on this and to judge how concerned we are for the reconciliation of these differences in which we have intervened out of our sincere desire for the preservation of peace within Christendom. We pray to God that by means of this or any other formula or by the fulfilment of the Treaty of Xanten without further addition, the places will be given up without delay by both sides, and that in this manner peace will be established which should be the desire of every good Christian.

1½ pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed:* Copie de la lettre de sa Majesté a l'Archiduc Albert du 16me de Mars, 1614. Misc. VI, 35.

354. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 17. We are waiting to see how the States General will react to the declaration of the Archdukes. Most of us reckon that it will be rejected, in view of the fact that it appears to have as its object that sequestration which the Emperor has so enthusiastically sought, but which can only represent a danger to the States General for several reasons. We too have so much the more reason to be on our guard, in that our adversaries, during the peace negotiations and with complete disregard of their promises, seized the fort and monastery of Siberg, thus opening the road towards Frankfort from which town they are now only twelve miles away.

In Austria men are being raised to form two regiments; some say that they will be sent to the frontiers of Hungary, others, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany who, because he holds the fief of Siena, is bound to provide the King of Spain with 3,000 soldiers in time of war in Italy. The Swiss Cantons have been

requested to allow them a free passage. Venice has recruited 10,000 of her subjects, besides raising seven companies of Swiss from the Cantons of Zurich and Bern and three thousand men from amongst those attached to her fiefs; all on the pretext that they are designed for the service of the Duke of Savoy. The affection shown by the Elector of Saxony for the Imperialists has cooled considerably after the discovery of a letter written by Vice-Chancellor Ulm to the Court of Zolrn, in which the Elector found plenty of evidence as to how he was being shamelessly deceived by the Imperialists who are most concerned to see that he does not defect from them.

As regards the embassy to be undertaken by *Munition* [Schomberg] to *Numa* [James I], it is not yet known when it will leave.

1 p. *French. Signed with monogram. XXXIV, 62.*

355. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 20, O.S. As you will see in the papers I send you, the differences between the States General and the Archdukes are so few 'as, if they be not reconciled, the impeachment must lye not in the contumacie of the matter but of the humor'. The two principal ones are these, in my view.

'The first is the mention of the Emperor in the preface of the Archdukes promise, which in trueth is a scandalous thinge; yet I will not denye (betweene us two be it spoken) that it beareth some prettie shewe of equitie for the Archdukes, at least, not altogether to passe his name under silence, being *Dominus feudi*, which noe man can denye.' If you and Monsieur de Preaux could convince the Archdukes that they should dispense with it as an expendable formality, a potential hindrance to this business would be removed. If, however, the Archduke insists on retaining it out of respect towards his brother, the Emperor, then he should be persuaded to mention him in a separate declaration as the States General have done on another occasion, as you will see from the enclosed papers. This would help to patch up the first difference.

The second is the clause that His Majesty has added to the French formulary, namely, *ou aultre invasion soit faicte sur aucun de noz amys ou dedans ou dehors lesdics pays de Juliers etc.* This clause emanates from His Majesty's tender solicitude for his allies, but it is doubtful whether that will make it more acceptable to the Archdukes. I have ventured to dissuade His Majesty from urging it, and I hope that the States General will be satisfied with the sole limitation allowed by the French, that is, *sinon en cas qu'iceux pays vinsent a tomber en nouvelle guerre ouverte.*

There is another small difference. The States General make their promise to the Kings of England and France, who were the main mediators. The Archdukes make theirs indefinitely which I regard as being the more normal and prince-like. 'The effect that must ensue uppon it is more considerable then suche a punctual nycetic. And there is surely greate reason that in a bussines which hath bredd already so muche travaile and noyse and maie import the combustion of all Christendome, the formal considerations should give place to the reall. Therefore I see noe cawse, if they agree in the substance, whie they should tye one another to the same phrases.'

There is one matter that concerns you personally. 'You knowe that Monsieur de Preaux and your self did write a common letter hether to du Maurier and me. Nowe, uppon the States resolution, I sent Signore Francesco Biondi to the said du Maurier to moove him that we might joyne likewise together in the retourne of an answere unto you bothe which he hadd tasted well enough the daye before in private conference betweene him and me, but Biondi founde

him muche altered. And of the change of his mynde, he gave him two reasons. The one open and free, the other he delivered unto him under some veyle of secrecie, but soe as he could not but presume and was noe doubt willing enough that I should knowe it. The revealed reason was this: that the formularie which Monsieur de Preaux and you hadd sent us was not the same, uppon which we hadd heere negotiated nor accepted by the States whoe hadd rather consulted and resolved upon that formularie which was first conceived in Fraunce and afterwarde a little altered in England with addition of a few woordes. Therefore since the subject of our negotiation was not the same, he concluded there was noe necessitie of our conjunction in our answere to you there, but that eache of us might signifie to his Fellowe servant what hadd passed. This was, I saie, the revealed reason. But the veiled reason was the truc cause of his not joyning with me which, though mingled with some passion, he did deliver in verie civile forme, beinge in trueth a gentleman of an excellent sweete temper. He sayed that after Monsieur de Preaux and you there hadd made your joynt dispatche unto us, you presented singly another formularie to the Archdukes without acquaintinge the said de Preaux with it, whoe came to the knowledge of it by the Marquis Spinola, who sent expressly for him. This was the cause that made him likewise nowe procede by seperate dispatches, which in trueth is a scandalous incongruities and will doe noe good to the publique bussines if it be spyed. Therefore, I could wishe two thinges: First, that Monsieur de Preaux maie be somewhat satisfied there, if you cann hansomely take notice from himself, because I would be lothe, since it was delivered to Biondi under a shew of conference, that you should take knowledge of it from hence. The other, that you would bestowe a verie diligent eye uppon the proceedings of the Frenche there least they deale faintly or artificially, and soe not only leave the whole burden of the businesse uppon our Master but make a shifte perchance in the conclusion to laye the faulte uppon his ministers.' The Haghe.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLIX, 63.

356. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614-15, March 21. While I was with the King at Newmarket last week, the Archduke's Ambassador came there to have an audience and to deliver a letter from the Archduke, together with exactly the same formula which you had previously sent. He insisted that His Majesty should instruct Sir Henry Wotton to recommend the acceptance of this formula to the States General, 'which though his Majestie would not promise to the Ambassador, notwithstanding he hath commanded me, which I have done, to wryte to Sir Henry Wotton, in his name, to use the beste reasons and remonstrances to induce the States not to be too ceremonious, but rather somewhat to yeelde to the humors of the Archduke then to breake their truce and to retourne to a freshe and violent warre'.

You have acquitted yourself worthily and discreetly in all your letters, but you have not as yet returned any answer to the proposition you submitted to the Archduke regarding the time of the restitution of Wesel. I have a feeling that His Majesty is tired of all these delays, and considers that the trouble he has taken in this business has been ill-rewarded and unproductive, judging by the little effect it has had. 'For it seemes by the surpris of the Abbey whereof your laste makes mention, and by the reinforcing with all manner of supplies of the towne of Wesell, and by the freshe leavyes which are made, as yow wryte, to secure Burgundy as though the Duke of Savoye had not inough to doe to

defende his owne without any attempts against his neighbour countryes, the resolution is taken with yow to breake the truce and to reenter into warre, which the States of the United Provinces foreseeing have no purpose to be surpris'd.' Whytchall.

1½ pp. XLVII, 80.

357. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [March 22/] April 1. The enclosed was recommended to him from Middelburg by Mr Carpenter to be forwarded to Trumbull with all speed. Andwerpe.

½ p. *Holograph*. XIX, 34.

358. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 23. Queen Margaret died last Friday night after a long illness. She made the King her heir, and it is thought that he will benefit to the tune of 300,000 crowns a year or thereabouts. Her almsgiving will be missed by the poor, but she also had the reputation of being outspoken about the abuses of administration and government.

The complaint of the deputies of the Estates General that they had been dismissed with only verbal promises has been taken up by the Parlement, who decreed last Saturday that the Princes of the Blood, together with the Chancellor and the Crown officers who have a seat in the Parlement, 'should be invited to come thither to heare and take order about the complaints and remonstrances which were to be made unto them for the Kings service; and that by waye of proposition onely: meaning, as it is said, to laye there open the abuses and corruptions of the State'. This infuriated the Queen who accused the Parlement of treason for encroaching on the King's authority, and of being instigated by the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bouillon, which was certainly not true. She called a Council at the Louvre the next day to halt these proceedings of the Parlement. The Prince and the Duke of Nevers refused to attend it, but the Dukes of Mayenne and Bouillon were present. The Queen's fulminations against the Parlement were applauded by the Duke d'Epemon and a certain Monsieur Bolet, 'a creature and a violent instrument of the Marshall d'Ancre's' who proposed that some of the oldest and most prominent members of the Parlement should be beheaded. The result of the deliberations was that the Queen forbade the Princes of the Blood and Crown officials to attend the Parlement, and ordered that its Register should be brought to the Louvre, with the intention, no doubt, of cancelling the decree that had been entered in it. 'But she was answered by those of the Parlement that they had never been used to suffer their Register to be carried out of their Court; and upon a second deliberation held amongst them, they resolved to send an extract onely of the said Arrest unto the King, and to confirme the said Arrest with the respective modification and addition of these words, that all should be donne *soubz le bon plaisir du Roy*.' The King has received a copy and announced that he will express his opinion of it. In the meantime the affair has caused much public anxiety, not only because of the acerbity of feelings between the Court and the Parlement to which it has given vent, but also because of the dangers it presents to the Prince and his friends. There are rumours of secret confabulations against him in the Louvre, and the Prince, not sure of his personal safety, has abandoned his house in the suburbs for a lodging in the city. The chief object of these Court intrigues, however, is the Duke of Bouillon 'because they holde him to be the

author of all the counsells of the other partie, and him that doth keepe them still united together'.

The Duke of Vendôme has defected from the Princes to Marshal d'Ancre's party, and there is talk of a marriage between his brother the Chevalier de Vendôme and the Marshal's daughter, to which the Queen would contribute 200,000 crowns, the Marshal 100,000 and the Duke the duchy of Beaufort.

By command of the King the Duke of Longueville has come to Paris, and it is hoped to bring pressure on him to surrender the government of Picardy to the Marshal in exchange for that of Normandy, a proposal which he has adamantly rejected hitherto.

The Queen is trying to inveigle Monsieur de Lesdiguières into coming to this city by promising to elevate him to the peerage. She hopes in this way to prevent him from assisting the Duke of Savoy, and to keep him here while the assembly of the Huguenots is being held.

Four or five of the King's Guards who had left the ranks without permission to volunteer under the Duke of Savoy were caught in Burgundy and immediately executed. Yet there are many people who would still like to serve him. But the treaty between the Duke and Berne is not progressing as had been expected because of his reluctance to confirm old treaties between them.

The Duke of Rohan has returned to St. Jean d'Angely, and the Commandeur de Sillery left Madrid for Paris on the 20th of this month. 'He received lately a great disgrace in the Parlement by the production made in a private cause, wherein there was an obligation found that was made unto him of 12,000 crownes in case he might gett a judgement in the behalf of the partie. His name was in blancke in the writing, but the partie being putt to his oath, declared it before the Court.' Paris.

4 pp. VI, 9.

359. NEWS FROM MILAN

1615, [March 23/] April 2. There are fresh preparations for war although the Swiss have once more refused a passage to Colonel Madrussi's German troops or to the regiment which is being raised by the Grand Duke of Florence for the King of Spain's service. The Spaniards have taken two places in the Langhe belonging to the Duke of Savoy, in one of which there was a fort, and killed some Frenchmen who were guarding it. Nevertheless a settlement is hoped for, but this will not materialize without the complete submission of the Duke for his lack of respect to the King of Spain. Milano.

1 p. *Copy. Italian.* Misc. X, 82.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

[1615, April 10]. If the Abbot of Siburg and Count Henry Van den Berg restore everything as it was before, the Prince of Brandenburg and the States General will do nothing to violate the immunity of the place. But it is privately said that the Abbot summoned certain citizens of the town, reproached them bitterly for receiving the Brandenburg commissioners, and disclosed an offer of 300,000 escudos by the Spaniards for the Abbey, with permission for him and his to move to a town claimed by the Abbots of Siburg in Gueldres, where he could build a new abbey and lead a much quieter life.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Copy. Latin. Endorsed: D'une lettre d'un amys; jugez où cela tend. On reverse of the above.* For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41, where it is dated 20 April 1615 N.S. and is followed on the same page by no.393 below.

1615, March 24. We are celebrating the marriage of *Munition* [Schomberg] with Madame de D[udley] which was solemnized last night and had been kept a close secret until the eve of the wedding. Schomberg will therefore not be going on his journey as soon as I had thought. Baron de Donau is leaving for France next Monday. His mission will be concerned with the maintenance of peace and the prevention of enemy designs. Recently a Monsieur de Mulneim arrived here as envoy from Bern, with the proposal that inasmuch as *Joab* [the Duke of Savoy] had asked his masters for assistance against *Spain*, he had been sent by them to solicit our advice in the matter. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] was most gratified by this embassy, and the envoy was warmly entertained before being sent back.

The Catholic League have sent representatives to Mayence where they are concocting new projects in secrecy. The *Electeur of Mayence* wrote to His Highness that this conference was concerned only with the private affairs of its members, and that he and his supporters were desirous of peace.

A week ago we were told of a mischievous book called *Legatus Latro*, which we think to be the work of that traitor Scioppius, and in which your King is roughly treated. There is only a single copy left in this town, otherwise I would have sent you one. We have since been informed that Scioppius was found dead near Barcelona with his head and right hand missing. This may or may not be true*, but that evil man certainly deserved such a punishment.

2 pp. *French. Signed: A.A. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 88.

361. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1615, [February 27/] March 9. Our people and influence at this court have much diminished. Nor do they think that the burden of a war could be carried for long. The Dutch, within their country, are well protected by nature and by considerable forces, but outside they are weak. The inhabitants of Great Britain are so reluctant to pay subsidies that they are openly resisting their king. Nor is it possible to ignore the offensive remarks made by Klesl who more than any man has held the Princes of the Empire together. 'It was always my opinion', he said, 'that the Calvinists were in some measure attached to Christianity; but now we know otherwise, for the English and Dutch have been urging the Turks not to enter into peace with the Emperor. The Turks are dealing more properly with us, and have shown the Emperor letters in their possession.' All this is being done to throw odium on us. There has also been an altercation between the Elector of Brandenburg and Ulm, who said that if he had offended the latter in anything he was ready to go to law with him about it, and that his progenitors were of as good a lineage as those of the Elector. Consultations are again taking place about the means by which the burdens of the United Princes of the Empire may be lightened. Archduke Maximilian is being asked by the Emperor to bear the brunt of the negotiations. *Latin. Endorsed: 24 of Marche, 1614. From Monsieur Andre Paul.* XXXIV, 63. *Enclosed in the above.* For another copy, endorsed 'Copie of a letter written from a gentleman of good place in the Emperors Courte, to a freinde in Germany', see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.

* The information was incorrect, but in his *Legatus Latro* Scioppius accused Sir John Digby, the English Ambassador in Madrid, of organizing a murderous attack on him in the streets of that city. But what Scioppius claimed to be an attempt at assassination was in fact a thrashing administered to him by Sir John's cousin George Digby and other Englishmen who had been outraged by Scioppius's offensive remarks about James I. See M.L.C. Nisard, *Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres aux XV^e, XVI^e et XVII^e Siècles* (1860), II. 96-7; above, Volume IV, p.380.

362. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [March 28/]April 7. I told you in my letter last week how this cursed monk of Syborg had acted contrary to his faith and to his solemn word and promise. What he has done is intolerable considering that we had not asked anything of him that was not consistent with his honour and welfare. Since then the commissaries of Brandenburg and Captain Hatzfelt have met Count Henry van den Berg at the latter's request. The commissaries asked him whether he intended to support the Abbot in his treachery, whether he approved of the hostilities committed against the troops of Brandenburg and the States, and whether he would withdraw the Spaniards from Syborg. After lengthy discussions he promised to move them and restore the Abbey and the town to their former state of neutrality, if we procured a safeguard for the Abbot from the States General and the Prince of Brandenburg, he undertaking to obtain one for him from the Archdukes and the Duke of Neuburg. This was agreed to by both parties, but it will be performed *quando Su Magestad es servido*. The place is too important to be given up in this way, except by a mutual restitution of the occupied places and the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten, which I think likely despite the declaration of Archduke Albert which implies that the matter of Juliers should be left to the Emperor to settle, who would not refrain from sequestrating the countries.

The Duke of Neuburg has already altered the form of the church in that place, whether it be to the liking of his mother and brothers or not. The principal church will still belong to the Augustan confession, but all the cloisters are to be re-endowed with land in mortmain and given the revenue.

The barbers in Juliers have been very busy for some time, for an order has been issued to the German regiments that they shave themselves and wear *il mustachio a l'Espagnole*. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean de Bois a Gand.* IX, 90.

363. SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [-15], March 28. 'I observe it that you are often induced to recomend som of the fugitives of this nation hither by your warrantes of passe and letters of favor, after they have served there longe and given experieccc good or bad of what they would do for the Catholique cause, as we may guesse of them. And thoughte we may attribute much unto the naturall love they beare unto their native soile which carries them backe againe into it, beyonde the common opinion conceived of their better beinge there generally, yet have I thought meet to certifie yow that we thinke the worse of them and hold them still in jelosie untill we doe againe observe that they have left their former overweeninge and fiercenes behinde them, growinge more humane and acknowledginge Gods blessinges towards them, to be more att home then abroad, which then we account to be an infallible token of reformation in them'. The last of that kind were two of the O'Galchors, Tyrconnel's followers. I returned one of them to his own country, but I refused to allow the other, Hugh O'Galchor, to stay because he had been attainted and condemned by Act of Parliament. I could not act otherwise without special dispensation from His Majesty. If O'Galchor had not carried a safe conduct when he arrived here, he might have endangered his life.

Last October Richard Nangle, a gentleman from the English Pale who had served the Archduke for some years in the Irish Regiment, came here with letters of recommendation from Sir Ralph Winwood. His first intention was

to settle here with his wife permanently, but now he claims that he has to go back on some business relating to his wife's dowry, she being a native of that country. He also wishes 'to cleere himself of som unjust imputacon wherewith he standes charged there with som principall Commander.' His conduct here has been irreproachable and he proposes to leave his wife and child behind as sureties for his return and loyalty. But I would ask you to keep an eye on his behaviour and on his activities while he is in Flanders. Dublin Castle.

P.S. I would correspond more frequently if I were assured of the safe delivery of my letters, for I believe that such an interchange of news and views would serve the interests of the King.

2 pp. *Postscript only in holograph.* Add. 31, 4.

364. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [March 28/] April 7, N.S. We are expecting to hear every day that an agreement has been reached over Juliers. I can say that here they genuinely desire peace, despite their suspicions, and that there are no grounds for any apprehension that, should the dispute with Savoy be settled, the King of Spain would transfer his troops to Germany. I have been directed by this Government to assure His Majesty on this point. As for the Duke of Savoy, they do not now insist upon what they call his humiliation, so long as he disarms completely.

'They have bene much dastasted with a relation made by Don Alonso de la Cueva, their ambassadour at Venice, of some things that should passe from Sir Dudley Carelton in the Senate, which he stileth an invective against this Kinge and State. But I have well appeased the matter and diverted a solemne complainte intended to have bene made unto the Kinge our Master against him, in which I know not whether I have done a good or an ill office, for I know him to be so worthy and so wise a gentleman that all his proceedings are likely better to endure an exact examination then a synister relation of them, as I understand this to be.' Madrid.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXII, 153.

365. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 29. Regarding the clauses proposed by England and France for a general agreement on the Formula, we understand that Monsieur de Preaux is trying to persuade the Archduke to incline to those which His Majesty believes would be acceptable to the States General. As for the opinion of the ministers here of the last formula put forward by the Archduke in which the Emperor's name is used, they are 'very indifferent for the matter of the forme, so as they may be assured to obtaine the substance and principall, which is the restitution of the places'. They are sustained in this attitude by the assurances of the Commandeur de Sillery that strict injunctions have been given by the King of Spain to the Archduke to restore the occupied towns, and they opine that the latter will comply in the interests of peace. 'Yett they doe not denie but that the occupation made by the Spaniards of the Abbey of Sybourg doth make them a little to stagger in these persuasions of theirs.'

There has been a lull here in the conflict between the Court and the Parlement, after the latter had added the words *soubz le bon plaisir du Roy* to their latest decree. For her part, the Queen has tried to pacify and gratify the members by re-establishing the *paulette*, 'wherein they are all of them particularly interested, notwithstanding the solemne promise made to the Deputies generall that both the said Paulette and the venalitie of all offices should be

suppressed.' It is said that the Parlement will accept this offer of the Queen's, but that, nevertheless, it will continue to demand some reforms, its members 'being specially offended at the Cardinall du Perron for certaine slanderous speeches by him used in his oration made in the Assemblée of the States Generall, which are held to be both against the Kings authoritie, the lawes of the Realme and the liberties of the Gallican Church. They are well united in these matters with those of the Towne.'

The Queen is employing the good offices of the Duke of Bouillon to effect a reconciliation with the Prince of Condé who is keeping his distance from the Court, and he may eventually adopt the advice of his friends, who would deplore a too long absence by him from the Louvre. Monsieur de Villeroy is once more restored to favour and to his former position of trust, the Queen having recognised his services as being indispensable.

The Commandeur de Sillery has sent a courier in advance with letters, and it is believed that within a month or so the Queen will take Madame with her to Spain.

Gergeau, a small town near Orléans, has been selected for the General Assembly of the Huguenots, and it will meet on the first of next month. The Huguenots criticise the place as being too little and inadequate, and they also complain of the shortness of the time given for the convening of their provincial assemblies which normally meet beforehand to choose deputies for the General Assembly.

Monsieur de Longueville is in Paris but will not be reconciled with Marshal d'Ancre, despite all the efforts of the Queen. The King has been confined to his bed with a cold, but he is sufficiently recovered to go tomorrow or the day after 'to cast holic water upon poor Queen Margarets bodie, where it is thought there will be some contestation for precedence', particularly between the Dukes of Longueville, Guise and Nevers. Paris.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. VI, 10.

366. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR HENRY WOTTON

1615, March 29, O.S. Your letter of the 20th of this month reached me on Saturday the 25th at midday, 'when as Monsieur de Preaux had the Tewesday received a dispatch from Monsieur du Maurier and the day following obtained audience of the Archduke, to whome and to the Marquis Spinola with Monsieur Peckius, he did then communicate the answeere of the States General together with the copies of their Acte and forme of Promise; seeming in his speeches much to blame the proceedings of his fellow Ambassador for proposing at the Haghe the forme of Promise made in France and suppressing that which was heere couched by the ministers of these Princes, a thing (as this man saith) contrary to the others instructions and cleanc different from the intention of the King his master, seeing he caused the project of France to be made only for de Preaux his directions in his negotiation with the Archdukes, and not to be tendred to the States, as a matter determinately resolved on in the Councill of France'.

Monsieur Peckius called on me last Sunday to enquire whether I had received letters from you, for he was surprised that he had been sent news so soon from the French Ambassador but had heard nothing from me. I replied that 'already they had understood from Monsieur de Preaux as much as I could tell them, adding that the principall difference nowe resting betwene them and the States of the United Provinces were reduced to 3 heads; namely the mentioning of the Emperour in the preface of their declaration; the omitting of the words *aux*

deux Roys; and the leaving out of the clause conceived by his Majestie ou autre invasion soit faicte etc.

Monsieur Peckius proceeded to discuss these points with me. 'For the first, he said, that it was not a matter which could either prejudice the two Kings or the States, and that the Archduke had mentioned the Emperor only to give him some kinde of contentment (beeing dominus feodi and his elder brother) and the better to facilitate the dispatches of this tedious busines: alleaging that in the last Treaty of Cullen, it was agreed on all hands that the Princes Possedents should acknowledge to holde their possession ymmediatly of the Emperor. And he avouched that of late they had received letters from Monsieur de Boisshot, their Agent in England, whereby they were advertised that his Majestic having scene their last Declaration, did not only approve it, but also promise to give order to your Lordship to presse the States to accept thereof. I answered that this mention of the Emperor was a novelty never harde of before, and prejudiciall to the honor of the two Kings, by whose authoritic the Treaty of Zanten had ben made, and by whom the 2 Princes of Brandenburg and Newbourg had ben settled in the possession of the cuntryes nowe in question: that no man could deny the Emperor to be dominus feodi, but that in this busines wee had nothing to doe with that argument, seeing it was only a contract betweene twoe newtrall parties who should oblige themselves from henceforth not to take any more townes or fortresses in the controverted provinces: that for the Treaty of Cullen I knew no more then only that it was an imperfect conference, and therefore did not tie anybody to observe it, but might with reason be rejected: and for the letters of Boisshot, that I had not yett received any thing out of England, either to ratifie or disapprove them, which I thought I should have donne in a case of that importance, if it had ben so resolved by his Majestic. As for the second pointe, I maintained that seeing the two Kings had ben mediators in the Treaty of Zanten and were nowe to give caution to the States for the observation of it, it was more then reasonable that the Promise should be made to their Majesties. But he would not in any sorte condesend thereunto, replying that if the Promise should have relation to anybody, it should be to the Archdukes and the States reciprocally, who were the partyes contractants, and not to any third persons. And if the States would needes have the twoe Kings named in the said Promise, that they would by the same rule have the Emperor likewise named therein.'

We then took up the third point, which is the clause inserted by His Majesty in favour of his friends and allies. 'Monsieur Peckius avouched that it was altogether ympertinent and of lesse advantage to the purpose intended by his Majestic then the other offered by the Archduke himself: to witt, *si non au cas que lesdits pais viennent a tomber en nouvelle guerre ouverte*, whereby there was sufficient liberty left to each party to succor their friends, and not to confounde all the quarrells of Christendome with that of Juliers as it might be interpreted, in case the said clause were admitted according to his Majesties desyer.'

Yesterday morning Monsieur Peckius invited me to come and have a further discussion with him. 'He tolde me that since our conference on Sunday laste he had also conferred with the Archduke, and founde him resolutely bente not to change or alter any pointe of the project sente by Monsieur de Preaux and myselfe to your Lordship and Monsieur du Maurier; for in case the States would not permitt that in the proem of their Declaration they should mention the Emperor, no more would the Archdukes suffer the States to specify the names of the twoe Kings; but if the States would make the forme of their Promise in termes indefinite, they would also doe the lyke; or in case the States would name their freinds and allyes in the preface of their Promise, these men would

also name the Emperor in theirs as their freind and confederate. And as he had donne of these points, so did he holde the lyke discourse of the clause inserted by the Kings Majestie, affirming that the Archdukes would not in any sorte condescend thereunto for the reason above mentioned.'

Following upon this exchange, I went to Marquis Spinola and found that his opinions were identical with those of Monsieur Peckius. 'I then proposed unto him (as I had formerly donne to the other) for the last remedy, that to content all parties, if they were unchangeably resolved to mention the Emperor in their wrytings, they should doe it in an Acte apart, as the said States had donne in their last Declaration. But he would not by any meanes here of that notion, growing warme with the arguments I had used unto him, and said these disputes were but trifles and cimerias, childishe toyes, as he vouchsafed to baptise them. And for amplyfication made by his Majestie, he avouched plainly by manner of discourse (for so were his words) that it was an extravagancy and impertinent to the matter nowe in hand; for in case his Majestie did therby intende to give leave to the States to reenter into the cuntryes of Juliers and Cleves, and there to possess themselves of townes and fortresses upon any quarrell betweene the King of Spaine and the said States or any of his or their allyes, that the King of Spaine should be very ill advised to render the places which are nowe under his subjection, and he knew well enogh the said King would never give his assent therunto. And if his Majestie purposed therby to give the States only a power without breach of their Promise to succor their allyes, that nobody could or would hinder them: adding that for the said power, they had liberty enough even by the tenure of the Archdukes owne declaration. I then replied that seeing it was a thing so cleare, the States might assist their friends without breach of their Promise, whie did he and others make such difficulty to sett it downe in wryting? He said because it was altogether needles and superfluous, and if in fyne the States would not content themselves with those offers which had ben made unto them, that they might doe what they thought fitting.'

This is as much as I can write, but I wish to answer those allegations which Monsieur du Maurier has made against me in the conduct of this business. 'Haveing by letters of the 18 of February received a peremptory comandment from his Majestie both to presse the Archdukes themselves to admitt the clause nowe in question, and to deale with Monsieur de Preaux to that effect, to the end our joint endevors might make the better impression, and was also comanded to tell the said Monsieur de Preaux that his Majestie had given order to his Ambassador in France to requier that by order from the King his master he might have comission and authority given him to joyne with me in that busines: I did ymmediatly upon the arrivall of the said letters transport myself to Monsieur de Preaux and not only acquaint him with the order I had received out of England but also gave him in wryting a copie of the said addition framed by his Majestie about 5 or 6 dayes before I had audience of these Princes. And this is a thing so certaine as Monsieur de Preaux cannott deny it. True it is that he entertained the motion very coldy, saying that the Archduke would never approve the said clause, and advised me (as I wrote unto your Lordship in my last) rather to send that clause to your Lordship at the Haghe and to cause it there to be proposed by the States then here to treat thereof with the Archduke. Nevertheles, in obedience to his Majesties comandement, and for the discharge of my duty, I did as I was enjoined. And the Archduke refused to give me any other answeere to that point of my negotiation then a letter to his Agent in England containyng the oppugnant reasons before rehearsed, thincking with them and my answeere to give his Majestie satisfaction.'

This is the truth and all I need to say in justification of my conduct in this affair. 'But will your Lordship know the right ground from whence these coullorable pretextes are borrowed? It is an ambitious emulation betweene the two French Ambassadors which of them shall carry away the honor in making this desired accomodation; Monsieur de Preaux stryveing to have that forme accepted which was composed here by his mediation, and the other laboring to make the States approve the declaration couched in France. And perhaps Monsieur du Maurier may bear me some particuler grudge for the affection and love which he may suppose I have shewed to some persons in the world that are not his frends.' My former letters will have disclosed to you the pettiness of the man, who has criticised you to Monsieur de Preaux as much as he has censured me to Monsieur de Biondi, 'haveing complained formally of your Lordship that you did make your first ouverture to the States without ymparting it unto him; and alleaging that your Lordship was lyke to have received a negatyve answerc from the said States if he had not hindered it, and held it in suspence untill he might receive newes both out of France and these parts touching the success of de Preaux his negotiation. And to speake plainly to your Lordship of Monsieur de Preaux; as he did the other day to me of your Lordship (out of Spinolas owne mouthe as he said) that of his Majesties ministers there were none but Mr Secretary Winwood and your Lordship desyred the warres; so there be many evident and strong presumptions that he is altogether Spinolas in his hart and affection, and consequently will behave himself with as much artifice and faintnes as he can in the managing of this busines, to advance the service of the Spanyard.'

Monsieur de Preaux is of the opinion that a second conference will be necessary to terminate this business, but Peckius does not share that view and declares that the Archduke is totally opposed to another meeting. There are no visible signs of war preparations, but since the last news out of Holland, 'where they have but too many frends, they doe refuze to give passports to the soldiers which would retyer to the countryes, and have comanded those men of warre that were here at Bruxelles to repair to their garrisons.'

I would ask you to treat as confidential all I have written about the discord between the French Ambassadors and your Lordship and myself. Bruxelles.

7 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 73.

367. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 30. Thank you for the Declaration of the States General to the Kings of France and England [*marginal note*: du 25 Mars/4 Avril] who, in my view, will be pleased with it. If our enemies are not, it will make it even clearer that they only seek *nodum in stirpe*. One thing is highly suspect to me, that while they are fortifying on all sides, they are entertaining us with promises and conferences, and pursuing their objectives while we are doing nothing. And so Wesel, Aix, all the countries of Juliers and Cleves have been lost; and now Siburg and others will go the same way. The conference between the Elector of Mayence and the Elector Palatine came to nothing. Now Archduke Maximilian is seeking another with us to which we have agreed. Here is a mischievous book denigrating the dignity of your King and the honour of his worthy servants, which I am sending you forthwith. The persons mentioned in it are [? Monsieur Wotton] and Monsieur Dighby, who are good friends of mine. Fenestrangle is a poor town, where it would not be difficult to expel the Protestants since all the landowners are Catholics. But it would not be possible to meddle with the Marquis of Baden without interfering with the United Princes. I know

nothing of the death of Queen Marguerite nor of anything else in France, where I do not think that the situation is a happy one.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Faded and illegible in parts.* XII, 57.

368. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, March 31. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] was pleased to receive a copy of the declaration addressed by the States General to the Kings of France and Great Britain. We had already received from Cleves a copy of the other document, the reply to the Archdukes' statement. If I may speak my mind freely on this matter, the States General have expressed themselves as honest men, who are not afraid and who have espoused the cause of their friends and allies as their own. I hope that this courageous declaration will shatter many of our adversaries' plans and make it plain that they never had any intention of putting the Treaty of Xanten into execution, as you will see clearly from the conversation which the Spanish Ambassador had with the Elector of Saxony's Agent, with which the enclosed copy will make you fully conversant. We know nothing about the threats which the Imperialists are said to have uttered against us, and which are the subject of so much comment where you are. Three or four weeks ago the Emperor entreated his brother, Archduke Maximilian, to intervene in order to compose our grievances. *Prince Christian of Anhalt* has gone from here to the Bishop of Mayence to try to adjust the differences between His Highness and the Bishop concerning two properties which His Highness seized six years ago within the Bishopric, and about which the Bishop has been making a big fuss in France and elsewhere, thereby doing much harm to His Highness and his Council.

As for the war in Italy, we have received no definite news since the departure of the envoy from Bern. There are rumours that peace is being discussed there. Some people maintain that it is inadvisable to leave the Duke of Savoy without assistance, seeing that there could not be a better way of harming *Spain*. But others argue that it would not do to trust such a fickle and dangerous person. That the Duke of Maine proposes to go to the aid of the Duke of Savoy, despite the prohibition of the King and Queen Mother, with 6,000 men is something which we find hard to believe.

Regarding the seizure of Siberg, we are not to blame, seeing that we could never have imagined such an act of perfidy on the part of the Abbot, who, however, would still have us believe that the garrison is not a Spanish one but in the Emperor's service. This is completely false as we know that these troops belong to the regiment of Count Henry van den Berg. *Prince Christian of Anhalt* has been directed to take this matter up with the *Elector of Mayence*, as well as that of the conversation between the Spanish Ambassador and the Saxon Agent.

It is a piece of knavery on the part of the Imperialists that, having given the Elector of Saxony sufficient grounds to be discontented because of what was written in the letter intercepted by him, they should now employ their ambassador to recall him to his first obedience or, to be more exact, slavery.

P.S. I hear that His Highness decided last night to go to Aschaffenburg to meet the *Elector of Mayence* where the *Prince of Anhalt* now is.

2 pp. *French. Signed: P.P. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 89.

369. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1615, March 5/15. It has long been known here that the Elector Palatine had a conference with the Archbishop of Mayence about the preservation of peace,

and his efforts in this direction are much commended. In the ensuing discussion, your side insisted that it would not be possible to maintain peace except by the withdrawal of the two armies, and the restitution of Wesel and other towns as laid down in the Treaty of Xanten. Mayence claimed that this was not feasible unless the Dutch first yielded Juliers, recalled their forces and undertook not to violate the frontiers of the Empire. Your people also argued that no trust could be placed in the Spanish forces. It is strongly asserted that neither the Emperor nor the King of Spain intends ever to ratify the Treaty of Xanten. Yesterday the Spanish Ambassador warned the Elector of Saxony that any attempt to have that treaty confirmed would be an obnoxious act. The King of Spain is said to favour the Duke of Neuburg in this affair. While Brandenburg is reported to be refractory and unsubmitive in Imperial matters, and Neuburg more inclined to words than deeds, only Saxony is said to be compliant, and for this reason cannot be ignored. It has been decided to consult the Treaty of Jutcbog once more for a reassessment of the interests of the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony. Vienna.

1½ pp. *Copy. Latin. XXXIV, 89 b. Enclosed in the above. For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.*

370. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, March 31. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt. ii, ff. 289-93.

8 pp. Min. II, 74.

371. THE STATES GENERAL TO THE ARCHDUKES

1615, [March 31/] April 10. An appeal on behalf of the claim made by the children and heirs of John Van der Haghen, Lord of Gotten, deceased, to certain lands said to have been unjustly sold by the city of Ghent to meet tax demands during the wars. An account is given of the legal proceedings which followed upon the rejection by the present owners of an offer to repurchase the lands made by the heirs, as they were entitled to do by certain articles of the Truce, and the reasons for the support given to the latter by the States General.

3½ pp. *Copy. Misc. VII, 28. The Dutch original is at Misc. VII, 29.*

372. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 1/11. 'The pretended and much published trechery of Goch in Cleveland proved nothing but mere imposture, the author whereof is lyke to smoke for it. This I had from the fiscalls owne mouth who hath been to examine the buysines and found out the knavery.' Count John of Nassau is assiduous in soliciting aid for Savoy, and it is thought that eventually a good sum of money will be made available. We are busily supplying Juliers with ammunition, and I have been told that a convoy of 60 wagons made its way there recently from Nemeghen. Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph. XXXIII, 151.*

373. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [1/] 11. I left Brussels at two o'clock in the afternoon, reached Gant between six and seven o'clock where I took horse for Brigges and 'went the same night to the gats thereof, there staying till morning by reason I could not gett them to be opened for me, but about 6 of the clock this morning I entred

the towne'. I took another horse for Douncourck where I arrived at half past one, and finding the wind to be favourable I went to the waterside and hired a boat to convey me expressly to Dover by Sunday morning. If I am forced to renounce this passage, I will ride on to Calais. Douncourck.

½ p. *Holograph. Seal.* XLVIII, 165.

374. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [2/] 12. In the enclosed, * I told you that I hoped to reach Dover this morning, but when we were half way across we had such tempestuous weather of wind, rain and hail that we were forced to turn back after trying to ride the storm out by casting anchor. I was advised by Mr Randols and his son [-in-law] Mr Clarck to stay until tomorrow or leave with the night tide if the wind permitted it. Otherwise I shall go to Calais tomorrow. Bruxelles [*recte* Dunkirk: *see* no.383 below].

¼ p. *Holograph. Seals.* XLVIII, 166.

375. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 3. If Madame de Dompriet is still in Brussels, please give her this enclosed letter. Here we are expecting Wesel to be vacated in accordance with promises made by Spain, but I personally doubt that this will ever take place. The King and Prince are well, but the Queen is undergoing a 'cours of Phisick' for a few days before leaving for Bath.

'You heare, I ame sure, of the swearing of Sir Art[hur] Engram in the place of Coffrer and the diescharging of him againe, and of the greate apparence of the good fortune of Mr Vilares.' London.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 77.

376. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [3/] 13. It has been judged necessary to add to the written agreement proposed by the Archdukes in order to provide in the future for the security of our frontiers and the position of our allies. I am of the opinion that they will not give us adequate guarantees and will only promise, with reservations, not to proceed against the Protestant Princes. I confess that it would be safer to break while the enemy is not ready rather than wait until he has put his affairs into such order as would enable him to attack us in many places with advantage to himself; but our republic is incapable of such a bold resolution. It is restrained by its own weakness and the memory of past losses and expenditure, as much as by its consideration for its neighbours and its love of peace. A great King, particularly yours, could undertake to do so; the lesser ones might be induced to follow suit by his example and their own interests; his equals by jealousy. However, if they continue to prefer an uneasy tranquillity to the benefits which would, to all appearances, accrue to them from military action, I believe that we shall remain as we are, as long as the Spaniards are content to let us hope that we shall be allowed to conduct our affairs in peace. It is this consideration that inhibits us from deciding to assist the Duke of Savoy. There are still some who question whether he has knowingly broken with the Spaniard, and who are convinced that this is merely simulation and collusion with the object of building up a powerful army without rousing the suspicions of the Protestant Princes of Germany, which would act in the

* The preceding letter.

Emperor's name and on behalf of the Catholic League. But I am sufficiently well informed of the reasons which cause those two Princes to bear hostility towards each other, and I fear only that weakness will force the Duke to take sides as dictated by the King of Spain. In this event, I doubt whether the Protestant Princes would possess enough strength to resist any such mighty and unexpected attack, since assistance from your King is far away and unprepared, while ours is uncertain and even unlikely. If Spinola leaves 7 or 8,000 men in Wesel, then we dare not abandon our rivers and the provinces beyond them to convey our forces so far. And yet I believe that we would all be acting wisely if we decided to kindle and maintain a war the other side of the Alps, since our friends in Germany have few means and even less union.

I perceive a certain difficulty in our common association for trade in the Indies. Your Company refuses to make war there and we believe that we cannot safeguard our commerce without war. If they do not relax their attitude agreement will not be possible, unless His Majesty exerts his authority in favour of state as opposed to private interests. The Hague.

2 pp. *French.* I, 53.

377. THOMAS ALBERY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 4. I am grateful for all you have done to further my suit. Since your letter of 19 January reached me, the Privy Council has instructed me to go over to Brabant with Ambassador Boiskot, who will take up the matter. Amongst the materials relevant to my case, there are books of accounts and receipts of Captain Swarts, letters from the States General and sealed documents which Monsieur Tymon has not yet seen, but which are pertinent to my suit. I will send them by German if he is willing to convey them to you, or I will bring them myself when I accompany the ambassador.

As for affairs here, it is expected that the King will obtain satisfaction from the Archdukes or send assistance to the Princes of Germany. 'Tis said Mr Coferer Sir Arthur Ingrom shall resigne his place unto Sir Marmaduke Dorill of the Kings Majesties househould. And that the officers in general will repaye the money disbursed that al under officers maye have their dewe places per that exchange. [*Marginal note:* Some saye it did pas the signet office dayes past and is redye for the greate seale.] The licence per pattennt to sel tobacco is disanulled per the adverse complaints of this cittie: or cittisens that deale therein generally, and as I understand, are content to allowe 2s 8d per li wayte of tobacco for imposition uppon al shalbe imported after the begining of June next: which I thinke wil bringe more proffit to his Majesties tresury then that 8000 li Emerson should have payd yearlie for his saied pattennt. Proclamation is made against education of children beyound the seas, as also against contributions to ecclesiastical persons as Jesuits, seminaries etc; and against exportasion of plate, treasure or coin.' German will bring you copies of these proclamations or I shall send them to you. 'A newe busse is gon from hence this laste weeke to vittell at Yarmouth, and so to make tryal of proffits God shal send by that so laudable a trade as fisherfaring . . . For this last projecte of dying and dressing clothe dothe go so couldlie forwards that it hindereth other from actions of the like natuer, which would have bin put in execution if these obdured covetnesses could be extirpated oute of riche mens harts.' Seven hundred men are to be dispatched from Pembroke to Ireland. 'The reason is the Lorde Deputie hathe some jealousie of a mutinie about Washforde by reason the Inglish undertakers have dispossessed some Irishe of their lands. And having made complaints heere, they have not obtayned their desiers,

which causeth them to be very muche opiniatred and mutinous and littel better then rebellious. I heer of a project in action per the Lorde Hadington for the registering of wills whereof an office should be heer kept of al the wills made in this kingdom, as are the fine office and other the like for Statuts, which is moste laudable doubtles. And thereabouts the Lords have sat 2 several dayes, the last whereof the Lorde Hadington cominge oute of the Counsel chamber gave a dubble Jacobus to the chamber keapers and a single to their men . . . it is apparent he had some greate hopes of his desier because of his bountie to the saied chamber keapers. The Erle of Tumont is by his Majestic created Lorde President of Munster, and to that ende hathe his Majesties letters to the Lorde Deputie of Ierland to establish him in that place which the rebellious and unruled papistical Irish that offend (as is supposed) shal wel by him be tought to obey lawes. He tarieth the Queenes going to the Bathe and so departeth with her Majestic from hence after Easter. Sir Dudley Norton goeth into Ierland Principal Secretarie of state and hathe Chancellership there in reversion. I suppoes, although I understoode thereof but this daye, your worthines knoweth that the saied Sir D. Norton and Mr Albertus Murton are bothe of them sworne clerks of the Conseil extraordenary aboute 6 monthes paste.'

Today the Privy Council is deliberating about Sir John Swinnerton's farm of the sweet wines. 'For although the Lorde High Tresurer have of him selfe absolute power to determine suche causes, yet he wil not deale ex officio in any greate busines withoute the opinion of the Bourde, which is honorable for him and remarkable for his Majesties proffit. I do not see but the ould rule continueth heer; as a man is favoured, so to have his busines adressed, for I understand that Sir A. Ingrom shalbe Chancellor of the Exchequer although suspended from Coferer, so that at Michelmas a greate alteration of offices are likelie to insue for preferments.' Westminster.

2 pp. *Holograph.* I, 121.

378. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [4/] 14. Your letter has provided me with the background to the Juliers business. 'For my part I am of opinion as I ever was, that Wesell will not be delivred and therefore doubt a breach.'

With my letters from England I received an abridgement of the disputations at Cambridge when the King was there. I will send them to you after I have read them. These letters also refer to you and your affairs. 'First, that you shall shortly be caled home; 2, that the allowance which I desired to be gotten you for your paketts will very difficultly be obtained; 3, that this matter of yours with my Lord Tresceror shall assuredly be learned out and word presently sent.'

The same letters say that Sir John Greimes has been dismissed from the Court. He 'was a favorer of the faction for Sir George Viliers: and it should seeme my sonne had some hand in thos busines wher by he and this other Sir John were brought face to face before the Kinge and so my sonne caried the day. I could wishe my sonne a lesse medler in factious busines, but you will say that wher are factions a man must adhere unto on side or he wilbe neglected of both'.

I am more than anxious to have a talk with you. 'I have for your entertainment recollected in my mind my Lord of Essex jurney to the Ilandes as I promised, and I will second it with an other of Terons courses for his first raysinge unto his rebellion: for you must understand he was but a blacksmithes sonne and

in his first risinge a poore boy and then a common soldier. For Mrs Trumbull I have the nightingalls which now begin to chant ther musike.' Placett.

P.S. I shall send you some tobacco with Mr Mounson.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 19.

379. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 4. The Commandeur de Sillery has arrived in Paris, and we gather that the King of Spain is complaining of the readiness of the French to enter the service of the Duke of Savoy despite the Queen Mother's efforts to hinder them. It appears also that he is disinclined to proceed with the marriages until the King of France promises to refrain from assisting the States General. The Count of Soldano, the Duke of Lerma's second son, is expected here shortly to discuss these matters.

The Duke of Longueville, who has refused to become reconciled to Marshal d'Ancre, obtained permission from the King to retire, much to the Queen Mother's chagrin. When he went to take his leave of her she told him 'that the King was resolved to send 500 Swissers to Amyens to assure the towne unto him whom she willed him to receive in. Whereunto he made answere that he knew not what her purpose was therein, but that he knewe well howe to distinguish betweene the Kings commandments and the commandment of a vallet, and tould her that such a resolution would give a grave discontentment not onely to the towne of Amyens, but to all the province of Picardie and that they would hardly brooke it.' It is thought that, being now aware of the danger in the situation, the Queen Mother will reconsider her decision to send the Swiss to Amiens.

The Huguenots, considering Gergeau to be too small and unsafe a town for their General Assembly as was proposed by the government, had elected to go to Grenoble, contrary to their former resolution not to assemble in that town. But yesterday the King prohibited them from meeting in Grenoble and insisted that the General Assembly should be convened at Gergeau, an order which the Huguenot deputies only accepted under strong protest.

Upon understanding that the Parlement intended to remonstrate to the King about the disorderly state of the realm, the Queen Mother summoned its members to the Louvre and warned them not to pursue that line of action. This has discouraged but not deterred them and they have decided to continue with their remonstrances, 'and make the same in writing that they maye be registred in their Greffe.'

Two strange things have happened here lately. The first was the death of an Italian magician called Cesar* who had been imprisoned in the Bastille for having talked too indiscreetly about the private affairs of Marshal d'Ancre and his wife. He was found strangled in his cell two nights ago. As for the other event, 'a certaine desperate vilaine addressed himself lately in confession to a Minime in Tours, and declared unto him that he had resolved to kill the young King, asking him whether he might not in safe conscience prosecute his desseingne. Whereupon the Minime, being desirous to fetch some bodie to laye hold on the companion, answereed him that the question being of so high and

* He was Jehan de Chatellet, a native of Valence in Dauphiné, who had arrived in Paris in 1605 claiming a sufficient knowledge of mathematics, geography, architecture, astronomy and languages to justify an application for the post of lecturer at the University. By 1615, however, he had gained greater recognition, and probably remuneration, by his astrological predictions, which had brought him to the notice of Marshal d'Ancre and his circle at the Court. See F. Hayem, *Le Maréchal d'Ancre et Léonora Galigai* (1910), pp. 92-3.

ticklish a matter, he was not able of himself to resolve it, but that he would go to his gardian and take his advice therein; which whilest he was about to doe, the other suspecting what his intent was, escaped away and was never scene since'. Paris.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. VI, 11.

380. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615, April 4. I have received, as you have, the last resolution of the States General concerning the Archdukes' formula. Yesterday I communicated it to the Archdukes' Ambassador here, and asked him whether he thought it would be accepted or refused. 'He only tooke one exception for these words: *Invasion faite sur noz Amis et alliez dehors ou dedans le Pais de Cleves et Julyers*. He is content to adde these words: *guere ouverte ou invasion manifeste*, but will not have them to have reference to their *Amys ou Alliez*.' I had a lengthy exchange of opinion with him over this, and later reported to His Majesty, who summoned the Ambassador that same afternoon. 'After much debate betweene them, the Ambassador, though he could undertake nothing for want of chardge, yet he sayd he thought the Archduke would be content to wryte a letter to his Majesty according to the substance of this minute, which herewith you shall receive in French. But whether this will content the States or not, I cannot promise.' It is most desirable that this business should be terminated for all the world has suffered by it. 'And now that Spinola hath gayned his ende, to lodge his menne all this winter in Cleves and Julyers, it were to be wished he would have so much feeling of conscience as to delyver those poore, innocente and harmeles contreyes from Violence and oppression.'

I am receiving complaints every day about Irish soldiers who, having left the service of the Archdukes, are returning home to Ireland through England. Most of them show a passport or safe conduct from you. 'I pray you hereafter to hold your hand, for it is of dangerous consequence, as things stand now in Ireland, to furnish that Countrey with well trayned and disciplyned soldiars.' Whytehall.

2 pp. XLVII, 81.

381. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1615, April [4/]14, N.S. The Galanta conference which was arranged last March took place between the Transylvanian delegates and ours at Tyrnavia, and was attended by those persons whom I had mentioned to you. On 9 April, N.S., the Transylvanian representatives, namely Sigismund Sarmasagii and Simon Petschii, the Chancellor, addressed our delegates there. The conference dealt primarily with the restitution of certain Transylvanian fortresses, but other matters of internal interest were raised. It is said that Ali Pasha will not ratify any peace unless those fortresses are first surrendered to him. The Saxons of Transylvania are most urgently petitioning the Emperor to send them a garrison, otherwise they fear that they will be pillaged by the Turks should Bethlen himself ever be threatened with a garrison by the Turks.

Here it is believed that the English are inciting the Turks to take up arms against the Emperor. Acignianus [*marginal note*: Jesuit] has informed me that three Dutch ships carrying a cargo of arms to Constantinople have been seized by the Spaniards. Vienna.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy. Latin. Misc. VII, 31.* For another copy, endorsed 'Copie of a letter written to a freind in Germany from Vienna in Austria', see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.

382. SIR DUDLEY NORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 5. I am about to leave for Ireland to take up my duties as Secretary of State. You shall receive news from there, 'in respect of the nature of your impliment which will always have a referrence to that countrey whose ill affected people have so great a dependancy upon those princes where you are.'

1 p. *Seal. Misc.* VII, 24.

383. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [5/] 15. After writing to you from Dunkirk, I arrived at Calais where I was hospitably received by Mr Wintworth. I hope to leave for Dover today around one o'clock. Mr Wintworth told me the following news which he heard from the Governor of this town.

'On Fryday last the Marquis de Bornefett had been almost killed at Amiance by the Mayor or some other officers of that towne, which came with some nine or tenne men with ther pistolles charged under ther clocks, who cam to the gats of his howse to demand to speake with him. But the porter would not let them in till he had given notice to his master of it, who willed them to com in to his chamber. But at ther entring in betweene twoe dores one of ther pistoles went of, so his servants being with him shett the dores upon them. So they being depryved of ther enterpryes that way would not be content there with, wherefore with [a] lader that they found in the yard, they clymed up the windoes and to the tope of the house, and beat of the tiles and brocke down the windos; but before that time the Marquis had gott him selfe out of the house by shifting out from one chamber to the other. So at the last they gott in and not finding of him there, fled away and since that time can not be hard of.'

There was also an attempt to assassinate the young King in Paris by one who 'hath ben at Paris 2 or 3 [times] to have executed the thing. . . . This last wick he being at confession with a fryer, he confessed it to him in his confession, but the fryer being lothe to conseale the matter tould him it was not well done. Wherefor finding oppertunty to goe from him, went presently to the King and apprehended the fellow of it; and he mistrusting the fryer got away and so escaped.'

Reves the post who travelled to England on Lady Day returned this way within three days bound for Spain. Callis.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XLVIII, 162.

384. PHILIPPE DE LA VOYE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 5. I have decided to leave the service of the Elector Palatine, since there are no prospects of further employment by him. I am going to Savoy where I hope to use my time to better purpose than in this place. Regarding the business which I undertook against Assambourg, I have put all the relevant papers in a bag and deposited it with Monsieur Veyras, so that you and he can advise as to the best means to turn it to account. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 25.

385. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, April 5/15. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 303-4.

2½ pp. Min. II, 75.

386. THE EARL OF ARUNDEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 5. Thank you for your letter of 18 March. I wish that my letter on Mr Comi's behalf had come to you before you had engaged yourself for Mr Stone. If you had known Comi's just demands, you would have left them to the course of law and justice, if you could not have persuaded them to a less expensive method of determining the business between them. I do not disapprove of your protecting our countrymen, nor of your commiseration on Stone's decayed estate. I myself pity him and wish that his care and discretion had preserved what his parents left him. But as I have compassion on him in his distress, who by neglecting his own estate and lavish expenditure has ruined himself, so have I much more on Comi who was a prosperous man when I arrived in Tuscany, industrious and honest and most friendly to Englishmen, especially to Stone whom he had often entertained in his house with more than affable courtesies; but before my departure from Tuscany I saw Comi with his wife and children ruined by Stone's breaking with him, his house and goods seized by his creditors, his wife sent home to her mother and himself to England as their factor to recover what he could get for them from Stone. Stone paid all his creditors in England 'even those had wonne his monie at playe upon ye ticket', but he left Comi unsatisfied from whom, besides kindness, he had received merchandise to the value of £15,000 together with the money paid for him and by his order in Italy. Moreover, having kept Comi here six months with promises of some satisfaction, in the end he secretly left England without giving assurance of his return or other satisfaction. I would ask you to consider whether Signor Comi and his creditors have reason to give credit to Stone's letter or word, after so many fair promises made and none performed. Besides, some of Stone's friends in London say that he will have £200 a year to live on when Comi will have done what he can. When you have considered this and the justice of Comi's demands, I hope that you will, at my request, favour his legal proceedings against Stone, or bring them to an agreement by the arbitration of Mr Burlamacchi, Mr Brown and Mr Fishborne, 'or some such men in business of that nature.' London.

1½ pp. II, 113.

387. ABRAHAM WILLIAMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 5. You have heard of His Majesty's visit to Cambridge.* I am sending you herewith [*missing*] 'the ballade which Oxford menne have made uppon th'intertainment in requytall of that which Cambridge made on us many yeares since after his Majesty had ben with us at Oxford. It would seeme more witty unto yow, if yow had bin a spectator of the passages, and for that it is absurde in dyvers places, they do it on purpose.'

Mr Albert Morton has been granted leave to come home because of his ill-health, 'cawsed by an old bruse which he gotte with a fall owt of a coache.' The Count of Scarnaffis is on his way to England, and Mr Wake is to take Mr Morton's place in Turin.

We are in want of money here. 'Yow are not alone unpayd, for Sir Henry Wotton never received more than one hundreth pounds since his departure.' Whytehall.

1½ pp. XLVI, 47.

* See no. 459 below.

388. THE EARL OF ARUNDEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 6. I know that you will endeavour to see that Signor Comi is given every possible satisfaction. 'Nowe I must remember all your many curtesies and amongst all chardge you with that informacion which Sir Dudley Carleton sent me to Florence, of my unfortunate losse of my Lord Privy Seale, whereof (though I never heard the author) yet the cominge of it from Brusselles and withall the stile, full of soe much care and love to me which I have soe long found in you ... made me presently conclude it must be you, and consequently lodge it amongst the rest and not the least.'

As for events here, you have already heard of them from most reliable sources. 'For the deliveringe of Wesell and those other places, the Kinge our Master is confident it will be done, and soe (he sayes) are the Hollanders nowe. For my part, I have bin a little harde of beleefe. Some brutes heere are that it should be delivered into the Emperors handes. Howsoever, a short time will produce the effectes of this busines which hath held the world soe much in suspence, and you are in the place from whence wee must receive much of our light concerninge this matter.'

The Kinges Majestie hath confidently sayde unto me that within these 2 or 3 dayes, he will write unto Sir Thomas Edmondes and let him knowe immediately from him selfe what he is resolved to doc for him in recompence of his service, to give some tast of his princely acknowledgment, which I make you partaker of because I knowe it will be wellcome to you as it is to me.' London.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* II, 114.

389. JEAN BAPTISTE VAN MALE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [6/] 16. As soon as I arrived in this town, I took care to let you have news of myself, but I have received no letters from you. I can only surmise that you have used as a pretext the fact that the letters of recommendation, with which you favoured me at my departure, have not been sent. I beg you to believe that this is the result of a misunderstanding and not of any evil intent, as you may perhaps suppose. The truth is this, that when I was about to despatch them the Archdukes' Ambassador here advised me to postpone doing so until his departure, which since then has been put off from fortnight to fortnight; so that the letters are now so old that I am ashamed to forward them. That is why I am returning them to you, but do assure you at the same time that I would sincerely appreciate any letters from you. Londres.

2 pp. *Holograph.* *French.* Misc. VII, 33.

390. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 7, O.S. Since I sent you my last dated 7 April, N.S., Rivas has arrived from Flanders and left for England, from where he will return to Brussels.

The King has decided to move from Madrid at Easter and to spend some time with his children in his summer residences. He proposes to travel as far as Lerma and Burgos in order to avoid the intensity of the heat. The young queen, conducted by the Duke of Lerma and the Cardinal of Toledo, will then begin her journey towards Bayonne where they will leave her. She will be attended by the Duke of Monte Leon and other members of the Spanish nobility who have not yet been named. 'There is already provided to the valewe of two hundred and fifty crownes in jewells to bee bestowed by the Duke of Lerma in the Kings name upon the French nobilitie at their meeting.'

Within these last two days the King has been informed from Flanders that 'the Arche-duke after diverse conferences with the French Ambassador and his Majesties Agent had conceived in writing a forme of the recipocall promise which was to bee made. The which, though yt received the good approbation of the sayd ministers and hath beene now many dayes in the handes of the Hollanders, hath not yet received any allowance or confirmation by them. So that thei reste very doubtfull whether an accorde and quiett ende of those businesses bee really desired of the States or not.' Instructions have been sent to the Archduke from here that he employ every possible means to find a peaceful solution which would not only be acceptable to the King and conformable to his honour, but would demonstrate to the world that he had omitted nothing that was conducive to peace. Madrid.

2½ pp. XXII, 154.

391. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 7/17. We know how matters stand with regard to the Treaty of Xanten. I have received from a reliable source at the Hague the information that certain persons, on behalf of the *King of Spain*, *traitent fort secretement avec quelques uns d'entre Etats Generaux pour accorder une paix et que [?] le scait mais dissimule*. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXI, 29.

392. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 7. His Highness only travelled as far as Frankfort to see the fair. On 1 April the Prince of Anhalt and His Highness's other counsellors returned from Aschaffenburg. The result of their talks there was the restitution of the properties of Odenheim and Webstadt to the Bishop of Treves in return for the surrender by the latter of other claims amounting to 80,000 florins. As to the discussions now being held by the Catholic League at Mainz, and which are so secret that not even secretaries are being allowed to attend them, we know practically nothing except that they are seeking means, to be proposed to us, for the redress of our grievances, the Imperialists making every effort to ensure that, before the Imperial Diet is convened, the Emperor should personally meet all the Electors, lay and clerical, to arrange what they call a reasonable settlement. But this would be difficult to effect since *His Highness* and *Brandenburg* would not readily agree to it, for since *Majorca* [the Ecclesiastical Electors] have taken *Saxony* in tow, it is plain to which side they will lean.

The Duke of Vaudémont sent the Colonel de Luxemburg to the Mainz meeting, who proposed, among other things, on behalf of his master, that the League, over and above the ordinary remuneration they give the Duke, should maintain at their expense a bodyguard for him. The request was unceremoniously turned down, and the Colonel left the conference in a huff.

The business of Fenestrangle does not affect the Marquis of Baden in the slightest. It is a quarrel between certain Counts of the Rhine and the Marquis d'Have, whose widow is a Countess of the Rhine and a rabid Papist, and who has seized the town. The Counts of the Rhine have appealed to the Duke of Lorraine who declares that he will support them. But this could well be a pretext for playing another game.

The Catholic Cantons of Switzerland have refused passage to the troops raised in Austria for Milan, and they have had to return to the localities where they were levied, much to the annoyance of the Estates of Austria who have

learnt their lesson from the damage and mischief committed by Le Rame. I am attaching further news about the Empire.

1 p. *French. Unsigned. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 90.

393. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1615, March 23/April 2. For some time there has been a general rumour that the Empress was pregnant. At first she would not hear of it, and it was disbelieved, but now it is given credence even by some of the Emperor's physicians who contend that it is a male child. Dampierre, Comte du Val, has brought together 500 mailed soldiers. It is doubtful whether the Emperor will leave for Bohemia before June. As for Juliers, the Duke of Nevers has let it be known that he will put forward his claims. We have been told that the wife of Albert, Duke of Bavaria, is expecting a child much to the joy of the inhabitants, for by now they had given up hope.

The Transylvanian delegates, Simon Pezi, Betlem's Chancellor, and Sigismund Sarmasagii, have arrived in Galanta. The Emperor's Commissioners are expected there, but it is not anticipated that an agreement will be reached. Haly Pasha has positioned troops along the borders, ready for any contingency if peace is not confirmed. Humanay, incited by courtiers, openly favours a change. His envoys have occasionally had talks with Klesl at night, and been sent away with gifts and hopes. It is known that he is collecting men, not without raising the suspicions of his neighbours, with the idea of attacking Transylvania. The Estates of Hungary are gravely perturbed, and have protested to the Palatine. Vienna.

1 p. *Copy. Latin.* XXXIV, 91. *Enclosed in the above.* For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.

394. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 8. I wrote to you from Calais the day before I arrived in London. Here, I immediately delivered your packet to Mr Secretary who took it to the King. I understand that although His Majesty went hunting that afternoon, the whole Council spent half an hour in deliberating the matter raised by you, and asked the Clerks of the Council to leave the Chamber while they were doing so. 'It is here reported that the Stats doth much desier to have warre, and that since they see the Archduke will make no agreement, they doe make an account to march up towards those parts which they have taken, and there to ley in a readines for the Marquis.' Here there is no sign of military preparations and no talk of anything but the arrangements for the King's progress in June, 'which negligence maketh a great company to say it is a shame that they looke to it no better.'

The Queen had decided to go to Bath, but this has now been abandoned, some say for lack of money to pay the expenses. Nothing has been done about Mr Stone's business, but I spoke to Mr Yeats yesterday who told me that he had contacted a gentleman of the Queen's household, and that the latter had assured him that the business would be dispatched as soon as possible. He also said that the Earl of Arundel had more than once requested Her Majesty for a letter to the Archduke against him, but the Queen had replied that she would have nothing to do with either party. However, Mr Yeats is confident that, with the assistance of some people at the Court, he can obtain it. London.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XLVIII, 163.

395. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1614 [*recte* 1615], April 10. I have received your letter of 31 March with the formula and declaration of the States General. As for the opinion of my Lord Ambassador, which you desire to know, I can only tell you 'what his Lordship doth heare of these mens discourses, which is in fewe words, that as they doe not like that the Archduke should make that difficultie, which he doth, to have the promise made to the twoe Kings, so neither do they approve the clause added by his Majestie: *sinon au cas qu'invasion fust faite sur aucuns de leurs Allies soit dedans soit dehors lesdits Pais*, because thereby (they say) the States would seeme to undertake the protection of all their friends and bynde the hands of all Princes from undertaking anie thinge. Which proposition they thincke to have too large an extent. And therefore they suppose that the States will not stand peremptorily upon that clause, specially if the Archduke does still continue to reject it.'

Because of the holidays there is little to write about except that the Huguenots are determined, despite the King's prohibition, to hold their General Assembly in Grenoble. There was also that attempt made against the life of the Marquis de Bonnavet at Amiens.

The Baron Dona has arrived here as envoy from the Princes of the Union. 'But he hath not yett had an audience because he will not be permitted to putt on his hatt before their Majesties, wheruppon he hath sent in poste to Heydelberg to knowe what he is to doe.'

The proposal for the Anglo-French marriage is still meeting with a cold reception, 'because the Commandeur de Sillery hath reported hither that his Majestie had ben dealing in Spayne for the second daughter of the King to be married with the Prince [Charles].'

The Duke of Bouillon cannot get leave to return to Sedan.

'A certaine Italian Abbot, who was said to be a magician and a dependant of the Marshal d'Ancre, is lately dead here, who at his death denyed the immortalitie of the soule; for which cause they would not allowe him a Christian buriall.* Paris.

1½ pp. *Seals. Endorsed:* 10 of Aprill, 1615. VI, 13.

396. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [10/] 20, N.S. I forgot in my last letter to answer your question concerning Lady Southfolkes visit to the Spa, of which I have been told nothing by my son. But Captain John Blunt is here and reports it.

When you next write to Sir John Throgmorton in Vlushing, inquire of him whether he received my letter enclosed in your packet to him. As a reminder you might mention that in that packet you sent him a brief of the Landgrave of Hesse's demands to the King of France about a league. Placett in Lovaine.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 20.

397. EDWARD EUSTACE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 11. Regarding my business, the Privy Council has signified its readiness to further any suit I put forward. 'The Kinge will write to the Lord Deputie of Irland for Hue O Galchure. I shall desir your worship to directe

* He was Come Ruggieri, an Italian astrologer, who had been appointed Abbot of Saint Mahé in Brittany and was held in much favour by Marie de Medici and Marshal d'Ancre.

the inclosed letter to hyme. The Parliament will bigin in Irland within seven daies if that matter I moved doe not stae it for some daies.' London.

½ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 26.

398. THE EARL OF DORSET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 12. I am writing to you, at the request of my aunt Glemham, on behalf of Mr John Thoris, to whom I would request you to pay five pounds as a gift from me. I will refund the money to any person here recommended by you, 'to whome I pray you likewise signifie that I doe wish he would forbear writing to me.' Dorset House.

½ p. *Signed only. Seal.* Misc. VII, 27.

399. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 12. I believe that the United Provinces will stand by the answer they have given to the Archduke's declaration, in which case there seems very little possibility of deciding this question without coming to blows. Yet His Majesty appears to be confident that the King of Spain will be careful to maintain peace with us, and sometimes goes so far as to say that he dare not do otherwise. I would be the readier to believe this if there were evidence of military preparations in England, 'to be in a rediness to beate a snarling dogg when he shoulde offer to byte us,' but I see no signs of them. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 76.

400. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April [12/] 22. I am sending you a letter from Sir Thomas Mounson and another from my son, which will inform you of what they have done in England concerning your affairs. It appears that the matter of your allowance for letters presents less difficulty now, and I have pressed Sir Thomas to follow it up. Regarding your business with the Lord Treasurer, I have advised my son to proceed more warily or to drop it altogether, 'for in my opinion we have enoughe in knowinge my Lord Treseror is well conceited of you and to rubbe such a thinge over much as this was may breed jelousie and so do more harm then good.'

Please bring these letters when you come here. Mr Twates tells me that Mrs Trumbull will travel before you. Let me know when to expect her so that I may meet her with my wife's coach. Placett.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 21.

401. THOMAS ALBERY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 13. I have been promised letters in my favour by the Archduke's Ambassador here, which I propose to use in my suit for the repayment of money due to me, and which I understand may be satisfactorily concluded within six weeks after my arrival in Brussels. The news here is that Mr Cottington may leave shortly for the Low Countries. London.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* I, 122.

402. [BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN] TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 13/23. I am entirely of your opinion as regards the behaviour of our enemies and of our own party. If we do not conduct our affairs in another fashion, our adversaries will win the day. But all this, to be frank, is more or

less attributed to the good nature of your King, for if he were to arrive at a decision, as he has often promised or threatened to do, we and the States General would be ready and France could hardly dare to stand aside. If I had been listened to, Colonel Schonberg would have left this place already and gone to His Majesty. In France, the Baron de Dhonard has nothing of significance to tell us. If your King will again allow himself to be misled by the procrastination of the Spaniards, another year will pass by and the States General be deprived of any hope to effect something positive in the matter.

Our enemies are continually shouting for peace and promising great things in the form of conferences and projects—merely to obviate suspicion. This is what is happening in the case of the Prince of Anhalt who has just left for Innsbrück to confer with Archduke Maximilian. Our adversaries are more engaged than ever in military preparations, and are not only squeezing money from their subjects for the purpose but borrowing at high interest. It is obvious that they bear us ill-will, and having 7 to 8,000 men in Wesel, they can hold the States General back from coming to our assistance. It is true that one fact should be borne in mind. If the Emperor has a son (for it is certain that the Empress is pregnant), the succession to the hereditary provinces, and consequently to the Empire, will have to be worked out anew. The Emperor will have every reason to keep us more closely attached to him, and his Protestant subjects would prefer that the Empire, if he were not to live, should fall into the hands of his brother Maximilian rather than those of the Spaniards, who would never allow it to revert to his son.

All is quiet in Burgundy, where the levies have either vanished or gone to Italy. At Montbéliard we are on guard, but if there were to be a general rupture of peace, I cannot see ourselves in a position to resist without the help of France and the Swiss. The latter are expensive allies for a small state like ours, and to throw ourselves on the protection of the French would be objectionable. I will try to get some more of these mischievous pamphlets, of which I have sent two to Heidelberg. It is reported here that the Devil would have none of Schioppius the traitor, and that his corpse had been found on the seashore near Barcelona. 'Du lieu de ma demeure.'

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Unsigned.* XII, 56.

403. THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 13. The only news here is the daily expectation of an ambassador from Savoy for whom accommodation has been arranged in London.

'I doubt not but you have heard of the great snowe that hath bene in England, and especialy towards the North partes, insomuch as that almost at Easter men were forced to digge their way out of their groundes. My Lord Sheffield to augment the heavines hee sustained by the misfortune of his sonnes, lost also all his stocke, which was by report [the] greatest part of his riches.' London.

P.S. Please convey letters and box to my father. My brother sends his kindest regards to you.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 18.

404. JOHN THORYS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 14. A request that Trumbull should keep any letters addressed to Thorys until he sends for them or comes in person. 'Ad placet in Lovayne'.

½ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 30.

405. THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 15. I have received letters from Mr Yaites and Will. Norton about the business which I entrusted to the former. I have no news to tell you, but I am sending you a present of a small packet of tobacco. Commend me to Sir Edward and Lady Parham and to Thomas Stone. Sanct Omers.

P.S. You will see me in Brussels a fortnight after Easter, and you can pass this news on to Monsieur van Layere and his wife.

½ p. *Holograph.* Misc., VII, 32.

406. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 15/25. You may give your letters to the agent of Cleves, Monsieur Jean de Berg, who will send them by an Antwerp man named Nicolas d'Ophoven residing at *L'Escu de Bois-le-Duc sur le pont de la Porte-aux-Vaches*, to a burgher of Goch, Joost Becque, and he will forward them here. I thank you for *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. If *Silva Curiosa*, which also contains the above book, cannot be found in Antwerp, I think you will be able to come across it in Cologne. It is in order to complete my collection of the more important documents and papers that I would like to have, in addition to those you have sent me, the King of Great Britain's answer to the Duke of Neuburg (of December or January) and his letter mentioned by the Archduke in his of 15/25 January.

You have asked me what opinion has been formed here of the Archduke's formula. This is the most opportune moment to answer your question since we have seen the reply of the States General to the French and English Ambassadors, describing it as not being conformable to that of the Kings of France and England, besides the fact that the King of England had added a short clause to it. It is surprising that so much difficulty is being made at Brussels. The delegates of Cleves there have reported that it was announced a short while ago that the Emperor had been mentioned out of the respect that the Archduke felt was owing to him, and that the States General could place their reliance on any one, even the Sultan, if they felt like doing so. If the English clause is so trifling and of no consequence, why cannot they accept it? If the Spaniards, or the Archduke, acknowledged the said clause, at least orally, to achieve the main objective of the withdrawal of the armies, it would really be advisable to omit the mention of the two Kings and the Emperor rather than protract the dispute. There is still little evidence of a Spanish desire for peace, not only because of the recent seizure of Sybourg with the connivance of that traitor of an Abbot who had solemnly promised three times and made three agreements to preserve its neutrality; but also because of the well-vouched certainty that the Spanish Ambassador at the Imperial Court was courting the Elector of Saxony with the object of persuading him to declare for the Catholic League.

The King of Great Britain has hitherto expressed himself to the Brandenburg Ambassador with frankness and dignity, declaring quite openly that if he has allowed himself to be duped once by the Spaniard, he will take care that it will not happen the second time; and that, even if France did not wish to join him, he would nevertheless associate himself militarily with the Netherlands in expectation of the final declaration of the Archduke. There are some who maintain that if His Majesty were to go to the length of dismissing the ambassadors of Spain and Flanders from his Court, no one would have any cause to question his strength of will and resolution.

You have probably heard that Colonel Schombourg or another (if the Colonel is hindered by his recent marriage to Madame Dudley or other engagements) will shortly come to England as ambassador for the Princes of the Union; and

that Baron Christoffe de Dona and Berstel have already been dispatched by them to Paris. The Roman Catholics have met at Mayence and Waltsee, the latter meeting being attended by Colonel de Luxembourg on behalf of Monsieur de Vaudémont. Some members of the League are dissatisfied with the Duke of Bavaria, their general, and would like to have Saxony in tow. We have news from England that the Duke of Neuburg has complained greatly of the States General in the business of Sevenar etc. Fifteen days ago, His Excellency issued his orders and the Brandenburg soldiers have returned to the castle, and all has been re-established as it was before.

His Highness (the Prince of Brandenburg) has had the affair of Goch thoroughly examined by his Council. By his permission, there took part in it the revenue officials of the States General, who were desirous of knowing whether they were affected by this matter of the betrayal of the towns placed in their care. All those who had been arrested in Goch by the Governors of Cleves and Nimmeguen were conducted there. They were interrogated and confronted by him who had informed against them; he is a Catholic and had declared himself to be an accomplice of theirs. But the enormity of the crime and the fact that this was a case of high treason have not influenced His Highness's sense of justice and equity, even towards those of the other religion who are a cantankerous lot, to the extent of inducing him to use any severity except in the obvious and very public matter of the *Pasquinades* and slanders. Two who were the authors of the plot were tortured at Goch, but one escaped by breaking prison and the other was finally released by the provincial Council of Cleves to whom His Highness has referred the hearing and trying of the case. Only two are detained as prisoners: one who wrote a false letter to incriminate these people at the whim of the informer; the other is the informer himself, who has been found to be inconsistent in his statements, and under torture has exonerated them, alleging that he had believed that it was their intention to conspire against His Highness's life and the towns because of their known animosity towards the present government.

The Emperor has encouraged Archduke Maximilian to effect a settlement between the Protestant Union and the Catholic League. The latter sent some delegates to Inspruc in the Tyrol, but with as little hope as the States General have of a real desire for peace on the part of the Archduke, seeing how often they change their language in Brussels. It was Pecquius who said that he did not care what was done or not done at the Hague about the reference to the Emperor. And it was he who has since declared that it was the two Kings who had advised that the clause concerning invasion should be deleted. As Sallust said of Cicero, this is to blow hot and cold at the same time. Cleves.

P.S. I believe you are aware of the proceedings at Neuburg, where the main church has been handed over to the Jesuits together with the chapel of the Court, the altars and chairs repaired, the ministers dismissed and all taken refuge elsewhere including Dr Jacques Heilbrunner, a Colonel of the Ubiquitarians, who has always held that, if necessary, it would be preferable to have an agreement with the Papists on the matter of religion than with the Calvinists. The Duke's mother has withdrawn with her other two sons to live on her dowry lands. The Duke is also employing commissioners to receive the homage and obedience of the country.

7½ pp. *French*. XXVIII, 13.

407. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 15/25. According to letters which arrived yesterday from the Brandenburg Ambassador in England, King James has announced that he was

very pleased with the latest formula of the States General, in which they excepted the three circumstances of an open war, of invasion and of non-observance of the Treaty of Xanten; and that the Archduke had deceived him once but would not do so the second time. I am pleased also that France is having second thoughts. Even Monsieur de Preaux, who has insisted up to now that the Treaty of Xanten would be put into execution, used a different language in his latest dispatch, saying that there was greater likelihood of war.

I will do no more than mention to you that the Commandeur de Sillery is expected back within a few days; that Madame's furniture and equipage are being assembled; that more than 7,000 men are on their way from Languedoc and Dauphiné to join the Duke of Savoy (despite the strict prohibition against leaving the country to serve a foreign prince without the King of France's express consent), and that King James has sent the Duke of Savoy 100,000 écus in bills of exchange. Here we are awaiting the arrival of Count John of Nassau, who has condemned the conditions offered to the Duke as harsh, shameful and incompatible with a mere submission. I have not heard of the towns which the Elector of Mayence may reclaim from the Elector Palatine. The dispute has to do with certain rights and jurisdictions, which is not unusual in frontier areas. Neither do I know anything about the recruitment of soldiers by Marshal d'Ancre and what he has in view. Large sums of money have reached here from the Electoral Mark of Brandenburg for the payment of troops and reiters. It is reported that 4,000 men were raised in Austria, Bavaria and elsewhere for service against the Duke of Savoy in Italy. But the Swiss refused them passage via the Altorf and Mount Godard, and they are now to be disbanded and sent home. As you say, the negotiation over Sybourg will be long and futile. Indeed the Abbot has stated publicly that he will surrender the place to the Spaniards for 300,000 ducats, of which he will employ 50,000 to build another abbey at Stralen, to which place he means to remove with his Chapter, and where he enjoys the right to appoint a judge amongst other symbols of his status.

There is a rumour that another and much stronger convoy is on its way to Juliers and Reyd; the last one consisted of 60 wagons laden with match and powder only. Five hundred wagons will be going to Rees, where the work on the fortifications is no less intensive than at Embrich. It will be escorted by 60 horse.

P.S. Judging by the copies we have seen of a declaration by the Archduke on the Union of German Princes and the raising of troops in Lorraine, his attitude towards both is somewhat ambiguous. I am enclosing a letter from the Baron de Dona, who is now in Paris on behalf of the Union.

2½ pp. *French. Signed: La Roche. Addressed to: Monsieur du Bois, gentilhomme François.* XXX, 60.

408. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 16. My Lord Ambassador wishes me to send you a copy of the dispatch from Mr Secretary Winwood which dismisses those rumours in Brussels of a treaty of marriage between the Prince of Wales and the King of Spain's second daughter. The same story has been circulating in Paris since the return of the Commandeur de Sillery.

Monsieur Gueffier, the French resident envoy in Savoy, is about to leave for that country with instructions for the Marquis de Rambouillet. The Marquis is to inform the Duke that, at the Queen's request, the King of Spain is prepared to waive his demand for the Duke's submission, but insists upon the

implementation of three conditions: that the Duke shall disarm immediately, bind himself by a written promise not to molest the Duke of Mantua, and refer the dispute between him and that Duke to the Emperor. Rambouillet is to assure him that if he complies, the Spanish forces will be withdrawn and France will guarantee his security; if he does not, that France will join with Spain in compelling him to disarm. These peremptory demands are attributed here to the Queen's apprehensions about delays in the dynastic marriages. On the other hand, the Savoy envoy in Paris is confident that the Duke's reaction will be to reject them and take to the field, especially as many Frenchmen are joining him secretly, including men of rank like the Baron of Tyanges and Monsieur de Montigny; and it is thought that even the Duke of Mayenne is preparing to leave for Piedmont.

As for the marriages, the report goes that the Infanta will arrive in Fontarabia on 15 July, and that the King's brother and the Duke of Epernon will escort Madame to that place.

The Parlement still intends to remonstrate in favour of eradicating or reforming abuses in the country's government, and it appears that until some positive measures are adopted to this end the Prince of Condé will not attend any of the King's Councils.

Following upon complaints expressed by the Duke of Epernon, the Queen has made his eldest son, the Duke of Candale, first gentleman of the King's bedchamber.

It is hoped that the controversy over the formula concerning the Treaty of Xanten will be ended soon. 'They beginne here to laye the faulte upon the States and to accuse them as though they had a purpose to retayne the townes which they have in their hands: so much have we wedded here the interests of Spayne.' Paris.

3 pp. VI, 14.

409. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] April [17-] 27. We are witnessing the success of the Spaniards' schemes, and appear to be giving them every assistance to dupe us. The Treaty of Xanten is being disavowed, and they are being offered negotiations to justify their behaviour and begin the preliminaries of a new treaty. We have been granted permission to hold the General Assembly of the Huguenots at Grenoble. The French people, although strongly Catholic, reckon that they need us to protect them against the tyranny of Spain. You know of the proceedings at Liège to force them into the Catholic League. Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal. Endorsed: 27 of April, 1615.* XI, 18.

410. FERGUS DONNELL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 18. The Lord Admiral, to whom I delivered your letter, made me most welcome for your sake. He spoke very highly of you and 'was pleased to discourse with me of your good cariadg and great towardlines in your youthfull dais when yow wear brought upp in his Lordships howse, where you begane to learne Spanishe of a cople of gentlemen Spaniards that weare taken by his Lordship at scae.' I was also kindly treated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but I cannot tell you anything of the attitude of the other Lords of the Privy Council towards you. The Lord Admiral is much indebted to you,

'for writing so carefulie in the behalf of his grand child, Tire Conell.' Whit Hall.

1 p. *Seals*. Misc. VII, 34.

411. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 18. I have been informed from Frankfort that the States General intend to erect a fort on the Rhine near Bonn to prevent the Spanish forces from moving up the river, in which they have the support of the Counts of Nassau and others of the country of Bergen who have cut down a whole leaguc of timber in the forest of Westervalt, in the vicinity of Siberg. At the Imperial Court there are fears of disturbances in Transylvania that could have disastrous repercussions in Hungary. The Emperor has asked the people of the Protestant Imperial Town of Nerlingen, which has important lawsuits at the Imperial Court, for contributions in accordance with the grant made by the Papists in the last Diet and with the one which is to be conceded in the forthcoming Diet. This serves to reveal his financial difficulties.

I have not been able to get you a copy of Scoppius's *Legatus Latino*, but I will enquire whether there is one for sale in this town. From Paris we learn that the man who tried to kill the King of France was a Minim friar, who confessed to two previous attempts.

1 p. *French*. *Seal*. *Signed*: De la Rose. XXXIV, 92.

412. THE STATES GENERAL TO SIR HENRY WOTTON

1615, April [18/] 28.* After consultations with His Excellency and the Council of State, and a previous communication on the matter with the French Ambassador, they are prepared to comply with the proposition put forward by the King of Great Britain and agree to the omission of the word *dehors* and addition of the *manifeste* in the act of promise.

1 p. *Copy*. *French*. Misc. VII, 35.

413. DANIEL BUWINGCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 20/30. It appears that neither party would like to be the first to violate the Truce, although it is believed that if your King found it expedient, that decision would already have been taken. On Easter Sunday, the Prince of Anhalt went to see Archduke Maximilian. The Palatine, Wolfgang William, is now at Neuburg. He and his brothers have not yet come to terms, and I do not know what will be the outcome of the issue affecting the introduction of Romanism and the free exercise of the Reformed Religion.

2 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XII, 58.

414. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 21. To the effect that he has received the two packets from Monsieur Waldegrave, and that the *Grand Maître* [Prince Christian of Anhalt] is at Fridburg attending an assembly held there by the Counts of Weteravie. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French*. XXXI, 30.

* The original letter is dated 15/25 April 1615 (P.R.O., S.P. 84/71, f. 116).

415. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 21. That Catholic proselyte, the Duke of Neuburg, is out to corrupt not only his hereditary country but also the lands which his brothers received as their portions, alleging that, on the death of his father, he became the ruler of the entire Duchy of Neuburg. The envoys sent by Landgrave Louis and the Marquis of Baden, the executors of the father's will, have returned without accomplishing anything, the Duke of Neuburg declaring that he would not nor could not observe the will because of a clause in it to the effect that whoever did not keep to all the conditions of the paternal provisions (which stated amongst other things that there should be no change in religion) should be disqualified from the inheritance and his hereditary portion lapse and fall to his brothers. The nobility and others of the Duchy have already consented to do homage to the Duke without any reservation as to religion, and this has been achieved through the medium and persuasion of some who call themselves Evangelicals and good Christians.

At Vienna an envoy from the Grand Duke of Muscovy has been put in prison. Being admitted to an audience with the Emperor, and observing that the latter did not bow at his entry or bare his head at the mention of the Grand Duke of Muscovy, he demanded an explanation with an insolence which may cost him his life.

The meeting of the Circle of Lower Saxony will take place in Hanover on the 10th of next month. The United Princes will send their representative there to put into effect the arrangement made at the Nuremberg conference.

I cannot find the book of this wretch Scoppius, but I would like to know what opinion is held of it and whether it is true that the English in Madrid dealt with him in the way that he alleges. As regards Monsieur de la Voye's manner of leaving this town, the reason was bigamy, although some say that it was because of some slight that he received from *Munition* [Schomberg]. We are expecting Lord Ross to arrive here shortly from Italy.

1 p. *French. Seal. Signed: Roseau. XXXIV, 93.*

416. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [April 21/] May 1, N.S. The States General are resolved not to dispute about trifles or seek difficulties where none exist, since this only conduces to further procrastination. The Archduke had offered to respect the neutrality of Sicgburg on condition that the States General did the same. When this was agreed to, he demanded in addition that the Elector of Brandenburg should subscribe to a similar undertaking. This is a delaying action, and in the meantime precautionary measures have been taken by the States General to ensure the availability of military supplies. The episcopal and other members of the Catholic League have met at Mainz to discuss their affairs. Count John of Nassau has failed to make secret arrangements for recruiting sailors and equipping ships because of Prince Maurice's warning that those caught collaborating with him would be committed to prison. No success has attended Sir Robert Anstruther's efforts to mediate between the King of Denmark and the Hanseatic Towns, and the King has forbidden the importation into his kingdom of beer from Rostock, Danzig and Stettin. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin. XXX, 16.*

417. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [April 21/] May 1. This State has complied with the wishes of your King, in order to slip certain words and formalities into the projected written

guarantee for the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten. We shall see henceforth what has been and is, at present, the intention of the Archdukes. I am convinced that if they have any designs on foot in Germany, they will be partial to further delays. The Princes of the Union are lending a ready ear to the request of the Papists for a better understanding, and believe that it is feasible. It would be commendable, certainly, if it were not the stratagem of the latter to exploit it and catch the Princes the more off their guard. And while a war is being carried on in Lombardy the peace conference continues all the time, and the Duke of Savoy may find himself constrained to give way to it, if his neighbours do not help him more resolutely. In France he is frowned upon, and the Pope cannot tolerate that your King should meddle in this dispute. We have renewed the treaty concerning the agreement on the navigation of the Indies with your people. Perhaps they will proceed further than they have done hitherto, because there is no doubt that this trade can never safeguard itself without arms, of which the expense will be less heavy by this method of carrying on. I would like later to associate the West Indies with them; and having my eyes fixed on the good of your Crown and of our republic, I would, if I had the power, override private interests to some extent in this business. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 54.

418. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 22. To exert pressure upon the Duke of Savoy to disarm within a month, the Queen has caused the Parlement to confirm that all those serving him without the King's permission are guilty of high treason. This confirmation, however, has only been announced by the Great Chamber, which is partial to the Queen, and without the consent of the other chambers whose members resent the designation of the Duke as an enemy of France. Despite these prohibitions, it is believed that he will still be able to draw upon the voluntary services of Frenchmen if hostilities recommence in Piedmont, as they have already according to the reports of certain Scotsmen who passed recently through Paris. The Duke has 8,000 men in the field, but each of his sons commands 6,000 soldiers, the one at Verselli and the other at Asti. His treaty with Berne will also open one avenue to Swiss assistance. The Governor of Milan has arrived in Alexandria where his artillery and provisions have been assembled. Venice has drawn together an army of 12,000 to 15,000 for the defence of her frontiers.

The Parlement has decided on its form of remonstrance for the removal of abuses, which is 'that the Chambers shall severally make their collections and memorialls of those things which they shall thincke fitt to be proposed, and afterwards those memorialls are to be examined and reduced into one Cahier to be presented to the King'. It is accepted that if this procedure is pursued with sincerity and firmness, even the Queen will find it impossible not to consent to some desirable improvements in the government of the country.

Regarding the situation in Juliers, I can only reiterate what I wrote in my last letter on the censorious attitude of the ministers here towards the States General, but we have heard that both sides are preparing to resume hostilities.

The Baron Dona is still denied his audience because they will not permit him to wear his hat in the presence of the King and Queen unless the Princes of the Union alter the style of his letters of credence. The latest instruction from Heidelberg is that he should return there.

The Count of Scaraffis has passed this way towards England where he is to be resident ambassador for Savoy, and the Count of Moret is to occupy a

similar post here. Senator Piscini will precede him as envoy extraordinary. Paris.

2 pp. *Seal.* VI, 15.

419. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, April 22, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 311-13.

3½ pp. Min. II, 76.

420. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [April 22/] May 2, N.S. We have been informed from Constantinople that the Turk is engaged in massive naval preparations, possibly with a view to an assault on Malta. There is news from Germany that the Ecclesiastical Electors have met at Ments, and the prelates and other clergy in Suabia; and that the Estates of Bohemia have stopped the levy made there for the King of Spain.

The delegates from Great Britain who came here in an effort to unite the East Indian Companies of England and Holland have failed in their object. Count John of Nassau is still here importuning the States General for the loan of a large amount of ammunition which they will not grant him until they see our affairs settled. But I think that he will be allowed to raise 400 horse. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* XXXVII, 34.

421. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 23. Last Monday I spoke to Monsieur van Marle, the Archduke's Agent here. He told me that Monsieur Boscot had been summoned to the Court by the King, and that His Majesty pronounced himself to be satisfied with what the Ambassador had related to him. The opinion here now is that there will be no war. 'Moreover the Ambassador hath promised his Majestie not to sturre from hence till such time as the towne of Weasell be delivered to the same estate it was in before time, but it is thought that he being the first mouver of his abode here, before his Majestie did demand it, that he doth meane to play a trick upon him and not to stand by his promise, but at some convenient time, when he seeth the time fitt, to get him gonnc.' His Majesty has left London for Tiballs.

Two extraordinary couriers have arrived from Sir Henry Wotton at the Hague. They say that 'Count Mourice doth begine to prepare him selfe for the warre, and doth meane to lyc in a readines till such [time] as he doth see what they doe meane to doe either one waies or other, for feare the Marquis should play a trick upon him as he did this last yeare past.'

Mr Yeats tells me that Mr Stone's business is proceeding satisfactorily, but that the Queen is too ill to be subjected to too much pressure. The truth is that she was too unwell to be present at the entertainment organised at the Court last Tuesday, where she was expected. London.

P.S. As I was closing this letter, Mr Braunlow came to inquire whether there was anything for him from you in answer to his letters. He is lodging four miles out of London at Mr Garset's house. I am sending you a book which has just been published here.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLVIII, 167.

422. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 25. You are already acquainted with the claims of the bearer and the years of delay which have attended his case in your part of the world. He now proposes to petition the Privy Council, but requires a certificate to testify to the truth of the entire legal proceedings, which I would ask you to provide him with. Whytchall.

P.S. The Archduke's Ambassador has promised that the case will be terminated before the end of six weeks.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLVII, 107.

423. ABRAHAM WILLIAMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 25. 'Uppon Sondag night last before supper his Majesty, being with the Queene, sente my lord Fenton with this message to my lord Chamberlaine, that he should presently sweare Mr George Villers gentleman of the Bedchamber, which uppon his commandment was immediatly putte in execution. Yesterday it was sayd he should have bin knighted, but his Majesty hath lefte that untill he come to Theobalds whether in the afternoone he wente. In the forenoone he chose two knights of the Garter, to witte, my Lord Fenton and my Lord Knollys.' Tomorrow, the King goes to Thetford, and today the Queen, who is pretty well recovered, is removing to Greenwich with the household. Whytchall.

1 p. XLVI, 48.

424. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 27. We believe here that eventually, both in Brussels and at the Imperial Court, some sort of sequestration will be operated for the transfer of what the Spaniards occupy into the Emperor's hands which will be tantamount to their retention by the Spaniards. This will be done to satisfy Saxony without bothering about Neuburg, which cannot harm them any longer, and leaving to the States General and Brandenburg as much as is in their hands, which is very little. I am very much concerned about this underhand dealing, and fear that the Kings will not only refrain from intervening but hinder the States from doing anything in the matter, thus allowing the enemy plenty of leisure to gain such advantages. I wish to God that your good King would open his eyes!

I have been informed that there has been a change in His Majesty's affection towards those who have hitherto been in complete control of the government. If that is the case, I am more hopeful. Disorders are on the increase in France, and I am expecting a turn for the worse, particularly as the good old ministers are no longer respected as they deserve to be.

I have not been able to come across another copy of this impudent piece of writing, and I am therefore sending you the only one I have in my possession. This apostate has arrived at the Imperial Court with a monthly pension of 80 écus from Spain. He will continue to do his worst until the Devil takes him, as he has already done, so we have been informed by letter. Stuttgart.

P.S. In two previous nights the frost has destroyed almost all the vineyards of this country, which will mean the loss of a million to His Highness. The poor people have already suffered, for many years in succession, similar losses in corn and wine.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 59.

425. THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] April 27. A request that letters and box be sent to his father. 'Mr Villors is the Kinges Favorite, is chosen Gentleman of the bedchamber and knighted. My Lord Knoles and my Lord Fenton are to bee instaled Knights of the garter.' London.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 22.

426. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 28. Monsieur Lesdiguières has written to the Queen in support of the Huguenots' request that their General Assembly should be held in another place, since they refuse to convene it in Gergeau and the Queen has prohibited them from meeting in Grenoble. He has, however, informed her that he will open the gates of Grenoble if the Huguenots insist on coming there, but, at the same time, he has advised the Huguenots not to act as if they were deliberately opposing the Queen on this matter, and to renew their request to her for another and more convenient place.

The Spanish Ambassador and others have been using all means to persuade the Prince of Condé to dissolve his marriage, in which he has never found any pleasure. Their aim is to marry him to Madam Chrestienne and so win him over to the Spanish faction and disrupt the treaty with England. It is said that the Prince considered the matter but was diverted from it by his friends.

Monsieur d'Antragues died recently and the Count of St. Paul has succeeded him as governor of Orléans.

The members of the Parlement of Grenoble have refused to confirm the King's prohibition against voluntary service with the Duke of Savoy, but it is hoped that they will be amenable to an accommodation.

The Duke of Bouillon has left Paris for Sedan at last. Monsieur Hotman sends you his regards. Paris.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. VI, 16.

427. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 28. I thank you for yours of the 22nd of this month, N.S., and for Waldegrave's packet. I am unable to answer it this time because His Highness is at Franckenthal dealing with the business of Worms. Heydelberg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. XXXI, 31.

428. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 28. I must first of all tell you about the war in this quarter and how the town of Worms was seized by the troops of His Highness [the Elector Palatine] last Tuesday, for I have no doubt that rumours are running high where you are. Some two or three years ago, the burghers of the town were persuaded by an ill-informed Doctor of Law called Chemnitius to oppose the magistrates, particularly in matters affecting the Jews who from time immemorial, some say before the birth of Christ himself, had settled in this town under the protection of the Bishop of Worms. The dispute became embittered and tended to verge on open sedition; and both the Emperor, by strict injunctions, and His Highness, by his envoys, endeavoured to moderate these differences but without success.

On 10 April the burghers finally proceeded, in their hatred and contrary to the prohibition issued by the magistrates, to expel the Jews from the town

and to destroy their homes, synagogue and cemetery, at the same time threatening the magistrates with the same treatment. For this reason His Highness decided to exercise his rights as Protector of Worms, otherwise an Imperial town. He despatched Colonel Schomberg with fourteen companies and six cannon and some horse, who acted so promptly and effectively that last Tuesday, after three hours of parleying with the inhabitants, they made themselves masters of Worms. Three thousand soldiers with the horse and cannon entered the town and everything passed off peacefully without a blow being struck. Order has been so quickly restored that everyone is surprised, notably our neighbours of the Catholic League who have a bad conscience. Yesterday the troops were disbanded except for three companies who will garrison the town. Some members of our Council have been sent to reconcile the differences in Worms and reduce the rebels to submission; eighteen of the latter are in prison, including Chemnitius. His Highness is only insisting that their authority be restored to the magistrates, and that those responsible for the disturbances be duly punished. Today the inhabitants are all to be disarmed, and the burghers to take a new oath of obedience to the civil power.

At the Imperial Court there is every intention of carrying out the sequestration of Juliers. The Emperor has acknowledged Spinola's actions as his own, claiming that only he has the power of dismissing or retaining garrisons in Juliers. The Estates General of Bohemia will hold their procession on 10 May, the news still persisting that the Empress is pregnant. Some contend that all this is merely a device, inasmuch as it is the custom in Bohemia that when the Empress is with child, the Estates are under an obligation to anoint her and allot her thirteen towns or places for her maintenance and as appendages.

Nothing is settled about the journey of *Munition* [Schomberg] to England. Our Grand Maître [Prince Christian of Anhalt] has not yet returned. Their Highnesses are at Franckenthal, some three hours away from Worms.

P.S. Monsieur Sandlands, formerly guardian to Her Highness the Electress Palatine has arrived here from Savoy. He says that the Duke of Savoy and the Governor of Milan sincerely dislike one another. He is going to Scotland, so I hear, to raise a company of horse there for that Duke's service.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Tillet.* XXXIV, 34.

429. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, April 29, O.S. I have told you before that there is a sincere desire for peace in this Court, and this belief of mine has been lately reinforced by the fact that they are disquieted that the year should be so far advanced without any sign of a definitive conclusion to the disputes over Savoy and Juliers.

The preparations for the young queen's journey are in full swing. But recently there came a report that the Duke of Maine and other French nobles were going to the assistance of the Duke of Savoy, and another from Milan that hopes of settling the differences with Savoy were receding daily. The ministers here are consequently less enthusiastic about her journey, although they will perform their part if matters progress satisfactorily in Italy and elsewhere. The Cardinal of Toledo, who had been selected to accompany the young queene, has not been well and, because of his great age and indisposition, is ready to contribute 60 or 70 thousand crowns towards the expenses of whoever will take his place.

The fleet commanded by Don Luis Fajardo and his son, Don Juan, is still at Cadiz and does not appear to have the capacity to effect anything this year except, as I think, to consolidate the late conquest of Mamora. The Spaniards have so strongly fortified this place that they are confident that the Moors will

never recapture it. Four of the King's galleons have been made ready for the sea and will be given the task of clearing the coasts near Lisbon of pirates, who are brazen enough to rob ships at the mouth of the river within sight of the city itself. Turkish men of war have lately captured a number of prizes between the Rock of Lisbon and the Islands of Bayon. The galleons will also escort the East Indian carracks which are expected home in June or July.

Father Weston, the Rector of the English seminary at Valladolid, has died. 'As likewise one Francis Warrin, an Englishman, who having served the Duke of Lerma long and weighting on him in his chamber, was growne into very good favour with him. Hee hath left unto a poore mother and brother that hee hath in England (besides other guiftes to religious uses and his particular freinds in Spaine) some 5 or 6 thousand crownes. And there hath this spring (by occasion of a pestilent disease called the Tabardillas, which hath generally dispersed ytselpe) beene a greate mortalitie in this towne. Whereof my house was not alltogether free, my steward being lately dead thereof, and some other of my servants sick.'

Ten days ago the King and his Court removed from Madrid to Aranjuez, 'a house of pleasure that hee hath some 30 miles from this place'. Madrid. 4 pp. XXII, 155.

430. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, April] The Alchemist sent a man specially to Holland and thence to Emden, who has now returned. The journey was similar to that which he himself undertook a year ago immediately before these people took the field.

Weston's book has been reprinted at the house of Pierre Borreman in Douay. A certain Franciscan in this region has dedicated a book to His Majesty on the subject of waging war against the Turks. His name is Bosquiritus, and it has been printed in Cologne. I got the information from the catalogue of the latest fairs at Frankfort. It is time we met to discuss the affairs of the Colonel. 1 p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: April, 1615. XXXVIII, 15.*

431. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [1/] 11. It seems to me that the Spaniards are deliberately dragging out the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten until the outcome of the war between Spain and Savoy is known, which could put a check to Spanish designs if that Duke were assisted *sotto la mano*. I understand that your King has openly sent him the sum of £50,000. It is said at the Hague that the States General cannot yet decide whether to help him because of more pressing matters and the danger of a closer threat if the conflict over Juliers were to break out afresh. One thing is certain, that the King of Spain will never surrender Wesel except to the Emperor or by force of arms. The members of the Catholic League already believe that *leur Cocq est Roy*, and that is why one sees them working everywhere to replace the sermon by the Mass, to the chagrin of the Evangelical Estates in Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia etc, who are on the point of resorting to arms. I fear that the Council of the Emperor, adopting the old method of Rome and the Inquisition, will act provocatively towards those of the Reformed Religion in these provinces in such a way as to force them to resist, and then bring in all the forces from Italy, since all sources appear to agree that the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy have come to terms, although letters from Venice say that the war is becoming hotter.

The capture of the small town of Fenestrage by the Marquis de Havre should have made the Protestant Princes of Germany smell a rat, for although

the reason for this armed rising is stated to have been the intention of the Marquis to reintroduce the Mass in that town, it is not regarded as an adequate explanation. What do you in Brussels think of the Elector Palatine's exploit at Worms, where he arrived a week ago with 5 or 6,000 men and a few guns and entered the town? Cologne.

4 pp. *Holograph. French.* IX, 89.

432. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 3, O.S. I am sending this letter by our Provost-Marshal who has some business to transact in your part of the world. My latest letters from England say that 'the 20th of this last past month black Oliver St. John was censured at Star Chamber. Mr Attorney generall opened the case and redeuced it to 4 points: a sclander against his Majestys person; a sclander against the lawe of the Realme; a sclander against the high Court of Parlement; a sclander against suche as did conforme them selves to the benevolence. The first sclander was the parte he undertoke, Sir H. Montague the second, Sir Randall Careu the third, Mr Solicytor the 4th, which by them weare learnedly and discretly handeled to the satisfaction and full contentment of all the hearers. St. John was suffered to speeke all he woulde, but he sought to exceuse it in the poerest maner that ever was hard or scene. The Court gave their centense [*sic*] and the Chancelour of the Exchequer fined him at 5,000l; perpeteuall imprisonment and to acknowledge his falt and offence at the barr in everye court of Justice at Westminster. On Thrusdaye last in the afternoone the Lords satt and before them came a number of marchants that are traders in the newe project of transporting of dyed and dressed clothes. The question was whether they shoulde houlde their stapell at Hamboro or Stode; some weare for the one towne, and some for the other. It was not then decyded but deferred. But his Majesty him selfe hath sayed it that those at Midelburgh shall stave their still.' On Sunday last, St. George's Day, Mr George Villars was sworn a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, which indicates that he continues to rise in His Majesty's favour. It was opposed by the other party, but performed by the Queen; and on the following Monday he was made knight in the Queen's Bedchamber. Viscount Fenton and Lord Knowles have likewise been created Knights of the Order. I have heard that all the priests and Jesuits detained at Newgate have been removed to Wisbech.

'It scameth that this grect beusynes of Wesell and the rest is layed deade, for in Englande their is noe newes of it, noe more then if wee had never had to doe with anye suche matter ... In these partes these peopell are generally discontented at a proclamation which His Majesty hath lately published, by which he forbiddeth all merchandises to be brought into his realmes in anye other bottomes of shippes then English.' Neither will they be pleased with 'the insinuation that is lykwise lately made unto them, by which his Majesty prohibiteth their fishing for herrings on his costes.' In the present circumstances, these prohibitions can hardly be regarded as felicitous. Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 79.

433. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [3/] 13. As regards the present state of affairs, it is from Brussels that every resolution should come to us, since, in order to accommodate ourselves to the preservation of peace, we have agreed to the proposals and expedients of the King of Great Britain for expediting the execution of the

Treaty of Xanten. Perhaps you will enlighten us as to what likelihood there is that the Archdukes will not engineer some further delay to put off what we are waiting for. It is this uncertainty that explains why we are not able to promise any positive assistance to the Duke of Savoy, to whom otherwise help would be given to support him against an unjust oppression. In France, doubts have been expressed about the success of the Spanish marriages; besides, both the town of Paris and the Parlement appear to be displeased with the way in which the kingdom is being governed. Here your merchants have left without coming to a final decision, making a show of their fear of a war in the Indies. Your King can make his authority felt in this matter, since our people are only urging things which are just and even necessary. The Hague.

1 p. *French*. I, 55.

434. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 3. When I was in England, Mr Monger gave me a remnant of white cloth for you which I packed with some of mine. It has been a long time on the way, the reason being that 'I expected some salles at Middel[burg].' If you would like it dyed and dressed, it shall be done according to your instructions, otherwise I shall send it to you without further delay. Antwerpe.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Holograph*. XXXVI, 103.

435. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO [THE EARL OF ARUNDEL]

1615, May 3, O.S. I am grateful to you for informing me by your letters of 5 and 6 April of what has passed, and what you think fit to be done, in the case now depending in the Archdukes' Privy Council between Signor P. Comy and Mr Thomas Stone. I am sorry to hear of Stone's declining fortunes which are due to his own oversight and negligence, but justice demands that Comy be compensated as far as Stone's means permit. Three proposals have been made to Comy on behalf of Stone; that their differences be solved by a recourse to English law, by the arbitration of your Lordship, or by an amicable settlement between them. 'When they were upon termes of accorde Comy, knowing that Stone was under arreste in this place, came over to pursue him here by the ordinary course of the lawes of these countryes, where he yet remaineth detaining the said Stone in the common prison. Your Lordship hath understood that Comys pretentions can neither be tryed here, nor Stone remove the effects of his goodes out of His Majesties Exchequer where they are sequestred for the payment of his debtes.' To avoid this expensive and protracted litigation, I am trying to bring both parties to a settlement. They both claim to be honest in their intentions, but I fear that Camillo, whose feelings towards Stone are violent, has not helped this work of reconciliation. Stone is ready to sell all his possessions to satisfy Comy, but complains that the latter is pursuing him with severity, without regard for his reputation and credit. As for referring the matter to the arbitration of Messrs Browne, Fishborne and Burlamachy, Stone is opposed to it, for they seem to favour Comy. If Comy will accept the offers put forward by Mr Yates in Stone's name, he is prepared to come over to England and see them duly performed, and rather than fail, add to them what your Lordship shall award Comy.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 77.

436. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 4. I would beg you to wait until next week for copies of His Majesty's memorial brought over by Monsieur Puisseau, and the answer of the French government to it, 'because I could not yett fynde them out amongst my lords papers'. We are still waiting to hear what will be the end of this controversy over Juliers, but many here are hoping that it will terminate in a war rather than a compromise, were it only to stop certain Spanish schemes which are suspect, such as the dynastic marriages which they are determined here to bring about this year. And this despite the general feeling of discontent throughout the kingdom which, apart from political and personal quarrels affecting the Court, the Princes, the Parlement and the Huguenots, is fomented above all by 'the extreame want of monie which will make the charges of this yeare amount to 400,000 pounds st. more then the revenue'. There is the possibility that the projected journey to Bayonne may be interrupted by events in Savoy, particularly if the Duke embarks on a war in preference to accepting the onerous conditions of the King of Spain. Both sides have armies in the field, and because of Lesdiguières's known partisanship of the Duke, 2,000 Frenchmen have crossed the frontier into Piedmont.

In an effort to placate the Parlement, the Queen has ordered the *paulette* to be re-established, much to the exacerbation of clergy and nobility who had been promised by the Chancellor that it would be suppressed.

'As the King was giving audience in his Chamber to those of the Court of Aydes and Chambre des Comptes about that matter of the Paulette, the floore of his Chamber by the cheminee crackt and suncke almost a foote downe by the bowing of a beame, which made the King and all the companie runne presently out of the Chamber.'

Baron Dona is still being denied an audience, and has written a second time to Heidelberg for instructions. Matters will remain static until the letters he brought with him are altered in style and these words substituted: *Monseigneur Majeste et treshumble et tresaffectionne serviteur*.

We should like to know if there is any truth in the allegations that there has been a heated difference of opinion between you and the Marquis Spinola. Paris.

2 pp. VI, 17.

437. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 5. Mr Secretary returned from the King on Tuesday last, and has since sent a courier to the Hague. I spoke to Mr More yesterday and he informed me that Mr Secretary goes back to His Majesty next Monday. I shall see then whether he leaves any order for me to return to you. The King is expected back in London towards the end of the month, 'at whose comming everyone thinckes that wee shall know whether there will be any warres or no'. The Archduke's Ambassador is to go to the King accompanied by Sir Ralph Winwood to conclude this business one way or the other. London.

¾ p. *Holograph*. XLVIII, 170.

438. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 6. I have been waiting to hear from England whether any exceptions had been taken to the States General's formula in which His Majesty's addition was inserted, namely, *ou invasion soit faicte sur aucuns de nos amys ou dedans ou dehors lesdicts Pays*. Mr Secretary had already told me that 'the Archdukes

Ambassador was only scandalised with the mention of our allies or Freindes without the questioned Provinces. For it was usual indeede (as he sayed) in solemne treaties of peace for the parties to comprehend their Freindes, but heere was nothinge treated more then a simple retirement of the soldiers on eache syde from a neutrall soyle. And the said Ambassador thought (which modest woorde he used as if he hadd not bin well acquainted with his masters conceipts) that the Archeduke would be contented to have *manifeste* inserted after *invasion*, as in the clawse ymmediatly precedinge there is *ouverte* added to *guerre*, which is an equivoilent restriction to the other'. I succeeded in persuading the States General to accept *manifeste* and exclude *dehors*,* but a further despatch from Mr Secretary intimated that I had mistaken his former instructions. 'For his Majestie (as it should seeme) in gratification of the Archdukes (whose mynde he hadd drawn from their Ambassador) was contented to commaunde me to interceade heere that the whole clause *sur aucuns de nos amys* etc maye be lefte out. For the Archdukes are dayntie, as it appeareth, that anie mention shalbe made in the promise of Freindes either within or without the controverted lands.' I have been negotiating this point, but received no answer as yet. I shall only obtain it with great difficulty, and doubt whether I shall be able to persuade them to any further concession or alteration. 'And yett Monsieur Maurier, whome I have acquaynted with all my proceedinges, though the clause I meddle with be not his masters, doth advertise me of a letter from de Preaux wherein he directly wryteth that the Archdukes will have the Emperors name in the front of their promise, and yet will not permytt the States to make anie mention of the Kinges in theirs, which I protest by the living God is a most shamefull and tumorous demaunde, and suche a swellinge aposteme as doth require incision rather then anie other cure unlesse we shall suffer ourselves to be mocked till the comminge of Elias ...

The inclosed (which I have left open that you may reade *in transitu*)† will acquaynt you with the yssue of our Commission not hopelesse though hether to fruytlesse.'

We hear that the Grave of Hohensolerne has secretly intimated to his confidants that he has a dormant commission which he will produce as soon as both sides withdraw their forces from the disputed provinces, but this I consider to be just a 'windye menacement'. It is reported that the Duke of Neuburg has expelled all Protestants from his patrimonial lands in Germany. You have no doubt heard of the occupation of Worms by the Elector Palatine.

'Sir Walter Rawleys sonne, whoe hadd some fewe dayes since fought by London with Mr Robert Terrett, is come over hether this weeke to fight with one Jayc. The rendezvous was Utrecht, but myself havinge gotten some knowledge of it have by his Excellencies auctoritie intercepted that purpose and cawsed the said Rawley to be fetched hether this daye from Leyden.' The Haghe.

P.S. 'I finde that eather my answer to you aboute Siburge or your replie to me are intercepted. For du Maurier hath received long since advertisement from de Preaux that the Archdukes were content to neutralize the place provided the olde Elector of Brandenborge will ratifie the neutralization: which seemeth a notable peece of moquerie.'

3 pp. *Postscript in holograph.* XLIX, 75.

* See no.412 above.

† Trumbull made a copy (no.440 below).

439. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 6, O.S. This bearer requests to have his case recommended to you, and it is the more proper for you to deal with it since it concerns His Majesty's kingdoms.

¾ p. *Holograph. Much faded.* XLIX, 75a. *Enclosed in the above.*

440. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES]

1615, May 6. I have been employed here by His Majesty on four treaties. The first dealt with the sequestration of Juliers, and in this I collaborated with Monsieur du Maurier. The second was concerned with the provisional possession of the two pretendants, 'wherin contrary to the complainte of the Gospell, the laborers were more then the harveste.' The third was for a defensive league between the United Princes and the United Provinces, 'who though they be separate bodies of State, doe nowe by his Majesties sole mediation make one body of strength.' The fourth treaty had as its object the settlement of some differences between His Majesty and the United Provinces on matters of trade, 'which hath exceeded the other three both in length and in difficulty for two reasons, as I conceive it. First, through the sensibleness of the subject, which is private utillity. Secondly, because it had a commixture withall of public respecte, and those of no light consequence; for suerly it importeth more to lett the King of Spaine dispense alone the whole commodities of the Easte, then for us or the States to wante them.' Seven Dutch and four English Commissioners have spent three months in discussing, partly in writing and partly in conference, the East Indian trade and His Majesty's title to Greenland, without arriving at any agreement, 'somewhat resembling in that those women of Nombre de Dios who (they saye) are never brought a bedd in the place where they conceive, but bring forth their children in a better ayer. And so I hope our unformed conceptions will take lyfe in his Majesties kingdomes which wilbe more honor to their birth.' We had no authority to resolve the main subject of disagreement, 'wherewith it shalbe fitt particulerly to acquainte you, because the French King is involved in it, aswell as our master. The States alleage that the two Kings are tyed by particuler conventions to maintaine the liberty of their traffick in the Indias as well as in the other states of the King of Spaine, according to an expresse article of the Truce; whereof they did produce an explanation or declaratory acte (for as much as belongeth to his Majestie) under the hande of Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, and I suppose they have the lyke under the hande of the French ministers that handled the Truce. Notwithstanding which agreement, having ben forced to upholde their commerce in the Moluccas, by their owne Armes, and by the founding of forts there, and entering into onerous contracts with those Kings, they have therby ben putt (as they saye and as wee are contented to beleeve) to such excessive charges as they cannott subsist in the trade if they should suffer others to participate of the commodities, unlesse they will joyne with them in armes against the unjust empeachers of their commerce, which are the Spanyards, and Portugalls.' This is a point *superioris fori* which we have remitted to His Majesty. But to show our good will, we have offered them a form of defensive cooperation and some other proposals which could serve as a foundation for a society between us. These they have deferred rather than refused, in the hope that if the times grow more violent we shall be constrained to a closer unity with them, 'or at least peradventure to a joyning with them in stocke, which were mingling of our wheate with rye, for our retournes are much more profittable then theirs.'

The question of Greenland is one of differences *in facto*, 'which must bee decyded by the comparing of Sir Hugh Willowbyes owne carde (whome wee pretend to have ben the first discoverer of this lande) with the ordinary erroneous mapps sett forth in these provinces, which darken the truth, and this must be donne at London, for wee had not the said carde. Alwayes it is pittie wee should wrangle long upon it, for I thincke there be whales enowe for us both.' My associates in this Commission, Mr Clement Edmondes, Mr Middleton and Mr Abbots left six days ago, 'haveing ben in the beginyng somewhat coldly entertained, but in the conclusion with all due respecte and kyndenesses.'

I need hardly inform you about affairs in Juliers, since His Majesty's agent in Brussels, 'in whose love you have so propper interest', has acquainted your Lordship with all the facts, but will only say this, that 'wee have ben for two or three moneths tormented with such a malediction of formularyes as (God helpe me) my very thoughts are consumed in it'. The Hague.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Copy*. XLIX, 76. *Original enclosed in no. 438 above.*

441. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [8/] 18. I am enclosing letters for Mr Thorris, the Lord Treasurer and Sir Thomas Mounson. I have left the last two unsealed so that you may read what I have written.

I went to Antwerp last week accompanied by Sir Edward Parham. Since our return he and his wife have gone to Sickham. Before their departure my countryman Blackfan came here on the pretext of seeing Sir Edward, but I guessed from the circumstances that he had come to see me about the business you mentioned when you were here, concerning Captain Blunt. He approached me about it, asking my assistance and alleging that you had been misinformed. He confessed that he had spoken about it in the presence of an Irishman called Carew, and had named Captain Blunt, but not in the manner that had been reported; neither had he repeated anything said by Captain Blunt. He is desirous of giving you satisfaction, and has requested my help both because I am his countryman and because many of his friends are servants, tenants and dependants of my house. I refused to discuss the matter, but undertook to convey to you what he had said.

The letters you sent me by Lady Parham have summoned me to the coast to meet either Mounson or my son or some other sent by them. I must travel via Antwerp, otherwise I would call on you. I may do so on my return journey, but if I go to Paris, I shall gladly accept your offer of a letter to the Ambassador there. Placett, 'readie to depart.'

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph*. XXIX, 23.

442. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, May 8. Lady Leedes received His Majesty's Privy Seal by Christopher Porter, and immediately came to me with the information that her husband, Sir Thomas Leedes, was absent in France, and that she herself did not possess the means to travel to England. Her doctor also had advised her to go to the Spa to restore her health, 'which was much empaired by certaine inward diseases against which that fountayne is esteemed to be a souveraigne remedy.' She requests a respite of two or three months to find sufficient money to defray the expenses of a journey to England and discharge her debts at Louvain. She undertakes, at the end of that period, to appear personally before the Privy Council and answer any charges preferred against her. In the meantime she

will acquaint her husband with the contents of the Privy Seal as soon as she can locate him. I would ask that her request be granted. Bruxelles.

1½ pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 78.

443. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 10. I had expected to hear something about a final conclusion of the agreement concerning Wesel. Spanish procrastination has had the effect of forcing the government here to revise its ideas, especially as the States General have accepted His Majesty's clause inserted in the promise. They 'have threatened the Spanish Ambassador here that if the Archdukes will not better conforme themselves to reason, they will revoke Monsieur de Preaux from thence and protest against their proceedings.'

The probability is that Baron Dona will return home without having had an audience, for the Prince Palatine has replied to the French demand that the style of the Baron's letters of credence should be altered, to the effect that 'because that same in the present occasion did concerne the interest of the whole Union, he could not alter anie thing therein without their advise and approbation.' The Baron is trying hard to see whether he will be allowed to enjoy the honour of being uncovered before the King and Queen 'for this one tyme onely.'

The Queen is pressing on with the journey to Bayonne despite all difficulties. It seems that she is convinced that any relaxation of effort or dilatoriness in this respect can only create doubts about the marriages and, consequently, encourage opposition to them. The effecting of the marriages, however, would enable the authority of Spain and France in collaboration to suppress such opposition. It is likely also that the advocates of this policy are apprehensive of the Parlement's determination to bring complaints against them. Today the Parlement ordered that its Remonstrance should be recorded in its Register, and made ready for presentation to the King tomorrow.

For some time the Huguenots have been soliciting the Queen to choose some entirely different town for their General Assembly, since she is averse to Grenoble, but the King has personally repeated that they are to hold it in Gergeau. However, since the provinces have all declared for Grenoble, there is bound to be a confrontation and, possibly, a declaration by the King against them. 'But so manie there are, both persons of qualitie and notable bodies, among the Catholickes themselves that favor and animate their resolution therein, to make it serve with their owne counsells and endeavors to work the reformation of the State, as they have little cause to apprehende any attempts that should be made against them, being in very good intelligence both with the Princes and with the Parlement.'

The last news from Turin was that both armies were preparing for battle and that there had been some skirmishes between their horse. Monsieur de St. Riran, who lately brought a regiment from Lorraine to Savoy, is said to have been killed or captured in one of these. The Duke is reported to be ready to fight although he has no more than 24,000 foot and 3,000 horse. Here the laws against volunteering to serve under him are being rigorously enforced, and many soldiers caught on their way to Savoy have been hanged.

Recently the Duke of Trimouille was received by the Parlement in his rank as Duke and Peer. We are expecting Mr George Calvert here on his way to Heidelberg. My Lord Ambassador has bestowed £100 on Elizabeth Devick for her long and faithful service to his late wife. Paris.

3 pp. VI, 18.

444. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 10/20. According to the news which has reached us from various places, it would seem that Antichrist, with the help of his agents, has been endeavouring lately to achieve something of magnitude throughout Europe, and that the Papists have formed a general league against those not of their faith in order to destroy them, by means of the Pope's thunderbolt and the Spaniard's sword. This has been made abundantly clear in tracts printed within some of our neighbouring states, and which are full of threats and cries of triumph as if it were inconceivable that they should make a slip. This is all confirmed by what passed in the Council of France on 8 January between the King and the Princes and the body of the Roman clergy; by the insolent language of the Cardinals and Bishops there; and by the rejection, at the end of the Estates General, of the article concerning the edicts of pacification previously enacted in favour of those of the Religion. I enclose a copy of the protest made against this rejection, and you have no doubt already seen a copy of the letter written by the Pope to the French clergy and the latter's reply. The Pope has his objective, the Spaniards have another, and the clergy their own.

You know of the dispute which has raged for many years in Germany. Those who are convinced Ubiquitarians have heaped so many slanders on their opponents that they have even written and preached publicly that if it ever became necessary to choose one of two evils, it would be more salutary to choose Catholicism than join those who refuse to bow to their opinions. The ministers of the town and Duchy of Neuburg were some of the first to announce these precepts. Whereupon the Duke of Neuburg, recently returning to that town without any intention of complying with his deceased father's last will, immediately brought in the Jesuits and handed the principal church over to them. After beating the pulpit and altar with rods, thus (in their view) removing all heresy, they sang Mass to the great applause of their adherents. It is said that the Duke has also set the principal school in the Duchy apart for the Jesuits, ignoring the request of his mother and brothers that things should be left unchanged. It is deplorable that this breach should have been committed within sight of the main members of the Palatinate. And you will see by the attached copy how the Jesuits are exploiting this unhappy situation to force the ministers of the Duchy to apostatize. Heydelberg.

3 pp. *French.* XXXI, 8.

445. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 11. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] is sending me to the Duke of Bavaria on the matter *du testament* of Neuburg which W. W. [Wolfgang William, Duke of Neuburg] intends to violate to the great prejudice of the Reformed Religion and of his brothers. It is the latter who are responsible for this mission, which results from a secret conference between one of them and His Highness the day before yesterday some two hours' journey from here.

The Grisons are refusing to allow free passage to the soldiers raised for Venice by some colonels from Zurich and Bern. If this is not altered, the association between the two cantons and the Republic will become purposeless. The two young Princes of Saxen-Lewenbourg are still at this Court, and one of them is preparing to go to Savoy as a volunteer.* Lord Ros has left or is on the point of leaving after a short stay.

1 p. *French. Unsigned. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 95.

* He was Francis Julius (*d* 1634), son of Francis II, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg. See no. 468 below.

446. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, May 11. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 321-2.

2½ pp. Min. II, 79.

447. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] May 11. Today Ambassador Boyschot, for that is the title he claims here, had an audience with the King. He excused the Archduke for not having written and expressed his meaning that it might be lawful for the States General to assist their friends and allies. It was agreed that His Majesty should write to the Archduke, and I am sending a copy of his letter. You will deliver the original, but the Ambassador expressed a wish that, before you have your audience, his letter may arrive to facilitate the success of the negotiation.

'There are now coming forthe certayne privye seales to recall home some Papysts who lyve with their familyes in your cowntryes. Amongst whom Sir [Thomas] Leedes ys one in whose comendation you have written to Sir Thomas Monson who thys day shewed me your letter. The less you have to doe with thys kind of men, the better service you shall doe his Majesty, for howsoever he doth temporyse him selfe and pretends the Spaa waters, yet I heare of what carige hys wife ys, who trots up and downe at all processions and hawnts all pilgrimages, and omitts noe superstition that may stain and dishonor her cowntrye.' Thetford.

2½ pp. *Holograph*. XLVII, 108.

448. KING JAMES I TO SIR RALPH BAPTHORPE

1615, May 12. 'We will and command you, all delayes and excuses sett a parte, ymmediatly upon the sight hereof to make your undelayed repaire into this our realme of England, and personnally appeare before us and our Privy Councell attendant on our person to answeere to all such matters as shalbe objected against you, whereof fayle you not as you tender our pleasure and will answeere the contrary at your perill. Given under our Privy Seale at Thetford.'

Below: 'Note, that in the superscription of the Privy Seales to Sir Thomas Leedes and Sir William Roper, the woord knight was omitted, and they were directed as well to their ladyes as to themselves. And after the woords, undelayed repaire, did followe this parenthesis, bringing with you your lady or wife. And after the woords, personnally appeare, was inserted, both you and shee.'

1 p. *Copy*. *Signed*: James Mylles dep. Francis Mylles. XLVII, 111.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHRISTOPHER PORTER

1615, May 25. 'Directions given to Christopher Porter, one of the Ordinary Messingers of his Majesties Chamber, for the better accomplishment of the commission he hath in charge.'

He is to travel immediately to Louvain and there ask for the monastery of the English nuns called the Monastery of Sancta Monacha, where he should enquire for the lodging of Sir William Roper who lives in a house called Placet with Sir Thomas Leedes or his lady. If Sir William is there, the Privy Seal should be delivered to him; if he has left, enquiries should be made for his new residence. [*Marginal note*: 'Hee is lodged at the house of one Mr Connyers, an Englishman, next doore to the Lady Crosses house in the streete or neare unto

it which leadeth from the towne towards the Castle. It is right over against the house where the late Earle of TyreConnells sonne did sometymes inhabit.')]

Having performed this part of the commission, he should return to the house called Placet to deliver the Privy Seal to Sir Thomas Leedes.

He is then to go back again to the Monastery of Sancta Monacha, where Sir Ralph and Lady Bapthorpe are lodged, to deliver him the King's Privy Seal, carefully observing all the while the instructions given him by the Lord Chief Justice.

Finally he is to return to Brussels where I will direct him to Sir Edward Parham. Brussels.

1 p. *Copy. Signed: W. Trumbull. On reverse of the above.*

449. INSTRUCTIONS TO CHRISTOPHER PORTER

1615, May 12. Instructions to Christopher Porter, Messenger of the Chamber, sent with four Privy Seals from His Majesty to recall home Sir Edward Parham, Sir William Roper, Sir Thomas Leedes and Sir Ralph Bapthorpe from the dominions of the Archduke Albert.

He is to proceed to the lodgings of Secretary Winwood at Whitehall, London, and there enquire for Abraham Williams, who has orders to accompany him to Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, from whom he is to receive written directives how to conduct himself in the proper and lawful execution of the commission entrusted to him.

After receiving these directives, and being provided with money by Lord Stanhope, he is to travel without delay to Brussels and contact William Trumbull, to whom he is to deliver certain letters and acquaint him with the directives received from the Lord Chief Justice. In turn, he will be given help and advice where and how best to convey the Privy Seals to the four above-mentioned gentlemen. Thetford.

1½ pp. *Copy. Signed: Ralph Winwood. XLVII, 110.*

450. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] May 12. Desiring him to advise Christopher Porter, in the light of the legal directives received by the latter from the Lord Chief Justice of England,* how best to fulfil his mission towards Sir Edward Parham, Sir Thomas Leedes, Sir William Roper and Sir Ralph Bapthorpe, whom the King is recalling by Privy Seal to England, with their wives and families, from the dominions of the Archduke. Thetford.

1 p. XLVII, 113.

451. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] May 12. I informed you from Thetford of the King's audience with the Archduke's Ambassador, when the latter 'did requyre that the promyse both of the Archdukes and of the States might be indefinite, that ys that neyther the Archduke showld use the name of the Emperor nor they the name of the Kings of Great Brittainye and France. Hys Majesty hath promysed to use hys best indeavours to induce the States to condeycend therunto, but because heretofore thys was left to their libertye and that now in the formulaire they insert the name of the tow Kings, as by thys copy I send you you may see, hys Majesty doth requyre you presently, upon the recepte of thease, to repayre

* See the copy appended to no.470 below.

to the Archduke and from his Majesty to perswade him, sence once thys was left indifferent cyther to use the names or not to use them and that the States have yealded to all other the demaunds, not to insyst upon thys which ys nothing materiall but to gyve order withowt more delay that the places possessed may be restoared and a perfect peace concluded. Yet I doe assure you Sir Henry Wotton shall have charge to deale effectuously with the States to gyve contentment to the Archdukes not to use the name of hys Majesty or of France.' Newmarket.

P.S. I have written to Boisshot to this purpose. I have not had the time to copy out the formula of the States General but you shall have it with my next.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XLVII, 109.

452. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [15/] 25. I am sending you a copy of this mischievous little book entitled *Legatus latro*. Enclosed you will also find a book in Spanish which was quite popular with the garrison in Wesel, where it was sold publicly before being banned. Now even the soldiers are not allowed to read it because their Father Confessors call that a *peccatum mortale et irremissibile*. The States General seem to be standing firm on the issue of Juliers, but they can do practically nothing as long as they receive no military help from the Kings of France and England. The Archdukes are creating new difficulties (not being content with adding the word *manifeste* to that of *invasion* and the omission of the word *dehors* inserted by the States General in their declaration, and their desire that the States General should mention the Emperor) in order to play around with us.

Count John of Nassau will shortly have the 600 reiters levied by him in these parts for the service of the Duke of Savoy; their rendezvous is Paderborn. The States General have shown their good will by ordering three troops of cavalry to proceed to the Bishopric of Paderborn to protect these levies from being abused by the inhabitants. This cavalry is now two leagues from this place, having taken five days to come by short stages from Nimwegen. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seals*. *Addressed to*: Monsieur Jehan de Bois a Gand.

453. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 16. I thank you for your letter of the 5th and the papers you enclosed with it. 'We doe not here well conceive what you write of the busynes of Juliers, that it seemeth nowe to be asleepe untill some good resolution out of England shall either bring us a settled peace or a newe warre. Neither doth the States Ambassador himself understand howe the matter should be nowe depending of the resolution of England.'

Last Friday, 23 of the Chief Judges of the Parlement went to the Louvre to deliver a Remonstrance in the name of that body for the reformation of abuses in the government of the country. It is much commended for its substance and form, but it has not been printed and copies are as yet unobtainable. The Remonstrance was read publicly in the King's Council, but the Judges were reprimanded and threatened before it was finally conceded that they should be given an answer. The report now goes that the Council are about to condemn the Remonstrance as illegal, offensive and defamatory. However, the consensus of opinion is that some good will ensue if the Parlement displays the same firmness of purpose as it has done hitherto.

The obstinacy of the Huguenots has proved stronger than the obduracy of the Queen in the matter of their General Assembly, and she has now consented that it shall be held at Grenoble on the 23rd of this month.

News has reached Paris from Dauphiné that a French company of foot of between 100 and 120 men, sent by the Duke of Savoy to take possession of a house between the two armies, has been decimated by the Spaniards, but it has not yet been confirmed. A gentleman at Moulins is likely to be hanged for trying to join the Duke of Savoy. The Queen had commissioned Monsieur le Grand to destroy two or three castles in Burgundy belonging to noblemen who had succeeded in doing so, but the order has been revoked for fear of resultant disturbances in that province. The Duke of Mayenne, suspected of a similar purpose, has been summoned to the Court, but he has excused himself, and the Prince of Condé too has retired to his house at Valery.

Baron Dona has left Paris, but before his departure he arranged for the printing of an account of the Prince Palatine's entry into Worms, of which little notice is taken here. He also left a memorial in the hands of Monsieur Gueretin for the attention of the French government. Paris.

2 pp. VI, 19.

454. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 16. I have received your letter by Mr Martial. Sir Robert Anstruther arrived here last Saturday. As far as I can judge, he has been successful in his missions to the King of Denmark, the States General and Lübeck, and they, especially the States General, are very satisfied with his manner of conducting affairs. 'These beusynesses goe well, so dothe allsoe (by the Kings prudent mediation) our beusynes with the Duke of Saxe; and their is good hope conceived that he will geve good contentment unto the Princes of the Union in all his actions. It seameth that our master hath the muche power over him.'

Sir George Villars's rise in His Majesty's favour goes on without intermission, and he is becoming popular except in one quarter, as you may guess. I am sending you two books. 'The author of the one showethe as muche folly and dishonestye as the other dothe abillity and sinceritye to his cunteryes good.' Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 81.

455. THE STATES GENERAL

1615, May 16. The declaration of the Assembly of the States General that it approves the amended act of promise which conforms to that of 20 April up to the words: *Sinon en cas qu'iceux pais vinssent a tomber en nouvelle guerre ouverte ou d'invasion manifeste, auquel cas entendons que nous serons libres a faire ce que jugerons convenir.*

½ p. *French*. Misc. VII, 36.

456. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 18/28. I have been for a long time of your opinion that since the seizure of Wesel, the enemy has never had the intention of losing his grip on that town. However, your good—and otherwise prudent—King is of great assistance to him in his designs, and serves as an instrument for our ruin. This word of *outside* the country of Juliers, which was included in the formula for our benefit, and which we thought had been obtained by His Majesty, has now

been deleted at his request. And I observe by what we hear at the Hague, that it is believed there that they have been released from any obligation to act on our behalf or take care of us. You request my views on the fact that the Archdukes demand an indefinite promise, and that no mention is made of the Kings of France and England. I believe that this and all else should be granted in order to remove any doubt that we are being played with and deceived, although it is too late in the year for anything to be attempted of a serious military nature. 'Du lieu ordinaire.'

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal.* XII, 60.

457. NEWS FROM ZURICH

1615, May [18/] 28. Strenuous efforts are still being made by the envoys of Zurich and Berne to obtain a passage through the Grisons for our troops destined for service with the Venetians. But the agents of Spain and France are as energetically engaged in preventing this and the renewal of the alliance with the Republic, and have succeeded by money and promises in delaying matters. Quite recently Archduke Maximilian wrote sternly to the Grisons to advise them against granting the passage and renewing the alliance. It is also said that the Emperor has caused letters to be addressed in his name from Vienna to the thirteen cantons, referring to the fact that some of them (that is Zurich and Berne) were exerting themselves to achieve these two objectives, and admonishing them to desist and to refrain from doing anything contrary to the perpetual alliance between the Swiss and the Lord of Austria.

As for Italian affairs, there is a report from Lucerne that Asti has already been occupied with the loss of a substantial number of men belonging to Lucerne, besides Lorrainers, French and Savoyards. Another concerns a Spanish threat to occupy the Valtelline, should the Grisons concede a passage to those of Zurich and Berne. The Elector Palatine's intervention at Worms is most welcome news to us here. Zurich.

P.S. I have received letters with further details about the battle at Asti. They speak of the intensity of the fighting which lasted six hours; the losses suffered by both sides—the Duke's forces sustaining 300 casualties and the Spaniards 700, the Governor of Milan barely escaping capture by the Duke's cavalry; the killing of two horses under the Duke himself; and the snatching of a great opportunity from him to inflict heavy damage on the Spaniards by the defection of the French infantry. He has been forced to withdraw from Asti, but in the meantime Rambouillet, in conformity with his latest instructions, perseveres in his attempts to reconcile the two sides and bring about a truce.

1615, June [5/] 15. Today I and the envoys left for the Grisons to make a final attempt to overcome the difficulties about the league and passage. After my departure from Zurich Johan Paulo, the agent of Signor Carlo Pasquale, showed the envoys letters from Monsieur de la Castille charging him to use every means to obstruct my negotiations. I fear that the passage and the alliance will both be obstructed.

4 pp. *Copies. Latin and Italian.* Misc. VII, 38.

458. SAXON FINIA TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [20/] 30. The enclosed for you arrived with letters from Ambassador Boisshot this morning, and, as he requested, I am forwarding it to you without delay. Mariemont.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 39.

459. ABRAHAM WILLIAMS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 20. I have little news to give you except to say 'what good contentment his Majesty received lately at Cambridge, especially at the second edition of an excellent comedy named *Ignoramus*.* I have sent yow heretofore the ballade Oxford made upon them, and now I send yow their aunswere [*missing*] as it was sunge upon the stage before the King, as also a letter sente them by some lawyers of Grayes Inne and their answer to it'. Greenwich.

½ p. XLVI, 49.

460. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 20. I have already told you of the proposal of the Archduke's Ambassador that the names of the Kings of England and France and the Emperor should be omitted in the formula to be agreed upon by the Archduke and the States General. 'Thereuppon he spake with confidence that the Archduke would wryte a perticular letter to the King, acknowledging that though in the formulayre it be not verbatim expressed that the States might ayde and assist their friends and allies upon all occasions that should be presented, yet that is his meaning and intention, and that it might be lawful for them to do so without breach of their promise. Hereuppon, to cutte offe all farther disputes and to make an end of this tedious busines, so that this letter be written by the Archdukes, his Majesty hath undertaken that the States shalbe content to make this promise indefinite, though they know it is both for their honour and their surety to use the names of the Kings. With this his Majesty's resolution I am to acquaint the Archdukes Ambassador, and have chardge to requyer yow from his Majesty to make his resolution knowen to the Archduke and to pray him that without longer procrastination, since the dispatch only dependeth upon him, this busines which so long hath trowbled the repos of Christendome may finally be determined.' You may therefore solicit the dispatch of the letters, although in all probability they will not be delivered to you but to Boischotte, who I hear is to be recalled and sent to France.

As regards Savoy, His Majesty has instructed Sir Dudley Carleton, who is still in Turin, and Mr Wake who is to be sent as our Agent there, to make every effort to dispose the Duke towards peace upon the same conditions in substance which are presented by the King of Spain, though somewhat qualified by His Majesty's wisdom and moderation.

2 pp. XLVII, 114.

461. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May [20/] 30. In my view the Archduke would willingly agree to withdraw from Wesel and the other places in his occupation if we reciprocated, without reference to the Treaty of Xanten (which he claims to need amendments, reservations, explanations etc.) in order to bring us to another round of negotiations, after having kept us for eight months or more in settling

* Written by George Ruggle, Fellow of Clare College. The play was a success because of its witticisms and the excellence of the acting. That James took the trouble to go to Cambridge to see it for the second time was a sign of royal favour which did not commend itself to the legal fraternity in London, who found some passages in the play offensive to the dignity of their profession. See N.E. McClure, *The Letters of John Chamberlain* (1939), I. 587, 597-8; C.H. Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, III (1845), pp. 76-83 and J.R. Wardale, *Clare College* (1899), pp. 194-6. For a fuller treatment of the subject matter and performance of the play see J. B. Mullinger, *The University of Cambridge*, II (1884), pp. 528-46.

superfluous formalities. But I do not think that we will consent to abandon those places in our hands except at the very moment that the Treaty of Xanten is put into execution; the more so because we are advised that, once this restitution has been made by both parties, it would be decided at Prague by the Emperor's Council with the connivance of the Spaniards, to decree the sequestration of the disputed countries into the Emperor's hands. The Count of Hohenzollern already has a commission for it, in which event the entire provinces would be at the disposal of the Spaniards. It would not be advisable for us to offend against the authority of the Emperor without support, for Saxony is of that party and the Princes of the Union lack both strength and will to stand up for Brandenburg. The Kings of France and England would not find it opportune, perhaps, to break off over this or—when we would be inclined to do so—to seek a rupture with our opponents. Therefore, it is necessary that we insist upon the observance of the Treaty of Xanten and the restoration of the occupied places at one and the same time.

You are right in your opinion that a stout army in action would solve all our problems without difficulty. But this we cannot expect in the future, not after our initial actions have been so debilitated by timorous advice offered us on all sides. Nevertheless, if an attempt were made to interfere with us or ours, no consideration would hold our people back. They have learnt from what happened at Wesel that they must not rely on anything but their own security. For the Spaniards have not kept their word; neither have the Kings of France and England, who hindered our forces, protected us against damage and loss.

I am perturbed lest the forces in Italy should swoop down upon the Princes of the Union and destroy them, for the latter are more of a name than a body. The King of Denmark has excused himself from subscribing to their league, despite the appeals addressed to him by your King through an ambassador extraordinary. Neither you nor we are able to afford them assistance on an adequate scale and in good time, by means of which they could discreetly help the Duke of Savoy. From this place the Duke of Savoy can only, as yet, extract words. The Swiss and the Venetians are under a greater obligation to defend him, but their unconcern serves as an example to us and, perhaps, as a guide not to be too precipitate. At your Court [of England] the first enthusiasm in favour of aiding the Duke seems to have evaporated, and there is now more talk of letting the agreement die than giving it more strength. France is definitely opposed to him, in order that she may ensure her own tranquillity. And so everybody on all sides is uniting for peace.

Our West Indian Company has been temporarily suspended, either out of respect for the Treaty of Xanten or in the hope of arriving at an understanding with your merchants about the East and West Indian trade. But they have left because they refuse to consider a war without which it is impossible to protect this trade.

The Prince and Princess of Orange are here on a visit. The Hague.

3 pp. *French*. I, 56.

462. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 21, O.S. Because of the continuation of hostilities in Savoy and doubts about the treaty regarding Juliers and Cleves, the young queen's journey towards France was temporarily suspended. After much deliberation it has been decided to proceed with it and with the exchange of the princesses in the autumn. It was feared here that any impression that a quarrel with the Duke of Savoy was enough seriously to affect the implementation of such an important

course of action would redound to the discredit of the King of Spain's honour and reputation. The King and his daughter have already left Madrid for Lerma and Burgos where 'thei are to remaine till the solemnitie of the *desposorios* are passed, which are to bee assisted by some whome thei expect heere to bee sent out of France; but absolutely to bee performed by the Duke of Lerma who is to have the Frenche kings procuracy'.

'Of late a solemne Auto hath beene helde at Toledo by the supreme Inquisition. Whereat this King with his children were present with a greate concourse of the Nobilitie besides an infinite number of gentlemen and other ordinary people. At this publick cession there were arraigned some two or three and twenty persons, moste for Jewes, some for Moores, and others for blasphemyc and scandall. But of all these there was only one condemned to death, who was sentenced to bee burnt alive continewng obstinate in his Moorische religion to the very ende. Against whome the people there present being eagerly bent showed so strange a violence that, as hee was going to execution (doe the justice that accompaneid him what thei coule to free and defende him from their furye), hee was hackt allmoste all in peeces before thei could bring him out of the gates of the citie; every man deeming that hee did God good service and a meritorious kinde of worke in putting a helping hande to his execution. Insomuche that hee had received from them above five hundred woundes before hee came to the place appointed for his suffring, where (after that thei had killed him in this outrageous maner) hee was burned. For Lutherisme or Heresie (the usuall stile wherewith thei heere brande our religion) there were not any convicted. Only one Juan Cotein, a Lowe-Dutche-man, who would needes take upon him the converting of this King, and to that purpose delivered up unto him a foolishe pamphlett of his owne penning, was condemned to have 200 *açotes* [lashes] about the stretces, riding upon an asse, to serve six yeares in the gallies, and afterwards to indure perpetuall imprisonment.'

Commissions were issued long ago by the King for raising 40 companies, and I now understand that Lisbon is to be their rendezvous, and that they will be conveyed by sea to Flanders. In this matter, the position as regards Juliers is totally irrelevant, for they have received information here from the Low Countries that there is a serious lack of Spanish soldiers for garrison duties which must be corrected. These companies are supposed to contain 4,000 men, but I gather that they will hardly reach three thousand.

The King's navy is also in a deplorable state of unreadiness for action of any kind this year, and will hardly be capable of defending the coasts against pirates and acting as escort to the homeward-bound East and West Indian fleets. 'The Admirall Don Luys Fajardo and his sonne Don Juan are bothe lately come up to this Courte pretending newe supplies bothe of men and money. Which this yeare, by reason of the extraordinary expences which this King hath otherwise beene at and is still like to bee, can hardly (as I suppose) bee afforded them.'

You shall hear further from me by Mr Colford who will be leaving this place within 4 or 5 days. Madrid.

4 pp. XXII, 156.

463. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 22. We here endorse your opinion concerning Juliers 'that the Spaniards proceeding is fraudulent, and that it is not like to be decided by the penne'.

In my last letter I told you of the decree issued by the Council of State for the deletion of the Parlement's Remonstrance (and the decrees relating to the same) from its Register, with an express prohibition that the Parlement should ever again meddle in State affairs upon pain of being charged with high treason. 'Whereupon the Gens du Roy (which are those of his learned counsell) being sent for to the Louvre, together with the Greffier of the Parlement, the said Arrest of the Counsell was read and delivered unto them to the end that they should signifie the same unto the Court; and the Greffier was in particular commanded to take their Arrests and Remonstrances out of their Register and to enter this of the Counsell into the same. But both the one and the other excused themselves from that commission. And so the said Arrest not being signified by anie publicke officers to the Parlement, they would hitherto take no notice thereof, though they seeme to be much moved with such a violent proceeding, which if the Counsell had sought anie further to putt in execution, had without doubt stirred up sedition in this towne.' I understand that the Parlement of Rouen is about to commit itself to supporting this Parlement.

The Queen has decided to begin the journey to Bayonne on 4 July, 'for the which amongst other preparations there are fayre and riche coaches and horse litters a making of velvet with embroderie of gold and silver both for Madame and the Infanta.' Many people still believe that there are many obstacles to the journey, and it is credibly reported that Marshal d'Ancre and his wife, who has enormous influence with the Queen, are opposed to it, both because they fear a decline in their fortunes after the arrival of the Infanta, and on account of the indifferent health of the Marshal.

We have heard from Sir Dudley Carleton that the Duke of Savoy has been forced to retire by the numerically superior forces of the King of Spain, which are now strongly entrenched before Asti; and that eventually necessity will compel him to listen to Rambouillet who is incessantly urging him to disarm. But another report, from the Savoy agent here, contradicts this news and describes the situation at Asti as being much less disadvantageous to the Duke. It states that in a recent skirmish he had captured the Duke of Postrana's brother and the Prince of Maroco, and that the Count of Verrua had returned with reassuring promises from Monsieur de Lesdiguières. According to the Savoy agent, there are 10,000 foot and 3,500 in France itself ready to join the Duke, besides the French contingents already fighting with him. Nevertheless the Duke of Savoy has offered to deliver to Lesdiguières all foreigners in his army, as a step towards disarming. But the latter has refused to receive them unless the Queen allows him 10,000 men to guarantee that the Spaniards also disarm. The Duke of Epernon would only agree if these men were taken out of the troops commanded by him, and the Duke of Guise demanded that if such a force were given to Lesdiguières then a like number of soldiers should be allowed him in Provençe. So that the matter has not been decided one way or the other. Paris.

3 pp. VI, 20.

464. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615, May 25. I would like to comment on some matters mentioned in your last two letters to me.

I expect to hear sometime of the settlement of the dispute between Sir Thomas Studder and Dr Clement. 'As for Fludde the Jesuite, hee may well succeed father Parsons in impudency and in rayling, but hee is farre short of him in discretion and cunning. From father Gerard at Leige wee can expect nothing

but what is worthy of himselfe, being a notorious conspirator in the powder treason and the party who ministred the sacrament unto the first five who entred into that combination.'

A book has newly arrived from Flanders entitled *Protestants demonstrations for Catholicks recusancy*. 'I judge this booke, which is printed at Doway, to bee the worke of Dr Weston. His *Sanctuarium Juris Pontificii* whereof you write is an answere unto a learned man living heere in England, who being of the Popish part hath notwithstanding written in defence of the othe of allegiance under the name of Widdrington. The booke is full of treasonable positions against the authority and safety of kinges. He hath therein one flinge at mee personally, as he hath diverse against the place and office which I hold, in his later booke. But I beare with him because I hold him no fitt matche to enter lists withall, but contemne him as a scurrile fellow, disgraced in the end of Queene Elizabeths dayes in the English College at Doway for being too busye with his laundresse, as I have heard some of their owne preests reporte. But certaine I am that before his last going over sea, when hee lived in the Lord Mountagues house at Cowdrey, hee shewed himselfe a filthy fellow with a boy who was page to that Lord as I have by examination from the youth himselfe, the matter being made knowne unto me by a preest who was wonderfully scandalized therewithall.'

Sir Walter Raleigh's book* was not withdrawn from circulation because of a complaint by the Spanish Ambassador. 'The Kinge himselfe was offended at it, partly because in the preface thereof the authour doth bitterly tax and reproche many of the best kinges that ever raigned in this kingdom, which liberty his Majesty could not indure, and some other faultes hee found in the booke itselfe. But the greatest matter was that it doth not stand with the wisdome of our State that a condemned man, who lyeth in prison for his faulte, and that no lesse then of treason, should publish bookes to the worlde, as it were *mire gratiam* with the foolish multitude or to moove commiseration, which reason of state will not permitt to bee shewed unto him.'

Now for other matters. I believe that the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy would be glad to see a satisfactory end to their wars which have cost both of them an enormous amount of money. The Spanish party is much offended by the Duke's action in publishing his *Manifesta* to the world and in intercepting letters from Spain. 'That Duke is a working Prince, and for his mony hee had gotten a fellow who, being in the office where the consultos and intelligences for the Kinge of Spaine are kept, did send him copies of all thinges, which being at last deprehended, and the party as I suppose strangled for his labour, hath much exasperated the Spanyard and his ministers.' The Duke would have long been borne down by sheer weight if it had not been for his neighbours, amongst whom he must reckon His Majesty as his greatest friend.

The Dutch have at last assured the King that they are ready to give up Juliers provided that all the other conditions are fulfilled. But I am still of the opinion that the Spaniards will not part with Wesel, however much they may pretend to the contrary.

An incipient Irish disturbance was nipped in the bud and some of the guilty party punished. The Parliament there has granted a subsidy to the King, the first ever to be assessed on the whole kingdom which 'is an argument of good bloud and will bee the bringer on, as I trust, of many excellent thinges, both for civility and obedience.'

* His *History of the World*, published in 1614.

'I have greate hope that almighty God will free our Nation from that neglect whereinto it hath lately runne, and that some conversion of thinges may happily follow. Some beginning is made, and there is some ouverture of other matters to follow, which if God do blesse as I hope hee will, our master may bee happy in his elder yeeres. Expect with patience for a while, and some thinge may followe.*

I send you heerewithall a copy or two of a booke lately published in Scotland, whereof you will make some use. Wee had lately arraigned at the kinges Benche barre one Owen, a yong man of 2 or 3 and twenty yeeres old, who was a Scholler in the English Colledge at Doway, and from thence remooved to Sivill, and so to St. Lucars under the Jesuites. Comming home and being taken at his landing, upon his examination hee uttered execrable wordes, maintaining the doctrine of killing of kinges. Hee was condemned of high treason to the greate contentment of all the standers by, and what shall become of his execution I cannot yet reporte.† Lambith.

3 pp. I, 20.

465. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 26. Regarding your letter of 8 April last to the Count of Solms, in which you mention the 150 livres de gros sent to you in error instead of 150 francs or livres de quarante gros, I am instructed by the Elector Palatine's Council to tell you that you should retain the sum of 150 francs which you lent Monsieur de Villarnon towards the expenses of his journey to England and restore the balance to the person who paid the money to you. Monsieur de Villarnon's journey was not connected with His Highness's private affairs but with matters of interest to the Princes and States of the Union, and his expenses should therefore be debited to them and not to His Highness alone. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 32.

466. GEORGE CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 26. Today I am leaving for England, having stayed here for nine days. I had thought that after reaching Brussels we would have left the longest part of our journey behind us, particularly as you had told us that there were only 24 posts. But the fact is that when we parted from you we parted also with all pleasure and comfort. But *de his satis*.

'Your newes of the new Bishop of Lincolne is strange to me, rather because you write not what is become of the old, whither he be removed to another Bishoprick or to another world. And yf my Lord Zouche be Warden of the Cinq Ports, I see both by that and by the preferment of the Archbishops brother which way the world goes with us in England. The Baron Done hath beene heere these five or six dayes, not permitted to be covered before the King as an Ambassador, which he understanding before from Monsieur de Villeroy, is by commandment from his Highnes come home againe *sans rien faire*. An ambassador of Savoy past by this way the last weeke into the Low Countries. His busynesse heer was, as I understand, to move the Prince Palatine to assist

* This paragraph refers to the plot to supplant the Earl of Somerset in the King's affections by George Villiers, later Duke of Buckingham. See R. Lockyer, *Buckingham* (1981), pp.18-20.

† At the request of the Spanish Ambassador, John Owen was given a pardon in 1618 on condition of leaving the country and not returning without a licence. See *Cal. S.P. Dom. 1611-18*, pp.548, 558, and McClure, *Letters of John Chamberlain*, 1.597.

him in his request to the States for some shipping for his Masters service, which though the States do graunt him, I am afraid the Duke will have but a difficult passage for them through the Straights and I doubt himself is in such straights as they come too late for his service. The matters of the Union heere are not so ripe as that they are yet ready to send an ambassador to his Majesty, so as Monsieur Schomberg his going into England is retarded. The Prince and Princesse beginne their journey into the highe Palatinate on Munday the 5 of the next month.' Mr Townshend sends you and your wife his best regards. Heydelberg.

2 pp. *Holograph.* Misc. VII, 37.

467. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [May 26/] June 5, N.S. The States General are being blamed for the non-execution of the Treaty of Xanten, but vigorously reject the charge. The King of France, wearied of these delays, is reported to have summoned the ambassadors of Spain and the Archduke, and to have demanded brusquely that his envoys at the Hague and Brussels should be permitted to enter into negotiations over Juliers without further prevarication. The King of Great Britain has also reminded the Archduke of repeated complaints and requested that these be redressed. Barneveldt has recently been engaged in proceedings concerning the wardship of the heir of the Sieur de Brederode. There is a report that the Emperor is recruiting men in the Tyrol, and many predict that this summer will see military operations in greater evidence in Germany than the decrees and activities of the Imperial Council. Dutch troops have been expelled from the neighbourhood of Siegburg in the Duchy of Berg. This has caused quite an uproar, and Rees and Emmerich are being uncommonly well fortified. There has arrived here a petition from the pirates who infest the seas for the remission of their crimes, and the States General have seen fit to grant it. Prince Maurice has intervened in a quarrel between the Count of Culemburg and de Wyswyler, a nobleman of Juliers. The Elector Palatine has gone to the Upper Palatinate to receive the homage of his subjects there. The Hague.

2½ pp. *Latin.* XXX, 17.

468. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [May 27/] June 6, N.S. As you say, the Spaniards are only seeking to make the Treaty of Xanten an illusory one; or as they put it about in France, they desire a clarification of it or a resumption of talks that would procure them another agreement. To put that Treaty into execution, some action should have been taken against the Spaniards, who are proceeding quietly to the sequestration of the places which they have not been able to seize, putting them beyond our reach and decoying Saxony with false hopes. The Count of Hohenzollern, who was lately in Cologne, is to act as intermediary with the Emperor and carry out this sequestration. It would be an error for anyone to allow himself to be lulled by this appearance of an equitable compromise, for it is only a pretence on their part to bring in the Emperor.

You have probably heard the news about Asti and Savoy, and that those of the Protestant Union in Germany have asked the States General whether they would approve of their going to Savoy's assistance. The answer has been in the affirmative and Count John of Nassau has been promised financial help. At this moment Signor Goveano, a special envoy from the Duke of Savoy is at the Hague, having arrived from Heidelberg where he discussed matters with

the Elector Palatine before travelling incognito down the Rhine. It is said that the Pope and other Italian Princes are giving the Duke assistance, in a clandestine manner to avoid unpleasant consequences. A young prince of Saxony-Lawenbourg is going to Savoy with testimonials from the Elector Palatine, the Duke of Würtemberg, the Marquis of Baden and others, and the Swiss have given him and his cavalry a right of transit. These events, and the defeat of the Spanish horse in Piedmont, cast much doubt on the news spread by the Catholics that an agreement between Savoy and Spain is imminent. It is still believed in France that some grand scheme is being concocted against Germany. And in Bavaria it was generally expected that the Spanish army, reinforced by that in Savoy, would join the forces which the Duke of Bavaria has been quartering amongst his subjects for some months. You will have heard from Heidelberg of the successful action at Worms, and how a gentleman was sent to the Emperor to report on it. It is now hoped to withdraw the 300 soldiers who were left there to help the magistracy against the seditious party amongst the burghers.

As regards the rumour of a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the second daughter of the Spanish King, this is a subject of much comment, possibly because France has not yet decided about the second daughter of her own King—being hindered enough in her Spanish match, as someone said. I wish she would become more aware of a Lorraine match, which some suspect Spain of desiring in order to show her contempt for the blood royal of France.

As for the Spanish attempt to seize the Abbey of Sibourg, they would have captured a gate if a boy had not espied them and raised the bridge, shouting the alarm at the same time. Hearing it the Abbot's soldiers rushed to the spot and foiled the Spaniards. They have ignored the protests of the Brandenburg Commissioner as they did some days ago in the case of the fortresses of Stadel-sulze and Wissen in Bergh, which they took from the soldiers of the States General and declared to be neutral once again.

Those of Neuburg are collecting, extorting and selling corn, provisions, metals and whatever else they can in the country of Juliers, at Düsseldorf and other places. The Spaniards, who fear the plague at Wesel, have been forbidden, as being a mortal sin, to read the book which I herewith send you. Its sale has likewise been prohibited upon pain of heresy. It is strange that the informer at Goch should have returned with greater confidence to the charge levied by him against the accused of that town, declaring that he would never again meddle with the truth of his confession, even to avoid death. So that those of Cleves are in a quandary how to begin this trial. The Elector of Cologne, who is harrying Protestants throughout his territories, has started a new dispute with the Estates of Liège, to whom the Comte de Ritberg, the commissioner, has intimated that the Emperor has granted to him a new imposition with the consent of all the other Electors. The Liégeois claim rights to the contrary and refer themselves to the oath of the Elector himself.

I wonder whether you have been able to find César Oudin's edition of *Silva Curiosa* in Antwerp. Cleves.

6½ pp. *French. Seal.* XXVIII, 14.

469. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 28. A servant of Mr Lewsis [sic] of Sedan brought me your letter of the 22nd of this month. The news you give me of France is very disturbing, and a friend of mine at the Hague has written to me 'that he hath seen letters from very good parte which saye that of late, there being appointed a certeine

meeting of the chiefe Princes of the Bloudd, at which place all of them being assembled except the Prince of Conde, and ere he entered the same one encountered him with a letter which the partye willed him presently to open; having redd, he founde himselfe and the rest forewarned of a present and suddaine dainger of their lives, notwithstanding which he, commanding his followers to stande upon their garde, entered into the house and after a short salutation shewed his letter, and all of them acknowledging the facilitye of the execution presently left the place as though they would walke a littell abroade and consult together, but they stayed not there nether but everye man departed his waye'. If this is true, it suggests that the Princes do not all see eye to eye about the way in which the nation's affairs are being conducted.

It is not possible to predict how His Majesty will keep faith with the States General if the Spaniards are to deceive him in the matter of the restitution of the towns in Juliers and Cleves, and that after the States General have been persuaded by him to accept the Archduke's proposals. 'But I am sewer bothe heare and everye wheare, his Majesty suffereth muche and his glorye is muche obscured by the course he houldeth with the King of Spaine and the Archdukes therein.' What mystifies me is that we should still seek an accommodation with that King when he must be aware that His Majesty has given money to the Duke of Savoy and publicly supported his cause, and is therefore most likely to take any opportunity to revenge himself on us.

'I can not perseave that Mr Colvart goeth for Heidelberge, nor that the wardship of the Cinckpoortes is yeet bestowed, but I have hard that his Majesty hath refused to bestowe it upon the Earle of Somerset ... The matter of fishing bothe at Grenclande and the herring fishing I heare that his Majesty will lovingly accommodate these his nighbors theirwith yeet for a whyle. But the other point touching the prohibition of merchands goods to be brought into the lande by straingers bottoms is soe considerable a point for the maintenance of our navigation, as that his Majesty and the State have good cause to stande upon it.' Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 84.

470. CHRISTOPHER PORTER'S REPORT

[1615, after May 29] 'The 25 of May, 1615, I was to reseave my instructions from Mr Trumbull, his Majesties Agente in the City of Bruxelles. And from thence rydde to the City of Louvayne to the house of one Mr Connyers the elder to have delivered his Majesties Privy Seale for Sir William Roper, knight, or his Lady, who then was there as his man Francis confessed but afterwards sayde I should have him at one Mr Worthingtons lodgings whether he went with me, who confessed him to be at olde Mr Connyers house to the which I wente backe with speed, in which meane tyme he conveyed himself awaye.

From thence I wente to the Monastery Sancta Monaca to Sir Raphe Bapthorpe and his Ladye. But I verily doe beleave that they were not farre asunder, for that the Monastery would not suffer me to enter in, but said there was no place for any stranger. From thence I wente to a place called Placet to the lodging of Sir Thomas Leedes and his Ladye. He beeing gonne into France or the Spa I did deliver his Majesties Privy Seale, the which shee reseaved very respectfully, as it doth appeare under her owne hande.

In which tyme all the ports of the towne were layde for me, and I ceased [seized] by the Mayor and his officers, taken, searched and all my papers and 2 Privy Seales taken and sente to the Archduke, and close putt in prison with twoe keepers and 2 great dogges to watch me until the Mayor retourned backe

again, which tyme was 3 days and twoe nights. But fynding meanes to sende to his Majesties Agent at Bruxelles, he procured my discharge very woorthily. Further at the retourne of the Mayor with my wrytings, he tolde me that there was no man or servant coulde or should execute my busines there without leave first had from the Archduke Albertus. And directly tolde me that if I did not presently depart without perfourmeinge any matter more, he would keepe me still in durance, not any way allowinge of his Majesties commandment for the which I had so good warrant.

The 29th of May, 1615. Lykewise at Bruxelles, I was with my Privy Seale from his Majestic at the house of Sir Edward Parham, knight, whose man John Sherill did not suffer me to speake with him nor his Lady, they beeing both there, for they came both from Mecklen the night before with olde Sir William Stanley. Mr Trumbull sente one of his people with me to the lodging of the abovenamed Sir Edward Parham, but they haveing understanding of my ymprisonment would not be seene of mee, nether respecting his Majesties Privy Seale nor command sente for him, standing upon the privilege of ther great Altesse.'

1½ pp. *Copy. Signed: per me Christopher Porter. XLVII, 112.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHRISTOPHER PORTER FROM THE LORD CHIEF
JUSTICE

[1615, c May 12] 'Imprimis, wryte out true coppies of the severall Privy Seales in severall sheets of paper.

Then under the severall coppics, wryte as followeth:

Memorandum, the [*blank*] day of [*blank*] Anno Domini, 1615, I did deliver unto [*blank*] at [*blank*] the Privy Seale the coppie whereof is abovementioned, being specially sente unto him for that purpose.

And if yow can gett the party to subscribe his name thereunto, get it; but if he refuze so to doe, come away without it.

If any other be in presence when yow deliver the Privy Seale, gett them to subscribe their names if yow can; if not, wryte downe their names that it was delivered in their presence.

But if none be present, it is not materiall for your owne testimony shalbe sufficient.'

¾ p. *Copy. Unsigned. Appended to the above.*

471. OCCUPATION OF WESEL

1615, [May 30/] June 9. Instructions given to Jean van der Knippenborgh and Antoine ter Smitten, doctors in law and respectively Burgomaster and Councillor of the town of Wesel, as to what grievances they are to represent to His Highness [Archduke Albert] on behalf of the magistrates of that town. In spite of the agreement concluded with His Excellency [Spinola] that Wesel should not be garrisoned by more than 1,000 soldiers, on [28 August/] 7 September the town was entered by 13 companies, occupying 1,367 billets, with 260 horses, and on [28 November/] 8 December they were joined by another 14 companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The Archdukes are to be asked to order these disease-ridden reinforcements to leave, and to take

measures to stop the original 13 companies from cutting down wood, insulting the townspeople etc.

6½ pp.. *Copy. French. Endorsed: Instructions from Wesel, 1615. Misc. XXXVI, 52.*

472. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, May 31/June 10. I will attend to the dispatch of the packet addressed to Colonel Schombourg who has just left with His Highness [the Elector Palatine] to escort the Dowager Duchess on her way to Lautern.

To understand what happened at Worms, it is necessary to remember that that Imperial town, which is both beautiful and ancient, is entirely shut in by the territory of the Elector Palatine, and is under the protection of His Highness by virtue of agreements and treaties formerly concluded between the Electors Palatine and the town. For the past two years or so a substantial number of the burghers, emulating those of Frankfort, have not only spoken out, but revolted, against the magistrates on the grounds of their alleged misgovernment. To prevent greater mischief, His Highness sent his deputies there at various times to reconcile these differences, but without success. Unfortunately, the poor Jews in the town became involved in these disputes and, despite the opposition of the magistracy, were driven from the town. They were expelled with their wives and children, their synagogue was destroyed and their tombs and cemetery smashed, although the Emperor had commanded the burghers not to trouble the Jews until the case had been determined, in view of the fact that legal proceedings were pending in the Chamber of Spires. But a great number of evilly-disposed youths shouted imprecations and abuse against the magistrates, threatening to treat them like the Jews, and even to plunder and massacre them. The latter, apprehensive of the dangers facing them, appealed to His Highness for advice, assistance and protection. His Highness immediately dispatched 4,000 experienced foot soldiers, 200 horse and 6 pieces of artillery. This force, in the course of one night, invested the town and trained the cannon on one of the gates. When day came they demanded entry into the town. At first the burghers thought of resisting, but appreciating the obvious dangers of such an action, they opened the gates. These were seized by the colonels of His Highness's army who ordered the foot, horse and artillery to march in good order up to the market square. There they planted a cannon at the entrance of each street leading into the square, and left 200 men to guard each piece. They then proceeded to arrest the ringleaders, numbering about twelve, and forced the burghers to take a fresh oath of obedience to the Emperor and the magistrates. In this way order was restored in the town, and at the end of three days all the troops withdrew except 300 men retained and paid by the magistrates for their own security. This is the true background to the seizure of Worms.

An ambassador from Savoy has been here lately to seek our friendship; he has now gone on to the Hague. Monsieur Calvert has also been here for three days, to see to it that the houses assigned as a dower to Madame the Princess are well built and arranged as they should be, especially that at Frankenthal.

On the 7th of this month, His Highness will leave with Madame for the Upper Palatinate to receive the homage of his subjects. Heydelberg.

3 pp. *French. Seal. XXXI, 33.*

473. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [May 31/] June 10. We recognise more and more that you wisely predicted to us what we see happening today as regards the Treaty of Xanten, for there is little likelihood that the Spaniards will consent to it or that we will resent their non-observance of it. I notice, by the submission of new proposals, that the intention is not only to alter it basically but also to exclude the names and mediation of the Kings of France and England, so as only to have this country as an adversary to the Spanish encroachment. There are attempts on all sides to exercise control over this country without resorting to direct action, and it is most regrettable that our former resoluteness has been diminished. The Duke of Savoy has repeatedly requested us to help him with men and shipping if we propose to break off; but he has been put off until we know exactly what decision the Spaniard will allow us to make. I do not observe that the Princes of the Union are in a hurry to strengthen themselves with men and means. Monsieur de Bouillon is in Sedan. The Hague.

1 p. *French*. I, 57.

474. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, May 31. I am sorry that this bearer is returning without having performed the service for which he was employed: 'but it seemeth the ayre of this clymate and the protections of the Archdukes are sufficient to make such of his Majesties subjects as lyve here to neglect his commandments, and the rather to hazard their fortunes at home then to breake the injunction of a Father Confessor abroad'. Of the four Privy Seals which he brought with him only one has been accepted, and that by Lady Leedes. 'Sir William Roper, whose lady is yet in England, was lodged at the house of one Connyers, and Sir Raph Bapthorp at a monastery of English nonnes called Sancta Monaca in Louvayne.' They could not be found, and I presume that they had been forewarned from Antwerp of the messenger's arrival. Moreover, when the latter reached Louvain he was arrested by the Mayor, at the instigation of some malicious Englishmen there. The Mayor, 'a pragmaticall litigious fellowe that is in continuall suits and quarrells with his neighbors', had the effrontery to seize His Majesty's Privy Seals as well as the instructions given by the Lord Chief Justice and your Honour, which he read and communicated to others. Upon hearing this, I immediately went to the Archduke himself, the Chancellor of Brabant and the President of the Council and demanded redress. 'They all alleaged that it was a violation of the Archdukes souverainety for his Majesties Ushers and officers of justice to insinuat any juridicall arrests or decrees in the dominyons of these Princes to any persons whatsoever without their lycence. But to disabuse them of their error, I did affirme that this was not any acte of justice but a mere commandement sente from his Majestie to his subjects living here in closed letters by one of the messengers of his Chamber, who were of the same ranke and degree with the messengers of the Archdukes Finances and not with the Ushers of his Courte ... And since by the Treaty of peace betweene the Crownes of Great Brittain and these Provinces of the Netherlands it was lawfull for all his Majesties subjects, of what condition soever they be, to have free liberty of hanting the Archdukes countryes, of staying there as long as they liste and retourning home at their pleasure, that a *plus forte raison* it must needs be permitted to his Majesties servants there to execute his royall commandments in all such things as were not prejudiciall to the Archdukes supreme authority.' I strongly protested about the Mayor of Louvain's conduct in reading the King's papers, and demanded that the messenger be released and

the Mayor punished. The Archduke gave orders for his release and promised to take my grievances into consideration; but I understand that he has prohibited Christopher Porter from proceeding any further with the Privy Seals in these provinces. 'I have ben tolde by persons of credit that if Porter had stayed but one day longer in Louvayne, he had been in danger to have had his throate cutt by the unruly schollars and rakehells of that university.' You will see by this to what extent this State supports His Majesty's disobedient subjects, and how difficult it is to obtain redress for wrongs committed against those who are well affected. You might deal with Monsieur Boisshot on the matter of this latest grievance, or choose to 'give the Archdukes vassalls the lyke measure when occasion shalbe offered'. If I had had the necessary authority, I would have kept the three Privy Seals in the hope of meeting with Sir Edward Parham, Sir William Roper and R. Bapthorp.

Lady Leedes came to see me on Saturday last and entreated me to mediate that she be given two or three months to find the money for her journey to England and to pay her debts, and be allowed in the meantime to go to the Spa for the sake of her health. She will return to England to appear in person before the Privy Council. Bruxelles.

3½ pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 80.

'A note of such gentlemen and pentionners as I knowe serving in Spaine of the Irish Nation.'

'Olde Irishe	O Sulevan Beare and his sonne, Page to the King of Spaine.
Englishe	Redmon Bourcke, Baron of Letrem. P[ensioner]
"	Walter Burck, sonne of MacWilliam Bourk, Page to the Kinge. P
"	Tybalde Burck, kinsman to Walter Bourk.
"	The 4 bretheren of Castle Have.
O[ld Irish]	Captaine Brian O Kelly. P
"	Daniel MacSwynie, <i>alias</i> macMorohue na Tulle. P
"	Owen Kegan, who was steward to macWilliam Burck. P
"	James Obaillie. P
"	Daniel macFinen ne queraie. P
"	Denis Carty, brother to Florence macCarty. P
E[nglish]	Andrew Hurles. P
O[ld Irish]	Eugenius Osulevan. P
"	Denis Ohengerdell. P
"	Daniel O Morohue. P
"	Gullacio Hollano. P
"	Cornelis O Connor. P

These followinge are those that yet remaine in the Low Countryes.

E[nglish]	William Bourcke.
"	Thomas Bourcke.
"	John Bourcke.
"	Captaine Ricard Bourck in Germany with the Count of Buquoy.
O[ld Irish]	Duedalas Kelly. P
"	Cornellis Kelly. P
"	Henry Kelly. P
"	Edmond O More. P
"	Odonochu More. P

”	Dennys Swynie. P
”	Cornellis O Brenny. P
”	Irelashmac Contully. P
”	John MacSichy. P
”	Daniel Omolwoye. P
”	Cornellis Olerye. P
”	John Oncil. P
E[nglish]	Walter Hacket. P
”	James Nicolas Geraldin. P
”	Nicolas Geraldin. P
”	William fits Gerrald. P
O[ld Irish]	Finen MacBrune. P
”	Teig macFinen. P
E[nglish]	Richard Nugent. P
”	Garret Nugent. P
O[ld Irish]	Brenne Omillegan. P
”	Dermitio Carty. P
”	Dermitio Reirdan. P
”	Charles Connor. P
E[nglish]	Gerrard Barry Alf[érez— <i>ensign</i>]. P
”	Gerard Maurice Geraldin. V
O[ld Irish]	Magnus Sichy Alf. V
E[nglish]	Thomas Geraldin Alf. V
O[ld Irish]	John Dovine. g[entleman]
E[nglish]	Maurice Geraldin. g
”	Christopher Geraldin. g
”	John Geraldin. g
O[ld Irish]	Edmond Berne. g
”	Roger O More. g
E[nglish]	Robert Wache. g
O[ld Irish]	Brian O Berne. g
”	John O Berne. g
”	Ros O Carrull. g
E[nglish]	William Lacy. g
”	Pierce Lacy Alf. V
”	Pierce Lacy gentleman. g
O[ld Irish]	Dormicio Ogrenan. V
”	Gullacio Osulevan. Brethern to Alf. Osulevan. P
”	Cornelis Osulevan.
”	Dormicio Odriscall. P
”	Maccon Odriscall. P
”	Cornelio Odriscall. P
”	Daniel Carty. P
”	Terence Sichy. V
”	Denis O Carrull. g
E[nglish]	David Barry. g
”	William Burck. g
O[ld Irish]	Con mac Rosse O Connor.
E[nglish]	Thomas Barnewell.
”	Thomas Everard.
”	Oliver Plunket.
”	William Petit.
”	Garret Darcy.

”	Thomas Goodman.
”	Walter Dela Hoyde.
”	Thomas fitzGerald.
O[ld Irish]	John Danne.
E[nglish]	Pierce fitzgerrald.
”	Arthure Burnell.
”	William Pluncket.
”	Thomas fitzGerrald.
O[ld Irish]	Nicholas Dalton.
”	William Dalton.
E[nglish]	Richard Tute.
”	John Bath.
”	Thomas Aspole.
”	Robert Barnewell.
”	Oliver Burck.
O[ld Irish]	Laghlen Kelly.
”	Eveghen Kelly.
E[nglish]	—— Meade.
O[ld Irish]	John Kenindy, Ayudante.
”	Owen Grane Kelly.
”	Thomas Kelly.
”	James Kelly.
”	Connor Kelly.
”	Edmond MacUllier.
”	William Shaghens.
”	Thebald O Connor.
”	Lisach O Connor.
”	Tieg Rioch O Connor.
”	Art O Connor.
”	Tieg macMorph O Connor.
”	Cahir O Connor.
”	Nicholas Linche.
”	Nicholas Wries.
E[nglish]	John Balle.

Reformed Captaines

E[nglish]	Captaine St. Laurence.
”	Captaine Ricard Burck.
”	Captaine William Walche.
”	Captaine John Wrath.
”	Captaine George de la Hoyde.
”	Captaine Thomas Stanyhurst.
”	Captaine Robert Danniell.
”	Sergeant Major Edward Gerald.’

3½ pp. Min. II, 80a. *Appended to the above.*

475. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, May 31] I had intended to write to you in some detail and send the letter with Mr Colford. But my wife became dangerously ill at the time of his departure, and so I had to postpone my letter. ‘It hath pleased God that three moneths before her tyme, shee hath (after little hope of her life) bene delivered of a sonne which lived only to receave baptisme and so dyed.’ In my next letter

I will discuss that 'which yow say is so much spoken of now with yow concerning the treaty of a match with this Kinges seconde daughter.'

P.S. Mr Colford will inform you whether I have really given every assistance to Mr Calley's business here.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 31 of May, 1615. XXII, 158.

476. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, May] You will be pleased to learn that I have returned, leaving behind me a Court where there is as much disturbance as there is tranquillity here. I would ask you to resume our former correspondence and to let me know what has been happening in Juliers and Savoy. *Vostre fils a eu un prix pour avoir bien fait son devoir*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. *Seal*. *Signed only*. *Endorsed*: May, 1615. XI, 19.

477. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 1, O.S. Within the next week or so, I shall be going to England for about a month on private business. Sir John Fleming, our Sergeant-Major, will deputize for me in my absence.

A letter from England says that 'the King our master dothe nowe advise the Duke of Savoie to accept of those conditions lastly proposed unto him, and it is thought that he will doe it; for he seeth that he is forsaken on all sydes, and of him selfe he is not abell to subsist. What a miserable thing is this, that the affaires of Spaine must be thus accommodated by us, their endes in all their actions being layed to our particular overthrowe... Heare these peopell crye out that our master is more a freind unto the Spaniarde then unto them; but theye see not nor will not see the beame that is in their owne eye. But it is their oulde custome to laye their owne falts upon other mens shoulders. Wee knowe well inouthfe [*sic*] what theye practice and whether theye are going... The beusynes dothe not stande well betweene them and us.' Vlushing.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 85.

478. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [1/] 11. There is no longer any talk here of carrying out the Treaty of Xanten, which might never have existed. It is strange that of all those once engaged in formulating this agreement, none is enthusiastic about it except the States General who have the means and will to implement it if they were supported by the Kings of France and England and the Protestant Princes. It is surprising that the King of England should allow himself to be fooled by the King of Spain and the Archdukes.

Here is a rumour that the Archdukes are proposing to take the field next July and lay siege to Juliers. The fortifications of the town and castle have been completed, and only wait to be tested by the enemy.

Count Henry van den Berg is still in the neighbourhood of the Abbey of Syborg with a troop of horse. It is said that he has gone there to settle some differences between the Abbot and the Spaniards who are quartered in the town, the Abbot believing that the latter had in mind some enterprise against the Abbey in order to acquire it more cheaply than by the offer reputedly made by the King of Spain. The Count's men who are accommodated in various villages within the bailwick of Blanckenberg are guilty of intolerable outrages, expecting to have a philip placed under their trenchers every dinner time by the poor peasant who has scarcely enough bread for himself and his children.

The six troops of horse levied in these parts by Count John of Nassau for Savoy are still in the Bishopric of Paderborn, and there have been brushes between them and the local people.

An issue has been raised between the Elector of Cologne and the Estates of Liège, to whom he sent his councillor Patz with the Count of Ritberg, the Emperor's Commissary. The latter explained to the Estates that the Emperor and the other Electors had granted the Elector of Cologne an annual tax which amounted to a substantial sum. The Estates opposed this imposition, citing in their support the liberties of the Empire, local statutes and customs, even an oath taken by the Elector, their Bishop, himself. Cologne.

4½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seal.* IX, 92.

479. PHILIP PRATS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [2/] 12. I am sending you herewith the Archduke's reply to the last letter from the King of Great Britain, and I should be glad if you would convey the enclosed to Ambassador Boisshot by your courier. Maricmont.

1 p. *French. Signed only.* Misc. VII, 40.

480. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 2. By the time this letter reaches you, Mr Calvert will probably be with you and will have acquainted you with the success of his business.

His Majesty's ambassador to the Duke of Savoy has been granted permission to return home because of his indisposition, and Mr Wake has been appointed in his place, 'with chardge to doe his best for perswading the Duke of Savoy to honorable conditions of peace. There are three points, and the most difficult is the first, that the Duke shall disarme first and then the Spanniard will disarme afterward; the second, that the Duke shall attempt nothing against the Duke of M[antua]; the third, whether the Emperors person or chamber of the Empire is the competent judge for the differences long in question. His Majesti standes for the Chamber of the Empire.' The opinion here is that the King of Spain will shortly have to declare unequivocally what he intends to do about restoring Wesel, but those who are the best judges of such matters say that he will retain all that he has seized and remain quiescent this summer until the marriage with France has been consummated.

'Munday and Tuesday last was sennyght was spent in gorgeous shewes between the Lords Fenton and Knowles, and it is question which exceeded other. His Majesti went not to Windsor, but cam privately from Greenwich to Somersethouse where he saw the shewes passe by.'

Monsieur Stick, the Marquis of Brandenburg's Ambassador here, had an audience with the King a fortnight last Thursday, and told him that he had received orders to return home immediately. 'His Majesti assured him, as he was a Prince, that if Wesell was not rendred he would declare himselfe against the Archduke, and desired the said Ambassador to have patience till his Majesti receaved answer of his letter lately sent to the Archduke, in which he doubted not but he should receave contentment.'

The Old Company of the Merchant Adventurers appeared before the King and the Privy Council at Greenwich on Friday last. So did the New Company, 'whoe performed soe little of that they have undertaken that wee thinck the busyness of cloth will returne to the old byas'. London.

2 pp. XLVI, 6.

1615, June [2/] 12. I see that you consider the war between Savoy and Spain to be a genuine and not a simulated one, since they are giving one another sturdy blows. You know that tyrannical Kings and Princes make sport with the blood of their servants as children play with flies. Darius sacrificed twenty thousand of his men to Zopirus in order that the latter should gain the confidence of the Babylonians, who were militarily invincible, and thus ensnare them by deceit. There were more heads cracked in that war than have been, or will be, in this between Spain and Savoy. Yet, at the end of it all, it was discovered that there had been collusion between Zopirus and Darius, between the servant and the master. Why should it not be likewise between two sovereign princes, who are extreme Catholics and closely allied, both troubled by domestic enemies and both hitherto unconquerable in war? Why is it that the Spaniard with sixty thousand men or more prolongs this conflict for such a long time, with so much expense involved and to the ruin of his subjects, when it lies in his power to obtain peace whenever he wishes, or overthrow the Duke without too much exertion? Too many state reasons have prevented me hitherto from believing in the genuineness of this war. It would present too many advantages to the enemies of the Holy See and the Catholic League. You know that France is, and will be, as much the adversary of the grandeur and monarchy of Spain after the marriages as before, and perhaps even more hostile. Why then does she not assist the Duke of Savoy—a sovereign, Catholic and strong Prince, who acts as a bulwark against Spain on the Italian flank—at a time when this same sovereign, Catholic France has helped and continues to help the heretical and republican United Provinces against the violence of Spain?

NEWS FROM PARIS

1615, June [8/] 18. It is said that towards the end of this month, the King and Queen are to go to Fontainebleau where they will stay for a few days before proceeding to Orléans. No stone is being left unturned to settle all matters and to humour the Princes and the Parlement. The Countess of Soissons and Monsieur de Nevers were sent to the Prince of Condé to afford him every satisfaction. However he is holding firm and has declared that he cannot decide anything without the advice of his friends. Monsieur de Nevers left a few days ago for Soissons to try to gain over Monsieur de Mayenne, and it is believed that from there he will go as far as Sedan to do the same with Monsieur de Bouillon. The Prince of Condé left yesterday or the day before to confer with Monsieur de Bouillon. Efforts are likewise being made to win over Monsieur de Longueville and reduce him to obedience.

The Parlement has not yet reassembled to settle the matter of the decree of the Council, and is much troubled and perplexed because the Remonstrances presented to the King have been removed from the Registers of the Court, as well as the decree issued by that Court on 28 March last. In its place Voisin, who is Clerk to the Court of Parlement, has put the decree of the Council, and excuses himself by saying that he did so in compliance with an order given by one of the Presidents. The members are to assemble on Saturday or Sunday to deal with the matter.

The reversion of the government of Poitou is to go to Monsieur de Rohan. I do not know whether this met with the approval of Monsieur de Suilly, but I can assure you that the Marquis of Rosnay is very much discomfited since he had hoped to obtain that government. The castle of Mantes has been completely dismantled at the request of the people of that town and their

neighbours, who feared that one day it might bring the war to their very doors. Monsieur Desdiguieres has a complaint against Monsieur de Rambouillet, that he decides many things relating to the peace negotiations without previously consulting him. The Duke of Savoy was showing a greater willingness to consider such talks, but having realised that Rambouillet was predisposed in favour of Spain, he ordered his agent to protest about this to the King, and now declares that he will not disarm. Monsieur de Poigny, who had been sent by Rambouillet to Paris, has been dispatched back with the articles of peace, but whether the Duke will accept them is conjectural.

The King of Spain has left Madrid and arrived in Burgos, but news has come by letter that he will go on to Aragon to have his son acknowledged, because that kingdom enjoys a special privilege, which is, that if the King were to die his son would not automatically be accepted by Aragon unless he had already been acknowledged during the lifetime of his father. That being so, it will be necessary for our Royal party to take the Narbonne road rather than that of Bayonne, added to which, passing by Bordeaux, there are thirty leagues of *landes* to traverse which would inconvenience the Court very considerably, swollen as it is and accompanied by more than twelve or thirteen thousand soldiers. In Languedoc both Catholics and Huguenots are keeping watch in the towns, which is an indication of their mutual distrust. There is a rumour that their Majesties instead of going to Bordeaux will travel to Lyon and from there to Marseilles or Narbonne, where the Infanta will be brought. This has given rise to much discussion in view of what is happening in Piedmont and for other reasons. Paris.

THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO PRESIDENT JEANNIN

1615, [May 30/] June 9. Copy. For another copy *see* P.R.O., S.P. 78/63, ff. 189-90.

3¼ pp. *Copies. French. Misc. VII, 41.*

482. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 3. I am so exhausted after attending to my duties here that 'I am a great deale fitter for the feathers then for the penne.' Since I last wrote to you, 'the Parlement, to justifie themselves that they had not gonne about (as they were censured) by their remonstrances to diminishe the Kings autoritie or to take the governement of the Queene, sent some deputies to their Majesties to protest against it, and to desire them that they would give way to the said Remonstrances. But this excuse being taken for a submission, to intimidate them the more, the Arrest of the Counsell . . . was signified unto them and there read in the Assemblie of all their Chambers, which did so kindle the fyre amongst them as that some of them were of opinion that they should shutt up the Parlement and breake up their sittings.' This matter was debated for two days and resulted in such a conflict of views that it was impossible to reach a decision, and it was postponed over the Whitsun holidays. But there is an inclination amongst the members to draw up a second Remonstrance to the King and Queen Mother, and offer in it to substantiate what is contained in the previous remonstrances: 'and if after that the Queene will go forward with the execution of the Arrests, then to shutt up the Parlement, which would breede a great deale of murmuring.'

The decision to proceed to Bayonne appears to be irreversible since we hear that the King of Spain and the Infanta are already on their way to Burgos. The rendezvous for the troops who are to escort the King, said to number

10,000, has been fixed for 4 July. To win over as many of the nobility as she can, the Queen Mother is trying all sorts of ways, such as conceding to the Duke of Rohan the reversion of the government of Poitou. She has also warned the Countess of Soissons that if she does not allow her son to accompany the King, he will be forcibly removed from her. The Queen Mother is so obstinately and immovably set on this journey that she appears totally indifferent to the violent reaction that may result from it. My Lord Ambassador, by His Majesty's instructions, has tried to divert her from it, but to no purpose.

We have a report from Savoy that the Marquis of Rambouillet has successfully persuaded both sides to treat for peace; but in my opinion, the Duke of Savoy is manoeuvring to win time. He has sent two envoys here; one is called the Count of Moreat and other the Senator Piscini. The Countess of Pembroke arrived here two days ago. After seeing the town and the royal residences round about, she will return to the Spa. Paris.

P.S. 'The late counsell given by His Majestie to the States to content themselves with an indefinite promise is little applauded here.'

2 pp. VI, 21.

483. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [3/] 13. It is not conceivable that this state will accept the formula of the reciprocal promise in its present form, for it is important to our reputation and security that the Kings of France and England remain guarantors of our treaties. You are right in believing that activities on all sides are hardly reassuring, and that we are neglecting through thoughtlessness and corruption the excellent advantages which offer themselves. We should have allowed our people to act freely at the first rumour of the military success of the Spaniards, but the feelings or interests of our neighbours cooled our initial enthusiasm, and from now on it will be difficult for us to determine matters for ourselves. And so I am convinced that we will never agree to the omission, in this document, of the mediation of the two Kings, even if they themselves were to ask us in order to obviate a rupture or to facilitate an accommodation, which, it would seem, has already been broached on the part of your King. We have been informed that the Spaniard is planning something new in the region of Liège by means of the general assembly there which is presided over by the Count of Rethberghe. If we were to break off, their hostility would suit us better than neutrality, for it would be the means of conveniently maintaining entire regiments without any charge to us. However, it is for those of the Protestant Union to open their eyes and not to boast so much about their forces. By over-admiring the great number of princes who compose their association, they feel they have nothing to fear from their friends within nor from their foes without. There is no solidarity amongst them, and they are inclined to rely too much on the belief that we cannot, out of self-interest, let them perish. The Hague. 2 pp. *French*. I, 58.

484. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, June 3, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 337-8.

4½ pp. Min. II, 81.

485. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO SIR THOMAS EDMONDES

[1615, c June 3] 'My lorde. His Majestie hath commanded me to acquainte you with an advertisement he lately received out of Spayne, which he doubteth

not by this tyme is bruited through out all Europe that that King assembling divers Doctors of Salamanca, and other his universities, hath consulted with them whether in safetie of conscience, without wrong to the religion whereof he maketh profession, he might contract a mariage betweene our Prince and his second daughter. His Majesties pleasure is, that you take a fitt occasion, yett rather by the waye then of sett purpose, to make this knowne to the Ministers of State with whom you are to negotiate and to give them to understand, what deare frends they have made choice of, who doe cast this mist before their eyes, to blynde their understanding, and to embroyle them with their best allyes; for plainly you may shewe them that this is an artifice and cunning of Spayne, partly to magnifie and improve their owne glorie, as though all the world were enamored with their greatnes, partly to engender jealousies and distrusts betweene his Majestie and France, thereby to recule the proceeding of the mariage which they feare betweene our Prince and Madame Chrestienne is too farre advanced. And to make this good, his Majestie doth give you warrant solemnely to protest (which safely you may doe) that neither his Ambassador nor anie other person of what qualitie or condition soever hath ever received charge from him or in his name, either overtly or underhand, directly or obliquely, to intimate anie such ouverture. And if his Majestie should have anie such intent, France should knowe it first from himself and not from anie other hand. But he doth remayne constant and settled to proceede in the match which you so long have negociated, if France shall doe that which in reason and honor shall become them. And therefore cannott but marvaile that since your last returne into France, you having carried with you full power to treat and conclude that busynes, whereof the Queen and Ministers of State have notice, it should so long stand in a staye; which though it may be imputed to the multiplicite of their extraordinarie affaires during the Assemblie of the States, yett nowe that Assemblie being separated, his Majestie doth expect to understand their intentions; which if they concurre with his, in cleerenes and sinceritie, the match intended will presently receive a happie conclusion to the contentment of all parties and honor of both the Crownes.'

1½ pp. *Copy. Endorsed:* 1615. The extract of a letter from Mr Secretarie Winwood to Milord Ambassadour. VI, 22.

486. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 4. Your letters were brought to me by Mr Abbott and the King's messenger. I am now ready to go on board ship for England. I realize that it was not worth sending Sir Robert Yaxley's letter to you, particularly as it did not all make pleasant reading. 'Things can not lyghtly stande wors betweene us and these peopell then theye doe. They take no contentment at his Majestys proseadings in those beusynesses. I knowe I shall have muche speche with him concerning them, and it is high time that wee looke about us, for I feare theye are setting sale to an other course then will fall to our profitts.'

I will write to you from England. Mr Colvart has newly arrived from Heidelberg, but I have not yet seen him. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 86.

487. CHRISTOPHE JUSTEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [6/] 16. A few days ago I was in Paris, where I found the arrangements for the journey and Spanish marriages in full swing. Our General Assembly opens in Grenoble on the 15th of next month. I am sending you the

protests submitted by the Parlement of Paris concerning the disorders within the kingdom. Sedan.

1p. *Holograph. French.* XI, 27.

488. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, June 6] Neither I nor Monsieur du Maurier has heard from Brussels for many days. It is said in England that, following upon the proceedings of the Archdukes' Ambassador at Thetford, His Majesty ordered me to ascertain whether the States General would agree to the omission of the Kings' names in the promise. According to the latest communication to the States General from their ambassador in Paris, the King of France will not tolerate the suppression of his name, and will recall de Preaux if the Archdukes do not conduct themselves more reasonably in this business. 'It is, I must confesse, but a poore glorie, when all Christendome standeth in hazard of combustion, to desire to be named in a peece of paper or parchement.' But this does not exonerate the Archdukes from their effrontery in trying to delete the names of the two Kings.

While we are hammering away at formulas here, the Emperor has summoned the Pretendant Princes, in particular the Electress of Brandenburg, to appear before him at Prague on 1 August, 'which first is a direct annihilation of the Treaty of Xanten, and, secondly, it is a confirmation and authorisement of the Aulicall Councell in point of jurisdiction which is the roote of all the German clamors.'

The Elector Palatine has been much commended for his action at Worms, which proved his ability to assemble 4,000 men quickly and without fuss, as well as his moderation in not exceeding the limits of his authority as Protector.

2 pp. *Faded and illegible in parts.* *Endorsed:* 6 of June, 1615. XLIX, 77.

489. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 7. Your last letter referred to the retirement of the Archdukes from Brussels to Marimont. Here too all the chief personages have dispersed, in particular Monsieur Barneveld, 'whose only absence is enough to make hollidaie.' All important business has been remitted to the assembly of the States General which meets on or about 1 July.

I took advantage of the vacation to visit Amsterdam, and to accompany a Signor Goviano, formerly employed by the Duke of Savoy as his envoy to the Emperor, and now his ambassador to the Elector Palatine and the States General. 'In Heidelbergh he treated the reception of his master into the Union, which point is wholly remytted to his Majestie. Here he came to ymplore succor by armes, by monies, by shipping.' He received the answer that there was much sympathy for the Duke of Savoy's cause, and that the question of assistance would be raised at the meeting of the States General. [*Marginal note:* this gentleman is now returned home by way of France.]

I picked up the following items of information at Amsterdam which is a 'magazen' of rumours as well as of other commodities: that on the 20th of last month, the Duke of Savoy lost 3,000 men, and the Spaniards 1,000, during an encounter in which the Prince of Pastrana was taken prisoner and his brother reported missing; that on 11 April the Sultan had declared war on Persia and sent his admiral into the Mediterranean; that the Parlement in Paris was determined to take the government of the state out of the hands of the Queen

and her favourites; and that there had been a mutiny at the Court of Brandenburg where the Elector's brother had been wounded. The Hague.

2pp. *Very much faded.* XLIX, 80.

490. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 8. I have received your letters of the 3/13 of this month, together with the packet from Monsieur Waldegrave, but I have no time to reply to them. Their Highnesses left yesterday for the Upper Palatinate, where they will remain for about two months. Heydelberg.

1p. *French.* XXXI, 33a.

491. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 8. I am back from Bavaria and in good health. In Munich I found, in addition to the ambassadors of the Count Palatine of Lautreck, the Marquis of Baden and Landgrave Louis of Hessen (the executors of the will of the late Count Palatine of Neuburg), the representatives of the Marquis of Ansbach, of the Duke of Würtemberg and of the two towns of Nürnberg and Ulm, who with me rendered assistance to the ambassadors. As we did not find the Duke of Bavaria in person, we were obliged, as is the custom in that court, to submit our proposal—I acting as spokesman—to the Duke's Privy Council. The Duke, having informed himself of what had been done, sent us a reply through his Chancellor, to the effect that he found our demand to be of such consequence that, of necessity, he had to make further inquiries and communicate with his brother-in-law, Count Palatine W.W.; after which he would answer Their Highnesses and our masters at greater length. While we were waiting for this reply in Munich, we were lavishly entertained, and I can assure you that there is no other court in Germany which does things on such a magnificent scale.

From Munich we proceeded to Neuburg to see Duke W.W., where we were not so warmly welcomed as in Munich; and not without reason, seeing that the Prince was hardly enamoured of our business. If one were to expostulate with a gentleman—the recipient of an income of 300 livres—that he had contravened *pacta suae familiae*, violated the provisions made by his father, and what is worse, broken his oral and written promise, at least he would feel some shame. But not this Prince, who on the contrary swallowed all these pills without a blush, and ignored the reproaches of his brothers whom, although they are innocent, he has tried in a thousand ways to make out to be guilty; and finally dismissed us with an outright refusal of all our demands. This provoked his brothers into taking *de facto* possession of the lands assigned to them by their father, as soon as we had left Neuburg, thereby declaring themselves to be open enemies of their brother. This is bound to arouse feelings, and both parties will not lack help since religion is also involved in this dispute.

Yesterday His Highness left with all the court for the Upper Palatinate, and will be away for three months. He was good enough to leave me behind, but I shall have plenty of work on my hands. I am enclosing a copy of this mischievous book by Scoppius which I procured with great difficulty as I passed through Ingelstad.

P.S. The troops which are to be led to Savoy by Count John of Nassau will be coming this way in six or seven days. At present they are quartered in Hessen, a day and a half's journey from Frankfort. It is doubtful whether they will obtain a passage through the Cantons of Bern and Basel. If they pass through harmlessly and without being attacked by the Austrians in Elsas, it

will be quite an achievement, but I think that they are determined to proceed that way by force.

1p. *French. Unsigned.* XXXIV, 96.

492. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 9. This morning Mr Carre brought me your letter on his behalf and I will do all I can for him.

I am sending you a printed copy of the Parlement's Remonstrances, as well as a written copy of the Council of State's decree against that Court, which has not proceeded any further with its deliberations since my last letter to you. The preparations for the journey to Bayonne* continue, and the Queen intends to move from Paris to Fontainebleau on 4 July and begin her journey from there. Besides his audience with the Queen, during which he advised her not to be too precipitate and received the answer that it was too late to alter anything since the King of Spain and the Infanta were on the road to Burgos, my Lord Ambassador has conferred on the matter with the Ministers of State here.

Despite the Queen's offer of the reversion of the government of Poitou, the Duke of Rohan has refused to attend the King to Bayonne for these reasons: 'firstly, that he was not provided with monie to beare those great charges; secondly, that he could not go unlesse he might be assured to have and hold the ranck which is due to his birth and quallitie (which it is not thought the Queene will take upon her to order); and cheifley, that he should thereby give too great a jealoscie to those of the Religion (with whom he was to keepe his counsell and interests strictly joyned) for the great distaste which they had of this journie.' The efforts of the Queen's party to win over the Prince of Condé and his adherents show no signs of slackening. For instance, the Duke of Nevers has been sent to sound the Dukes of Mayenne, Longueville and Bouillon; 'but it is rather thought that the Duke of Nevers, who by his long staye here and by the allurements of the Jesuits was held to be half wonne, will be stayed and confirme[d] by them in their partie.' Paris.

2 pp. VI, 23.

493. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, June 9, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 341-2.

2½ pp. Min. II, 82.

494. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 11/21. I received this morning a letter concerning your friend, Mr Hoochstetter, which arrived very opportunely for him, for the Estates of Gueldres have been in communication with me about a matter in which I rendered them some service. When I write to give them an account of it, I will also mention Mr Hoochstetter's business. He also solicits letters of recommendation from the States General to the Estates of Gueldres, but this is not possible in the absence of Monsieur Barneveldt who will not be back for another ten or twelve days.

Last night His Excellency received letters containing a strange piece of news, to the effect that all the Spanish garrisons in the disputed provinces had taken an oath of loyalty to the Emperor. Our military commanders here are quite

* The name has been written over and could be read as Bordeaux.

prepared to believe it, but I am inclined to question the accuracy of this information. The first of July will be a critical day for us, as I wrote to you, inasmuch as Monsieur du Maurier has not yet, to my knowledge, received direct word that the King of France will concur with His Majesty about the omission of their names. The Hague.

1½ pp. XLIX, 81.

495. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 12. I would ask you to look at a suit of ancient hangings which Madame de Dompnet has seen in Brussels, and which is for sale. Let me have your opinion of them, but I would like one piece to be sent over here. I will pay for the postage and undertake to return it safely and speedily. Madame de Dompnet tells me that the hangings are very beautiful and cost ten crowns the ell (whether philips or French she does not say), the entire suit coming to 2,000 crowns. But she does not specify the depth of the pieces nor the story depicted in them. There is one difficulty about sending a piece over. The Queen is due to leave shortly for Salisbury and Bath, and if it does not arrive prior to my departure with her, it will be some time before it can be sent back.

As regards Ireland, 'there was a conspiracy discovered of some of the rebels sons, whose lands were confiscated in the province of Ulster, for the destroying and fying of the colonies of English and Scottish placed there by the King, but the parties were apprehended and committed to prison, and what is become of it since I know not. For I must say between you and mee, that some of good judgment are of opinion that it was rather an occasion taken of some there for some privat ends to seeme to deserve well then that indeed there was any such thing.' The Irish Parliament has been prorogued until October, and has granted a subsidy to the King. Here our projects for raising money for His Majesty are meeting with little success. That of the pardons has been laid aside and is unlikely ever to be revived. 'The olde company of Marchant Adventurers I ame of opinion must have the trade againe, and I ame tolde they will give the King 30 or 35000 a yeare.' At the Court the Lord Chamberlain's credit is decreasing. The Queen is well once more, except for some slight trouble in one of her legs. 'Her jorny to Bath is rather to pass the time then to use the waters.' At the Court.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXIX, 78.

496. TREATY OF ASTI

1615, June [12/] 22. A formal undertaking by the Duke of Savoy that, in the interests of peace and out of respect to the King of France and the Pope, he will dismiss his army within twenty days from the date of this document, retaining only four companies of Swiss and enough of his own soldiers to guard his fortresses; and promises not to offend the Duke of Mantua and to refer all his claims on Montferrat to the Emperor. Asti.

1615, June [13/] 23. A promise by Charles, Marquis de Rambouillet, the French ambassador, that the King of France will make representations to the King of Spain that after the Duke of Savoy has disarmed, the Governor of Milan shall also disarm, retaining only the ordinary Spanish troops in the Duchy and the German regiment of Count Giovan Gaudentio Madruccio. Further clauses concern the mutual restoration of occupied places and of prisoners, and the restitution to Count Guido San Giorgio of his former goods, dignities and honours. Asti.

1615, June [14/] 24. A signed pledge by Don Juan de Mendoca, Marquis de la Hinojosa, Captain General to the King of Spain, that upon the fulfilment by the Duke of Savoy of what he has promised in writing to perform, he will arrange for the retirement of the Spanish forces by stages to Crux Blanca and Anon, and their eventual withdrawal into Milanese territory to a distance of four miles from the frontiers of Savoy. Asti.

1½ pp. *Copy. Italian and Spanish.* Misc. VII, 42 (and another copy at Misc. VII, 43).

497. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [13/] 23. We are receiving alarming news on all sides of the plan devised by the Emperor to help the Spaniards in the disputed countries by putting into execution the decree of sequestration. It seems to us that this proceeding is so incompatible with the security of the United Provinces and the reputation of the Kings of France and England, who put a stop to our early activities and mediated in the treaty, that fearing more to come all our troops of horse and foot will be dispatched towards Gueldres so that, hoping for the success of the treaty, we shall not be taken by surprise. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* I, 59.

498. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 14/24. Regarding the second of the three proposals, lately put forward by the Archduke, which you say has been chosen and accepted by the two Kings, some people see in it certain scruples towards France, whose Council found the Archduke's formula very suspect as containing an ulterior motive. It was because of this that Monsieur du Maurier vehemently opposed the omission of the names of the Kings, to which the States General had been requested by Monsieur Wotton to consent. According to some of them this is to demand the impossible; at least, it cannot be done without the consent of all the Provinces, which will not be able to meet together before 1 July. But I have heard that the King of England is awaiting a declaration by the Archduke for the immediate restitution of the captured places in exchange for a written promise from the States General that they will make the promise general, that is without naming the Kings, being doubtful otherwise of his promises of assistance to Brandenburg if the declaration is not exactly what the King of England expects, and which is primarily based on the assurances of his resident ambassador in Spain.

This demand for an undefined promise is nothing but another trap, another way of winning delay. I know you to be honest and candid in your judgments, and because of our personal association I will not conceal from you how irked I have been here by the way the world talks about the English, and how your King suffers in his reputation. For friends and foes alike declare their preference for the government of an Elizabeth, whose words and protests were armed and who had the means ready to undertake whatever actions were necessary, and that at a time when England was not the Great Britain of today. The Queen was equally loved and feared by her people, and I would like to know whether she ever tried to dispense with certain methods of requiring or demanding their assistance and financial support. Many in the Low Countries allege that this is the main reason for the present coolness and irresolution in England. I know that the French lay great stress on this point of absolute sovereignty; and that the Spaniards were never sparing of cruelties and violence in suppressing

the liberties of Aragon and other provinces. But certain Frenchmen have commented in their writings how highly-placed and prominent English people have affirmed to them that their kings had the authority and the right to levy a contribution on their kingdom, although the most usual method was by consent of the estates who met in a Parliament every three years by royal writ. I do not propose to press this argument any further, since it is of more importance to us to have both the public and the individual relieved by the help of the King and the good will of such a flourishing realm, than to dispute about forms and finding excuses for delay, which are most pleasing to the Spaniards.

As for the Spaniards, we would laugh and acknowledge them to be clever fellows if it were not that innocent people suffer from their oppression, and that the honour and liberty of Europe are threatened by their machinations. I think they would be worse than stupid to reverse their good fortune by laying siege to Juliers. There is no more certain method of making themselves secure and continuing their advance than the one they have employed to establish themselves. If Spinola were to besiege Juliers, the Estates here would not trouble to assist him, and for good reason. By oppressing the good people of Wesel, Don Louys de Velasco has caused them to hope for deliverance. And our men of Cleves are ready to send back Monsieur de Sonsfeld-Wittenhorst to the Hague, to solicit the States to assent to the indeterminate form of promise; the more so as Pecquius has told the Burgomaster of Wesel, who is over there, that nothing is more simple since there has been agreement on substantial matters. Have these cunning creatures of Spain really nothing more to ask? Have they not been uttering other speeches in France about renegotiating the Treaty of Xanten?

I am waiting to see how the Archduke will implement his declaration regarding the restitution of the captured places. Just think how the Emperor's order of sequestration will fit into it, as well as the force that will be used to carry it out under his name and title. For there are two objectives linked with it. First, the breakdown of the Treaty of Xanten, and so the annulment of all other agreements upheld by the Kings and other rulers and affecting the particular titles of the House of Brandenburg; and the exclusion of the latter from all claims and pretexts to intervene in a dispute which the Spaniards propose to refer to the absolute authority of the Emperor, forcing all parties to submit to his will and decision. Secondly, they are attempting to strangle the ancient liberty of the Princes and States of the Empire by dragging them into lawsuits at the Imperial Court, and exacerbating rather than alleviating the grievances of the Union. They would like to maintain themselves in these countries by force and expel the States General and wage war against them, from all of which they would derive great advantages. Cleves.

P.S. 1615, June 15/25. I forgot to tell you that some people judge that the Archduke is under no obligation, nor can be asked, to declare whether he has any intention of attacking the Princes of the Union or any others. For the Catholic League describe their levies of troops as merely an act of self-protection.

5¼ pp. *French. Signed: La Roche. XXVIII, 15.*

499. ——— TO ———

1615, June 14. I have received the draft of the manor of Hursley which you sent me, but I find the price extortionate. 'The land is a goodly fine peece of ground, brave royalltyes unto itt and good howses upon itt. Myself hath knowen

it sould twice since I came into the country, but never for above 6000 li att a tyme, and therefore at that rate I will never advise my brother to medle with it.' Otterbourne.

¼ p. *Copy. Unsigned.* XLVIII, 175.

500. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 15. You have probably heard of the death of Mr Devick. My Lord Ambassador has lost an old and faithful friend, as you and I have, but it is his cousin, Mistress Elizabeth Devick who is the most deeply afflicted by his demise.

I am enclosing copies of His Majesty's remonstrances to the King and Queen here against the over-hasty marriages with Spain, and against the Cardinal du Perron's 'dangerus and damnable positions.' Please do not show them to anyone. My Lord Ambassador has not distributed any copies except to the Ministers of State, and therefore they must be kept confidential for the time being.

I told you in my last letter of the reaction here to my Lord Ambassador's conferences on the subject of the marriages, and all the indications are that the journey will go on, for the harbingers are about to leave Paris to arrange accommodation in advance. The Prince of Condé, who is at St. Maure, and his party are as inflexible in their opposition as ever. And the Parlement has at length decided to send deputies for the second time to the King and Queen to deny any purpose of derogating from their authority by their Remonstrance, and to invite them to appoint commissioners to examine it to see whether it contains anything that can be construed as false and defamatory.

The authorities at Bernc have recalled the two companies of their men in the Swiss regiment of guards here because they disliked the possibility that they might be detailed to take part in the journey to Bayonne.

We understand by Sir Henry Wotton's letters that the States General have decided not to exclude the names of the Kings of England and France from the Promise, and we are waiting to hear from you the likely consequences of this resolution.

'This daye, which is the Octave de la Feste-Dieu, as they terme it, there was a great contestation between the Duchesse of Longueville and the old Duchesse of Guise for precedencie in the procession which was to be in the parish of the Louvre (as there was in all others) which came to such heate as there were manie rapiers drawne neere the Louvre about it, and in the end no procession at all could be made in that parish.'

I am sending an answer to the letter which Mr Wake wrote to Dr Lister last week, and also, by Mistress Isabella's orders, a pair of gloves to her nurse Mistress Farnesley. Paris.

2 pp. VI, 24.

501. SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO THE KING AND QUEEN MOTHER
OF FRANCE

1615, June. Remonstrance on behalf of King James against the Spanish marriages. [For another copy in French see P.R.O., S.P. 84/72, ff. 222-5. Printed in an English translation by William Stansby for Nathaniel Butter, London,

1615, together with the remonstrance against Cardinal Duperron also sent by Beaulieu to Trumbull.]

9 pp. *Copy. French.* Endorsed: Juin 1615. Copie de la Remonstrance faite pas Monsieur l'Ambassadeur contre la Precipitation des Mariages d'Espagne. Misc. XXXVI, 44. *Enclosed in the above.*

502. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 15/25. We have promised a passage through our territories for the 600 horse and 300 foot that Count John of Nassau, the apostate, is taking to Savoy. These men are close to Fridbourg, and some of them near Frankfort. They would already have passed through if their passage were not being disputed. The Archbishop of Mayence is not only opposed to their setting foot on his soil except in groups of eight or ten at a time, but is also demanding in advance a sound guarantee of indemnification. He has even exhorted us in a letter to do the same. Some men have been raised here to go along with the above-mentioned cavalry and infantry. The Swiss of Basel and Bern have granted them a passage on certain precise conditions, but the Archdukes who have lands between Strasbourg and Basel on both banks of the Rhine have not made up their minds, so that Savoy may receive no help at all or receive it too late. According to letters which arrived from Switzerland yesterday, the Spaniards are said to have captured Asti. It is known that there have been heavy encounters between the two armies, with many dead on both sides. The obstacles encountered by Spain on the two fronts of Juliers and Piedmont may enable those of us who lie in the middle, and are regarded as potential victims, to enjoy the remainder of this year in peace, unless our adversaries have secret designs.

The Emperor has issued a commission to His Highness and the Bishop of Spire to settle the affair of Worms, and both of them have sent representatives to that town. So little is heard now of the Frankfort business that it might never have existed, but it is unquestionable that our enemies might have got the upper hand in that town, if the Dutch by divine intervention had not deprived them of the advantage that they had hoped to win in Juliers. Heidelberg.

P.S. Thank you for your communication of the 10/20 of this month. Only the most discreet members of this Council and Mr Charles Paul shall know of it.

3 pp. *French.* XXXI, 34.

503. CHARLES PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 15/25. You already know of my cousin's return from his Bavarian journey, and that he has gone to fetch his wife. The troops of Count John of Nassau, who were mustered near Padeborn, are now approaching. They reached Gissen, which belongs to the Landgrave and stands about six leagues from Frankfort, on the 13/23 of this month. From there they will march via Frankfort and the Palatinate. They number five companies of horse, 500 in all, the first commanded personally by the Count, the second by Count William of Nassau the younger, the third by the Count of Witgenstein, the fourth by Monsieur Hansler, and the fifth by Monsieur de Haultepenne. A sixth company will join them in the Marquisate of Baden under the command of Baron Fleckenstein. There are also 500 infantry led by a young Count of Nassau called John George. In this town the Sieur de Walbron has raised 200 men under his own command. Another two captains, both Scots, Hammelton and

Bourris, are already with Count John. They are all expected here on the 19/29 of this month. His Highness has ordered that each trooper be given 25 sous daily, besides oats for his horse, or so I have been told by Monsieur Parques, His Majesty's agent to the Duke of Savoy, who left Turin a fortnight ago. The Duke has great need of assistance, for he lost many good men on 10/20 May in the encounter near Asti. There the brother of the Duke of Pastrana was taken prisoner with other men of quality on the Spanish side; the dead of both armies amounted to 3,000; and although the Savoyards counted only 300 slain of their number, this is hard to believe seeing that the Swiss and the French were broken before the Duke routed the Spaniards through the courage of the main body of his army and his cavalry led by Prince Tomasso who showed conspicuous gallantry that day. Parques knows nothing about the Prince of Asti. He is on his way to His Majesty.

We have not heard of the arrival of Their Highnesses at Amberg. If the Marquis of Anspach and the town of Nuremberg are not entertaining them, they should have reached there. Heidelberg.

P.S. Our Commissioners are in Worms dispensing justice and restoring order.

34 pp. *Holograph. French.* XXXIV, 97.

504. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 16/26. You probably know that Count Henry de Berghes desired to cashier the Captain of Sibourg as much for undertaking the action against the Abbey without his orders as for seizing the fortresses of Stalesulze and Wissen. It is said that the Captain was refused a pardon although he begged for one on his knees. The Prince of Brandenburg is investigating complaints from the same Count Henry that some of his men had been put to flight by the Prince's cavalry, as well as a complaint that peasants had created trouble at the passage of our cavalry who are now in the Marck. The Spaniards having arrived also in the Marck, some of the companies of the States General thought that they were attacking Count John of Nassau. They therefore assembled together and marched to his assistance in the Bishopric of Padelborn, which had paid over to him 3,000 Imperial thalers, presented him with six good horses and provided him with quarters besides defraying his charges for two days. Despite this, the peasants there fortified themselves in a certain village to oppose his passage, but his reiters stormed it. With as many as 500 reiters he proceeded towards Hessen and the Bishopric of Mayence. The Comte de Ritberg has failed to obtain the new imposition from the Estates of Liège for the Elector of Cologne (who is extremely annoyed) and has retired to the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle. Some say that he has gone to the Bishopric of Munster. It is to be hoped that Savoy has not discouraged the Bernois in the matter of an alliance by the behaviour of the Savoyard envoys, who at the last meeting in St. Maurice put on an air as if the Bernois had been tremendously enthusiastic for it. However, the Duke of Savoy has sent to warn the cantons of the dangers that may ensue for them should his territories be seized by the King of Spain.

Peace is not at all certain between Poland and the Muscovites who are united under a certain Filaret, the son of the Patriarch who is still a prisoner in Poland. The latter country is also apprehensive in case the Turks retaliate for the invasion and pillage in which the Cossacks have recently been engaged almost as far as Constantinople. The Sultan ordered his ambassador to be recalled, but he had travelled so far into Poland (for the purpose of discussing peace) that it was not possible to contact him. His Highness [the Prince of Brandenburg] is

raising a crack company of soldiers here to form his footguards, and their captain is to be Monsieur de Lohausen, the elder, a gentleman of this country of Bergh. There is some altercation between the Elector of Saxony and Duke John Ernest of Saxe-Weimar over the question of resigning the guardianship of a certain person who has come of age.

In September there will take place in Stettin in Pomerania a meeting between the Swedes and the Poles for the settlement of their differences. France and Great Britain are to act as mediators. The above-mentioned Count of Berghes, or a company of his gentlemen, were passing by the town of Soest when they summoned the Burgomaster to come outside to talk to them. Neither he nor anyone of the Council chose to do so, but when finally the Captain of the town appeared he was immediately arrested, it being alleged that those of Soest had executed two of their soldiers at the behest of the Comte de la Lippe; and that to hinder the Spaniards from seizing the revenues of the said town and the neighbourhood, the Prince of Brandenburg had given orders to that effect, as he had done in some other localities in the county of Ravensberg. The Emperor has approved of the action taken at Worms, and even instructed the Elector Palatine, together with the Bishop of Spire, to act as commissioners and impose order there once and for all.

The States General have protested to the Elector of Cologne that the irruptions which he permits on the lands of the Prince of Brandenburg are at variance with the terms of the peace. They have also shown their resentment at what is happening in Mülheim whose ruin and complete demolition are being sought by Cologne.

The Duke of Neuburg continues his efforts to establish the Catholic religion in his country. He is building a college for the Jesuits at Sulzbach, expelling the ministers, and does not even allow his brothers and the Duchess, his mother, the right to worship in public. Attempts by the Elector Palatine and by the same Duchess and her sons to persuade the Duke of Bavaria to urge moderation on him have come to nothing.

Here people talk of nothing but the siege of Juliers which Spinola is supposed to be undertaking in the Emperor's name. Don Louis de Velasco has written to the Governor of Wesel that, for himself, he has assured the inhabitants of that town that the Spanish army will soon leave Wesel. There they had postponed their solemn religious procession until Sunday, June 11/21, and brought chasubles, ornaments, priests and Jesuits from the neighbouring towns, even children and girls from Rhinberg. Altars were set up with much ceremony in various parts of the town; the paraphernalia of the Mass assembled in public; music, wreaths of flowers and green trees provided; and streets covered with grass. But all this was not so remarkable as the inanity of Father Bongart, a Jesuit from Xanten, who addressed the people of Wesel from a pulpit set up in the open market-place between the high altar and the gallows. He claimed, as the reason and basis of this festivity, that inasmuch as the Lord's Ark had been carried by the sacrificers with pomp and music, and Our Saviour had been carried in her belly by His mother, in his arms by Simcon, and on his back by an ass, so He should be carried in procession, arranged by the hands of priests, as dictated by the authority of those five words in the Eucharist according to the Scripture: 'Do this in memory of me.'

They are amusing themselves with such games and comedies in the hope of being able to entertain the world and these poor provinces until such time as they can adopt a more peremptory tone towards us by claiming the right of sequestration, in which they have involved the Emperor through the summons

issued to all Princes Pretendant for 1 August. One should also note the proceedings of the Imperial Court in passing over the Elector of Brandenburg who, as husband, is the legitimate trustee according to the laws and customs of the Empire, particularly in judicial suits of such importance; and summoning the Electress, his wife, to the said Court in order to demonstrate its overriding jurisdiction. This makes their intention clear, which has always been to render inoperative not only the Treaty of Xanten but those of Dortmund and Halle between the Princes Possessioners, their concessions to the Estates, their legitimate occupation, as well as the fundamental authority of the Kings, Electors, Princes and other rulers who acknowledge their interest in this case; by means of which our adversaries propose not only to advance against the Netherlands and England and the common Protestant faith, but also to deprive the Princes of the Empire of their liberty and majesty, and subject them to servitude and to a jurisdiction which their ancestors never recognised. Cleves.

P.S. As for Savoy, the general opinion here is that a peace has been, or is about to be, concluded and that Count John of Nassau will return the way he went with his cavalry. The States General's men are being put in garrison in Niemegue, Arnheim, the fort of Schenc and on our frontiers.

6 pp. *French.* XXVIII, 16.

505. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 16/26. The news that there is a peace treaty between Spain and Savoy impels some to think that there will be a renewal of hostilities in these parts. Monsieur du Maurier has still received no instructions to intervene with me for the suppression of the names of the two Kings. 'They wryte me from France that de Moleyns who was sent aboute the controversies of his church, was likely to make a fruitful jorney, and was to preache before the King of France, as he had donne before with great applause and concourse in the French churches.'

1½ pp. *Much faded and illegible in parts.* XLIX, 82.

506. ANDREW HUDDLESTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June [17/] 27, N.S. My cousin Brookesby and I are obliged to you for your many kindnesses. We arrived safely at Flushing on St. John's Day but not without running the risk of drowning during our passage between 'the hounde and Vlushing heade soe contrary the wynde and wether was unto us'. She wished she had taken my advice and gone to Calais instead, but I have no doubt that by now she has arrived with her friends because the next day the wind was favourable. She had no need of your letter to the governor, for he was away in England, but she thanks you for it. 'I pray God she have noe more nede at Graves end (howebeyt I knowe she caryes nothinge of any danger save her selffe), and then she will conceale your letters.' I intend to proceed to Paris and I would be grateful for your letters to the English ambassador there, which you can send me by Mr Hobson to Mr Randall, or by any other person you wish. 'The Lord Latymer is at ordnarye with Mr Seamer, otherwyse he weire likly to sterve as I heare, and his mistress at Ipres, but howe she lyves God knowes. Their hoaste is allmoste undone at Berges. Poor gentleman, in some sorte his case is to be pyttyed.' Dunkirke.

1 p. *Seal.* *Endorsed:* 27 of July [*sic*] 1615. Misc. VII, 57.

1615 [June] 18, O.S. I thank you for your letter of 21 May and for the enclosed papers, particularly 'Scoppius his Legatus-Latro, wherein the greatest faulte that I finde concerning my selfe is that, though hee speake the never a true word of mee, yet that hee, who is so violent against my Master, is not more injurious towards me.' I was pleased to receive the account of the Count Palatine's surprise capture of Worms, for I was thereby able to pass on the information here, where it has created a good deal of alarm, 'yt may bee (for that yf thei have an intention of any troublesome enterprize in Germany) thei would willingly lay holde on this as a reason and motive of their taking armes, as mistrusting that this may bee but a beginning of the attempts intended by those of the Union'.

I was recently instructed by His Majesty to intimate to the King and his ministers that the Princes of the Union suspected that some action might be attempted against them, in which he, as head of the Catholic League and with such large military forces at his disposal, was expected to take the lead. I laid particular stress on the fact that the Princes of the Union were included in the treaty signed between England and Spain, and that His Majesty was under an obligation to assist and defend them if the necessity arose. In answer to my statement that His Majesty requested some assurance on this point, both the Secretary of State and the Duke of Lerma protested in the King's name that the latter had no intention whatsoever of molesting the Princes unless they first attacked his friends and allies to whose defence he was committed; as he had already acted in the case of Savoy and Juliers where he had intervened to support those princes who were his friends. 'So yt may bee that yf thei had any intent of troubling Germany, thei will bee well pleased with this [Worms] or any other pretext whereupon to move.'

We are hoping that peace will be concluded in Savoy and that the situation in Juliers remains undisturbed. 'But yf the late agreement and conformitie in the reciprocally promise prove not effectual, yt is to bee doubted that bothe parties will reste well contented to remayne quietly with those places whereof thei have possessed themselves.'

The King has suddenly dismissed the Council of Portugal which dealt with the affairs of that kingdom. He has summoned 'the Archebishop of Brague, at the present Vice-King of Portugall, to come and assiste about his person, by whose advice with the assistance of a secretary the businesses of that kingdome shall bee dispatched. The Conde de Salinas that was President of that Councell is appointed to goe for Vice-King into Portugall. The publick cause that is alleaged for the dissolving of this Councell is the greatesse dissention and factions that were growen betwixt the sayd Counsellours by whose disagreeing yt is alleaged that the service of the King and Kingdome were muche prejudiced. But the true reason thereof is supposed to bee that the Duke of Lerma, who often has his intentions crossed by this Councell, may now dispose of all things more absolutely at his pleasure'.

I have also been given to understand that 'diverse of the Kings and Princes of the Easte Indyas are combined against the Portugalls. And I knowe the wisest heere are of opinion that there will bee a hazarde of lossing the greatest parte of what thei holde in those countries. For that trade is infinitely decayed and the kingdome of Portugall growen so extreame poore that thei will bee scarcely able to send succours thither. And the Spaniards seeme little to bee troubled with their misfortunes. Neyther will thei bee apte to relieve them, it being a received maxime amongst them that the Portugalls are to bee helde

under and impoverished by all meanes possible, as being the only people of Spaine of whome thei may not bee confident, judging them in their hartes more inclined to the title of the Duke of Braganca then to that of this King; which in discourse thei will not forbearc sometymes to expresse, which makethe Lisborne and the other strengthes of Portugall to bee kept with Spanishe garrisons as thei are.'

As for the report you have heard about the possibility of a match between our Prince and the King's second daughter, I have sent you a copy of a letter which I wrote to Sir Thomas Edmondes on the same subject; it is for your private use only. Madrid.

4 pp. *Last paragraph only in holograph.* Endorsed: 18 of June, 1615. XXII, 159.

508. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, June 20. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 349.

2 pp. Min. II, 83.

509. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1615, June 28 [*recte* 20]. Draft. For the actual dispatch, which is dated 20 June 1615 and reached the king on 26 June according to no.537 below, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 345-6 (with copy for Winwood at ff. 347-8).

1½ pp. Min. II, 84.

510. INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAIN WALTER DE LA HOYD

1615, June [20]. Draft. For the actual instructions, which are dated 20 June, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 351-2.

3½ pp. Min. II, 132.

511. [OCTAVIO BONAJUTI] TO KING JAMES I

1615, June [20]. Some months ago I heard a rumour of a dangerous conspiracy organised by certain Englishmen against the person of your Majesty and the tranquillity of your realm. I thought it correct, both on the grounds of conscience and in recognition of the many kindnesses I had formerly received from Great Britain, to impart what I knew to your Agent here by Captain Delahoyd, who is among your most loyal subjects. But since at that time the plot had not progressed very far and I could not speak of it with that exactitude which such an important matter demands, I decided to postpone doing so until I was better informed. I have now completed my investigations and request your permission for Captain Delahoyd to speak to you on my behalf. I will maintain everything he says, and am ready to prove it at the peril of my life if your Majesty thinks fit that I should come to England in return for a reasonable compensation for all my work and expenses, and a safe conduct signed by you to come and go without molestation. Bruxelles.

1½ pp. *Copy in Trumbull's hand.* French. Endorsed: 1615. Misc. VII, 8. For the original letter, which is signed and dated [20/] 30 June 1615, see S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 355.

1615, June 21. Monsieur Berruyer brought me your letter and the copies of His Majesty's and the Archduke's letters. 'You may be assured, if anie of our frends have the sight of them, that none shall take anie copie thereof, since you give me such a caution against it.'

The Prince of Condé has left his house at St. Maur for another at Creil, and is now making his way to Amiens. His departure gave rise to much heated talk at the Court that the Queen would speed up her journey to Bordeaux in order to forestall any scheme the Prince might have to prevent it. But her apprehensions receded with the return of the Duke of Nevers from his conference with the Dukes of Mayenne, Longueville and Bouillon, and the journey has now been postponed until July or August. It is reported that the Duke of Nevers, who had summoned the Dukes to attend the King on the journey, received the reply from them that they would do so if the Queen satisfied the Parlement on the question of its Remonstrance and revoked the prohibitions against voluntary service with the Duke of Savoy. It is thought that the Prince of Condé will publish a manifesto against the abuses in the government and publicly identify the most prominent transgressors. Marshal d'Ancre and Villeroy, who both oppose the journey to Bordeaux, have been reconciled.

The Parlement itself has not implemented its latest resolution, of which I told you in my former letter, 'by reason that the Queen hath ben bathing ever since'.

There is news from Piedmont that the two armies are engaged in prolonged fighting. The Duke lost his outworks, recovered them, and inflicted heavy losses on the Spaniards, taking 70 prisoners of note. He has been joined by Monsieur de Montigny with 500 horse, despite the Queen's express interdiction, and the Spanish Ambassador here is exasperated but impotent to do anything.

The Countess of Pembroke 'being in some distast of the ruggednes of the countrie of Spa, and in some apprehension of the broyles that may fall out in those parts, is nowe resolved to change her wayes and to go to the waters of Pougues neere Nevers, which are held to be of the same composition though not altogether of so great a vertue as those of Spa.' She and her company appreciate very much the hospitality which they received at your hands in Brussels. Paris.

2 pp. VI, 25.

513. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] June 21. This intricate business of the formula has prevented me from corresponding with you more often, and the result of it still remains doubtful. Judging from his latest letters, the Archduke seems disposed to concede everything that has been demanded of him for the reciprocal restitution of the occupied towns; on the other hand, there is no certainty that the States General will agree to omit the names of the Kings of Great Britain and France. The reason for this is that 'after the conclusion of the Treaty of Zanten in a generall assembly of all the States of all the United Provinces, it was concluded by a unanim consent, boeth in regarde of their honor and of their seurtie, that the promise should be made to the above named Kings, which Areste of theirs cannot bee retracted nor altered but by the like power of a generall assembly'.

Sir Henry Wotton has informed us that such an assembly will meet on 1 July N.S. In the meantime, he has been instructed to discuss with the States General the possibility of discarding this condition and making their promise indefinite. He will try to achieve this, 'boeth by makeing them knowe that his

Majesties honor is engaged therein, whoe hath undertaken to the Archdukes that they shall yeilde to that demaunde; and by giving them assurance that his Majestie will defende and protect their State upon all occasions, with the selfe same forwardenes and allacrity as if hee himselfe nominatim had contracted with the Archdukes'. I presume that the States General will sufficiently appreciate the validity of these reasons to make their promise indefinite; for this will force the Archduke either to restore the occupied places or demonstrate openly that he never had any intention of doing so. But any further speculation is profitless until we are told of the decision of the States General in the matter.

As regards the discourteous treatment to which Christopher Porter was subjected, His Majesty desires that you lodge a formal complaint with the Archduke, and remonstrate that it was not only contrary to the spirit of the treaty between the two countries, but also *contra ius gentium*. 'For those letters were not (as they seeme to understande them) any Cytations or Edicts of Justice but only simple and ordinary letters written by his Majestie under his Privie Seale to his native and proper subjects; and as well might they punish any courrier whom his Majestie with letters under his signett shall sende to yow, or open them when there is noe other difference then in the forme and manner of the seales.' You may therefore demand reparation for the offence done to the King's honour from the Archduke, and I will use the same language towards his Ambassador here.

The Ambassador's wife is about to return home and yesterday she took leave of the Queen. 'Shee hath mad very earnest instance that she might have permission to carrie over with her certaine preists which are here in prison; which her demaund, because the like lately was refused to the French Ambassador, I am not able to say wilbe graunted her.' The Queen has interceded with His Majesty and his ministers on her behalf.

Before we go on Progress, which begins on 20 July, you will hear from me how to proceed in your personal affairs. Greenwich.

3 pp. XLVII, 115.

514. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 22, O.S. I have been hindered from writing to you by a journey I made to Switzerland to learn of the state of affairs in that country. Here we are waiting for the passage of Count John of Nassau with his troops. Their numbers will increase during the march, because all the young noblemen in the neighbouring courts and in that of our Princes are eager to join. I have sent a nephew of mine and some friends, for I think that all should support this gallant Prince [of Savoy] who, if he can hold out this summer, will find more friends next year. The reputation of your King is much involved in this, and requires something positive to be done, after so many promises, threats and protests, more so than we have witnessed in the business of Juliers. I do not know whether His Majesty will eventually lose his patience which has already been sorely tried by these impudent and contemptuous proceedings. But there is one thing that saddens me more than anything else, that it should be said and written openly that His Majesty allows himself to be fed with the hope of a marriage alliance with Spain for his son, your Prince. If this is the case, it would be better to choose the lesser of two evils, and to see France conclude her reciprocal [marriage] agreements, and that very soon, in order to put all others in their proper place. You will pardon me for speaking so

bluntly. I do so with every respect due to your King who may have other considerations unknown to us.

The Burgundians fear some pressure from the direction of Count John's troops; it certainly would be a timely diversion, but I do not think that it has suggested itself to anybody. Our neighbouring Leaguers are arming themselves, but whether it is out of fear of us or out of their quarrelsome disposition it is difficult to say.

The Emperor is at Prague demanding money from the Estates, which will not be quickly forthcoming because of the persecution of those of the Religion. Stuttgart.

P.S. *in the hand of Daniel Buwinckhausen*: I told you in my former letter that the troops of Count John were expected to pass this way, but I have just heard that they are still a long way off. In haste.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 62.

515. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [June 22/] July 2. I have no news 'but to tell you that we are safely come to the Spaw, and I wish I weer safely at Brusills agayne, all things are soe extreme deere and we have heer fowle wether. As we came to Leage we fownd in owr inne the Prince of Portugale and his lady going towards France with some others but he would not be knowen.' Spaw.

1 p. *Holograph. Misc.* VII, 45.

516. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 22. Upon my return yesterday from the countryside, I learned that Count John of Nassau's men had entered our country some two leagues from here. I am now going to see them across the River Neckar at a place called Ladebourg, a league or so away. They number about 600 horse and 800 foot, the latter already armed for the most part and marching with flying colours; the cavalry are supplied with cuirasses. They have almost as large a train of whores and camp-followers. Everything is paid for them by the country; that is why they are in no hurry to tire themselves and their horses. The Austrians, whose territories they have to traverse before reaching Basel, are still determined to refuse them a free passage.

Yesterday we received the welcome news that Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] had arrived at Amberg, the principal town of the Upper Palatinate, after having been magnificently entertained on the way by the Marquis of Baden and notably by the town of Nürnberg. Two hours before reaching that town, His Highness was met by the two young brothers of the *Duke of Neuburg*, who begged him for help against the illegal proceedings of their eldest brother. I believe that they will obtain *assistance*, but since the matter is of such importance *His Highness* will not proceed *without* consulting the *Princes of the Union* who will *s'assembler* very soon to deal with the business.

I am enclosing a copy of letters from Zurich with news from Italy. You will see that the Spaniards are trying by every means to undo the agreement between Venice and the cantons of Zurich and Bern. There is no news from Prague except that everyone is waiting for the birth of the Empress's child. If it is a male, they believe that it will be a means to snatch out of the jaws of the Spaniards a good morsel which the latter think they have already swallowed. The Imperialists are strongly urging that His Highness go to Prague with some

others of the Union to discuss matters with the Emperor, in the belief that this will facilitate the success of the forthcoming Diet. 'Sed latet anguis in herbe.' 2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 98.

517. SIR HENRY WOTTON'S SPEECH TO THE STATES GENERAL 1615, [June 23/] July 3. He had come to say little and, as he hoped, to obviate the necessity of saying anything further, concerning the much discussed subject of the promise, for which the King his master had laboured with all sincerity and unruffled conscience, not for his personal glory, but for the common good and the welfare of his neighbours and friends. His Majesty had been much astonished and disquieted to find that seven months had already been spent in amending three or four syllables; and, having confidence in the good intentions of the honourable members of the States General and in the close amity between him and them, he had taken the liberty in order to end all controversy in the matter, to assure the Archdukes that the States General, at his earnest request, would be content that the much desired promise—which in all other respects had been agreed upon—should be expressed in indefinite terms, that is to say, that the said promise should be given by both parties without reference to either the Emperor or the Kings; and that this point being settled, the intention of His Majesty was that the Treaty of Xanten should be immediately put into operation, which the Archdukes could not refuse without revealing their duplicity. In such an event, having justified our cause to the world and to our own consciences, it would be right and just to take whatever other decisions the matter called for. In order to be the sooner enlightened, he requested the States General to come to a resolution on this proposal without undue loss of time, so that all might be concluded and performed in these quarters prior to the settlement of the entangled state of affairs in Italy.

In conclusion the Ambassador presented to the States General an explanatory statement in the form of a letter which His Majesty had judged expedient to obtain from the Archdukes, bearing in mind the Princes of Germany and his other friends. *Endorsed: Exhibé le 4 de juillet, 1615.*

STATEMENT BY THE AMBASSADOR OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN
SUPPLEMENTARY TO HIS LAST PROPOSAL ON 3 JULY 1615

The King of Great Britain my master, in his letters of 18 June, authorises me to assure the honourable members of the States General that however much the promise is expressed in indefinite terms—as His Majesty has promised the Archdukes that the States General will accept at his request—His Majesty nevertheless regards that promise as having been made to himself. And in the event of any failure to implement it, he considers himself bound in honour to requite such failure no less than if the Archdukes had entered into an agreement with his royal person. *Endorsed: Exhibé le 7 de juillet, 1615.*

3 pp. *Copy. French. Misc. VII, 47.*

518. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 24. Although I wrote to you two days ago by the ordinary post, I am sending this short letter by our mutual friend, Mr Colford, together with a copy of the Duke of Savoy's manifesto. We have just heard that peace has been concluded between him and the King of Spain. My Lord Ambassador, who was informed of it by the King here, is slightly mystified in view of the Duke's declared intention not to come to terms. Credit is given to Sir Dudley

Carleton for bringing both parties to an agreement, and we know that he had been accorded a special commission by His Majesty to that end. The news was brought from Turin by the French agent, Monsieur Gueffier, 'but afore men can throughly beleeve them, the second messenger must come with the news of the execution and of the licensing of the armies'. If it is true, then one of the Prince of Condé's demands has been met, which was that the Duke should be assisted by France or an acceptable peace procured for him. The Prince, now at Clermont, has decided to accept an offer from the Queen that a meeting be arranged with him to discuss what satisfaction should be given to the Parlement, and he has asked that the Presidents Jannin and de Thou be sent to confer with him. Paris.

1 p. VI, 26.

519. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [June 26/] July 6. It is from you that I should learn whether the Treaty of Xanten is to have any effect or not, for this rests with the Archduke. I believe that the peace made in Italy will induce the Spaniards not to yield the places they hold in Juliers, or will lead to a merciless war in Germany where the Protestant Princes are living with too exaggerated a feeling of security. It is said here that the Imperial Towns of the Union are raising 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot, and that Schomberg has been appointed Sergeant Major of all the forces by the Union. The deputies of Cologne in Brussels are led by Burgomaster Piel, and their main business is the Mülheim affair. They would like to see the buildings in that town demolished. The Emperor, it is said, has consented to entrust the execution of the ban to the Archbishop of Cologne and the Archduke, on condition that nothing is done to impair his authority or provoke any unrest within the Empire. Presumably these delegates have gone to Brussels to prove that this is feasible. In order that you may understand the background and circumstances of this affair, I am sending you a vindication by the Mülheimers. Cologne.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Gand.* IX, 65.

520. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 26. After much importuning on all sides, an order has at last been given for the remuneration of ambassadors and agents, although the date of payment has not been announced by the Exchequer. In the meantime I will attend to your more pressing debts, but I must add that your claim for extraordinary expenses *pend au crocq*. You already know that I am in favour of your returning to this country unless you have very good reasons for not doing so. Tomorrow Sir Robert Dormer is to be created Lord Dormer of Wing. Greenwich.

1 p. XXXII, 63.

521. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] June 26. His Majesty has read your letters to him, which arrived today by the Irish captain, and he requires you to send the party here. I am despatching Balam to you for that purpose. He has £20 for you, and any other money you disburse in this matter will be repaid to you. Arrange for the party to arrive before His Majesty goes on his progress. 'Address him to me with such order that I may know the substance of what he ys to say. Assure him

of good and kynd treatment, for he shall fynd his Majesty both gracious and bowntifull. In somme, he shall have contentment in all hys demaunds. Dowbt not of secrecy: for you see all doth pass thorough myne owne hands; neyther shall any but the Kyng and my selfe be made acquaynted herewith.' You shall receive the safe-conduct with these letters. I shall expect him here within eight or ten days. Greenwich.

2 pp. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 26 of June 1615. XLVII, 116.

522. PASS FOR OCTAVIO BONAJUTI

1615, June 26. A pass granted by King James I to Octavio Bonajuti to enter England from the Low Countries and to return to the latter territory with his goods and baggage. Grenouche.

1 p. *Signet*. *Endorsed*: Passeport from his Majestie for Octavio Bonajuti, an impostor.* Misc. VII, 44. *Enclosed in the above*. For a French translation see no.546 below.

523. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, June 26/] July 6. You should have received some lines from me by the person who brought you our fresh fruit. Events are not favouring the Spaniards in Piedmont. The Prince of Condé has made it known to the Queen by Monsieur de Nevers, who met him at Clermont, that he did not agree to the Spanish marriages, and that no serious attention had been paid to the King's affairs by guaranteeing a favourable peace to the Duke of Savoy, or by a wholehearted support of those who wished to serve him [the King] by setting up a council and punishing mischievous advisers. There is considerable astonishment that the King of England should have consented to the omission of his name from the formula on Juliers. You may have heard of the false rumour that I had been killed. There arrived recently a monk who said he was Spanish and declared that he was desirous of abandoning the Catholic religion. He spoke very good French, but claimed that he had never been in France. However, the Sergeant-Major of this place and an officer of one of the French companies in Holland recognised him as one whom they had seen at Dunkirk with an extraordinary ambassador who was on his way to England. They maintained this to his face, and although he insisted to me that he detested the Jesuits, a breviary according to that Order was found on him, and his is now held prisoner. Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seals*. *Endorsed*: 6 de Juillet, 1615. XI, 28.

524. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 27, O.S. I have communicated to His Excellency some portions of your latest correspondence with me relating to our common affairs. There is one point of difference between us two who, as far as I can recollect, have never held contradictory views. 'You thincke that Monsieur de Maurier hath chardge from his master to deale with the States for the acceptance of the promise in termes indefinite, as Monsieur de Preaux hath assured you. This du Maurier doth denye to the present howre, and I thincke him the more credible man: First, for his naturall integritie; next, because he is of sounde religion and verie affectionat to the cause as a treator. And lastly, because

* Added presumably after Bonajuti failed to arrive in England.

I cannot reddily ymagine anie use of the concealement. For surely among reasonable creatures it is a good question, *cui bono?*'

Mr Parckhurst arrived today from Savoy. He could say nothing about the treaty of peace, having been on the road for a month. But he told me that the Duke of Savoy was strongly entrenched between Astic and the Spaniards. We did not know this before, and it could signify that peace is by no means absolutely certain. I will return the French Remonstrance in a few days, and now send you the Manifesto, 'with some advantage translated and restamped at Chambery in other language besides the original.' The Hague.

P.S. 'From England we heare confirmed the voice of a Parliament, an intent to create some Barons, the increase of the new favorite without declination of the other, the Kings strong resolution to have Weasel or breake, the escape of my Lord Threasorer from a desperat fluxe, Mr Deckham joyned in patent with the Chauncelor of the Exchequer and in execution of the place.'

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Postscript in holograph.* XLIX, 83.

525. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [June 28/] July 8, N.S. Wednesday morning. I received your letter of the 6th of this month yesterday, and immediately went to look for the book you mentioned. I also asked my brother to inquire about it amongst his friends, but neither of us has been able to find a copy or hear of it. I would advise you to see Roger Velpuos at the Golden Eagle in Brussels, 'who hath the printing of all Spanishe bookes', or so I have been informed here. If he has not heard of it, you may be sure that it is not yet available. 'I will use all meanes to get it for love or monye.' On another matter, 'I have set a broker a worke to learne me out what monyes have of late ben remitted for London, which if he can learne me out I will presentlye advertise you; but is hard to be learnt out in regard it is don by dyvers brokers and peradventure presented in London to some merchants.' Andwerpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XX, 47.

526. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 28, O.S. I imparted the news contained in your packet of 24 Junc/4 July to the Council, and sent it on without delay to His Highness at Amberg. We have just been informed on good authority that peace has been made between Spain and Savoy. The Pauls will have told you in their letters of the passage, not far from us, of Count John of Nassau's troops, now consisting of 600 horse and 700 foot or thereabouts. Two or three days later there came an order from the Emperor that we should not allow them to pass. A similar order was addressed to Count John that he should lay down his arms and dismiss his men on pain of the Imperial ban. We hear that he is now in Strasbourg. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 35.

527. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 29. My brother went yesterday to meet Count John of Nassau and his troops, to recommend to his favour a nephew of ours and some young gentlemen of this Court. The Count is marching direct to Basel and from there to Geneva. Along his route he has been joined by many noblemen and others. The Emperor has issued an order, accompanied by threats, to Count John that he discharge his troops, and to our Princes that they refuse him a passage. But

the fact is that they have been well received and entertained everywhere, even by the Bishop of Spirces and other Catholics.

P.S. We have just been informed that an agreement has been reached between Savoy and Spain, and that Count John has received letters to disband his forces.

P.P.S. I have been told from Cologne that three delegates have been sent from that town to the Archdukes in Brussels to discuss the matter of Mülheim, where they would willingly witness the demolition of the buildings to which the Emperor has consented, entrusting its execution to the Archbishop of Cologne and the Archduke on the condition that it is performed without detracting from Imperial dignity or inciting any dangerous disturbances within the Empire. The Prince of Brandenburg has written to the magistrates of Cologne on behalf of the Mülheimers.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 63.

528. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 29, O.S. I am sending you a copy of the articles of the peace concluded between Savoy and Spain. 'The common reports have caried you the newes of the warre since the Governor of Milans entrance into the State of the Duke, in which the losse on both sides is thought to be equal, with this difference onely, that the foote on that side and the horse on this suffred most. Here have bene by the forwardnes of this Duke more blowes in a month then I have knowne for two yeares together in the low cuntry warres; and now after the maner of those parts both the armies had buried themselves in the grownd uppon places of advantage before Asti, the Duke having taken in and intrrenched as much as served for the lodging of all his troopes both horse and foote in securite. The armies are now both retired and we are uppon the point of disarming.' Once this business has been terminated, I have orders to return to Venice. Turin.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XV, 75.

529. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, June 29. The sterility of news equals the drought that we are experiencing here, but we now have the answer of the Duke of Bavaria to the proposal which I submitted in Munich. His reply is to the effect that he entirely approves of the proceedings of his brother-in-law.* He takes exception to the harshness of the will of the deceased Duke of Neuburg, criticises the hostility (as he thinks) and activities of the two younger brothers, and urges His Highness [the Elector Palatine] and the executors of that will to persuade the brothers to give over their proceedings and come to terms with their eldest brother; otherwise he will lend his support to the latter. It is inconceivable that the *Princes of the Union* will abandon the brothers to *la meschancete* of the *Duke of Neuburg*. Meanwhile the brothers are in a miserable condition, and have nothing but what is given them by the nearest of kin and friends, for the lands assigned to them by their father have been seized by the Duke, their brother.

As for the affairs of Italy, there is no certain news of the peace mentioned by you. However, Monsieur de St. Catherine has told me that according to information from France, the Queen Mother has sent to Monsieur de Rambouillet certain articles of agreement which he is to try to induce the Duke of Savoy to accept. The one thing that has stopped many from sending assistance to

* In 1613 Wolfgang William of Neuburg had married Magdalen, sister of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria.

that Prince is that past negotiations suggest that he would not reject a treaty if Spain were to offer him satisfactory terms.

A week ago I went to see Count John of Nassau with whom I crossed the river at a ford a league from here. He was full of spirit and firmly believed that one day the Duke of Savoy and Venice would divide the whole of Italy between them. His present forces, of 700 choice horsemen and 1,200 foot, will probably increase to 1,000 and 2,000 respectively before reaching Piedmont, for men are flocking to join them. It is surprising what reputation the Count enjoys and what remarkable control he exercises over his troops who receive no money from him. The Duke of Savoy has sent a commissioner to Basel with money for these forces, but it is said that the sum only amounts to 3,000 ducats which is hardly sufficient to meet expenses in Switzerland. If these men cross the mountains without opposition, the Count will not only be acclaimed for having achieved his end with so few means or none at all, but the door will be open for the Duke of Savoy to hire as many soldiers as he likes from Germany. When the Count was lodged on the lands of the Bishop of Spire, he was peremptorily ordered by the Emperor to disband his troops, and not to cross the territories of the Empire with so many soldiers without His Imperial Majesty's permission upon pain of being put to the Imperial ban. The Count has shown as much regard for these threats as the Duke of Savoy in his declaration which you have seen.

There are forty pirate ships on the coast of Barbary which have notified the States General that they are ready to serve them in return for a free pardon. Count John has sent a ship expressly to recruit them for the Duke of Savoy, with a promise that when they have served the Duke for eighteen months, the latter will intercede with the King of Great Britain to procure a pardon for them. If this materializes the Spaniards will have their work cut out for them in the Mediterranean.

2½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 99.

530. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, June 30] I shall be relieved to hear that your dear child has reached you in good health. I have not received the dispatch mentioned in your letter, nor any news from Paris since the remonstrances of the Parlement. If your King had to do with men of probity like himself, his exertions would be beneficial.

½ p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed: 30 of June, 1615.* XI, 21.

531. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

[1615, June 30] Monsieur du Maurier came to see me recently and expressed himself in the following words: 'that a good while hadd passed since he was laste with me out of continuall expectation of some new commaundment from France about the publique bussines, which not yett arriving he coulde noe longer well abstayne from visiting of me. This was the complement. At which in trueth I was more amazed then I hope he coulde spie in my face. For at my laste beinge with him he hadd promised to come immediately unto me as soone as he should receive chardge about the omission of his Masters name in the promise wherof we hadd conferred. Which by his nowe comminge I hadd well hoped to have beene verie seasonably sent him especially, I havinge both by your Honors laste letter and divers tymes from Bruxelles beene advertised that the Frenche Kinge hadd yeilded that pointe. Which fyndinge nowe otherwise, even at the date above mentioned (which falleth heere into the tyme of

theire generall Assembly) I must confesse doth muche trouble my imagination to conjecture either the impediment or the reason.' It is true that Monsieur du Maurier has received no instructions from his King other than to sound Prince Maurice and Monsieur Barneveld as to how far they would approve of the suppression of the names of the two monarchs, 'and to expresse thus muche farther unto them, that in case bussines should rest uppon that only, he hadd order to lett them knowe that the Kinge his Master would not insiste in the deliberation of such a publique good upon his owne glorie, but woulde be contented with the omission of his name.' It is my duty to speak without equivocation and therefore I must repeat that up to this very day Monsieur du Maurier has been given no instructions to propound, still less press, the said point in any public audience with the States General, but only to bring it up tentatively and in private. 'Soe as uppon the whole matter, I see that the Frenche have not bin the quickest neither in the begynninge nor towards the endinge of this bussines, wherof I leave the judgement that is to be made to his Majesties higher wisdome.' The States General will hardly come to a decision in the matter without the prior agreement of the two Kings, or at least without the assumption that the monarchs see eye to eye on this point, particularly as they have collaborated closely from the beginning. I shall communicate the Assembly's decision hoping in the meantime that more precise injunctions will come from France.

The gentleman who brings you this dispatch has done His Majesty good service in Savoy since I left that country, and I would recommend him to be introduced to His Majesty. He will render a reliable account of the Court there and of the country's affairs. His mission is concerned with the accord between the Protestant cantons and the Duke of Savoy while Signor Goviano was employed about the union of the Protestant Princes of which I wrote to you.

P.S. 'Monsieur du Maurier had been this morning before his coming to me with the Count Maurice and with Barneveld, whome he findeth somewhat averse from leaving out the Kings names, and no doubt they will be unlesse the Kinges doe presse them unto it by joynt and publique intercession.'

3 pp. *Copy. Much faded and torn in places. Endorsed: 30th June 1615. XLIX, 84. Enclosed in no. 534 below.*

532. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 1/11. You may already know that Count Henry of Berghes, who wished to punish the Captain of Sybourg in an exemplary manner, has finally pardoned him after the Abbot had intervened on his behalf. Captain Rechoven of Nimegue, who escorted Count John of Nassau, is supporting himself in the countryside around Cologne and Treves, thus stimulating a greater appetite for peace amongst them than they have shown hitherto. Eight or nine other companies of the States General are doing likewise. The unfortunate thing is that the country of Juliers is suffering with the rest. The castle of Altena, which is the strongest in the whole county of the Mark, has been secured by the forces of the States General. Everything is as it was before except that we have forestalled the Spaniard and Neuburg by making sure of the towns and their revenues. The Comte de Ritberg has gone from Liège, leaving there the other ambassadors of the Emperor to await with impatience the decision of the Estates or Assembly. There has been a rumour in the Netherlands that the garrisons of the Archduke have entered the Emperor's service, including those of Wesel etc. There is no mention in letters from Berlin of the Elector of Brandenburg's submission to the sentence of the Imperial Court, which is

being talked about in France. It would not be a strange thing, or prejudicial in any way, if the Electress sent someone to that Court out of respect towards the Emperor, and, indeed, to obtain information about the lawsuit itself. The Elector, my master, has sent ambassadors to Prague in the past for investitures pertaining to the jurisdiction of Bohemia, and of the Empire. The disturbances that happened in Berlin last April have long died away. Four of those party to them have been arrested, and the punishment of some of them will serve as a warning to others. Letters from Denmark say that there is no likelihood of any trouble in that area, provided that the misunderstanding with the town of Lübeck is ended. The other Hanseatic Towns are working assiduously to effect this. You know of course of the complaints which the Secretary of Lübeck has communicated to the States General. An envoy from Sweden has been treated with extraordinary courtesy by Denmark, but an ambassador from Spain is also expected there.

According to correspondence from Prussia, the confederates who were banished by the last Diet of Poland have been defeated there by the Commander-in-Chief of the Crown; many have been taken prisoner, and some of them already executed. Amongst those who were quartered was Garbazchi, who had ravaged and pillaged Prussia. It is hoped that the town of Elbing will not be forced to receive Jesuits and other priests. Talks are now going on with delegates from the town on the ecclesiastical demands of the Catholics at Vormadit.

But to return to our own immediate affairs. One would like to see the Princes of the Union take as many pains in preparing for their defence as the Princes of France and the Huguenots, for the opinion here is that the preparations of the Queen and the levies at Sedan, about which there has been much comment, have an object other than that of escorting Madame to Spain. It is known that those of the League and the nearest neighbours of the Union are on a war footing. The Catholics near Suabia alone are reckoning on 1,500 horse and 10,000 foot, and have seen to their artillery, provisions, munitions etc as stipulated by their agreement with Archduke Maximilian. The infantry will be divided into three regiments; that of the Tyrol commanded by Nicolas, Comte de Lodron; that of Alsace under John Gasper de Stadion; and that of Suabia under Lieutenant-Colonel Smid. All the officers are receiving an allowance in order to hold themselves ready. You see that there is a general levying of troops already. Those who are under the command of the Duke of Bavaria are preparing themselves in the same way, and are recruiting cavalry in Austria and Styria. One can detect a sense of cohesion and confidence in Archduke Albert's last note to the King of Great Britain, of 11 June, on the subject of the Princes and Estates of the Union. His Majesty cannot but be forced, by the demands of the situation and by his appreciation of the dangers, to take countermeasures without delay. Everybody is waiting in suspense for the result of the meeting at the Hague, where His Highness, the Prince of Brandenburg, has sent his representatives. This is the crucial moment in our affairs before the advent of winter.

I do not know what will become of Count John of Nassau if peace is declared. He came by Frankfort on Main (where the burghers were in arms) on 29 June with 600 horse and 300 foot, the Elector of Mayence having allowed him a passage. Three requests have been sent to Brussels from Cologne for the demolition of the houses at Mülheim. It is said that the Emperor has committed it to the charge of the Elector and the Archduke, on condition that his reputation should not be in any way diminished nor the peace of the Empire disturbed; and that the King of Spain agrees that it should be executed. They have offered the Count of Hohenzollern the discharge of his debts, the loan of money and

gifts if he consents to carry out the decree of the Imperial Court. Such is the justice of that Court that the lawyers of the good people of Mülheim cannot obtain a copy of, nor even permission to read, the decrees which have condemned the Mülheimers without a hearing. The King of Great Britain has looked after them on other occasions; it would be a royal act if he would now use his power to help these innocent people. Cleves.

P.S. I do not know whether you know German, but on the assumption that you do, I am sending two broadsides containing the defence of two worthy knights who have been slandered in the fashion of this century.

3½ pp. *French*. XXVIII, 17.

533. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [1/] 11. Monsieur Wotton urges us not to argue any further over words, but, omitting the Kings' mediation from the agreement, to proceed to the restitution of the occupied places to which the King of Great Britain is committed. This presents difficulties to our side who are very reluctant to detach themselves from the support of the Kings of France and England and thereby become the sole adversary of the Spaniards, should the latter have recourse to sequestration or break their word for the second time. In my view, this will be extorted from us solely by the respect we have for your King, but it will be in a limited form and without in any way sundering us from the Treaty of Xanten. In the meantime we are completing our fortifications at Rees and Emmerich, for we assume that we cannot trust the second agreement more than the first. Those at Wesel are wasting their time, as you wisely observe, if they are hoping to enjoy neutrality. The position of their town plays an important part in the development of the Spaniard's schemes and the frustration of ours, either by harassing the Protestants within the Empire or by making Emden, Bremen and Hamburg their objective with a view to interfering with our Baltic trade.

The information I have received from Sedan about French affairs shows that the Duke of Nevers has not prevailed over the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bouillon, who continue to excuse themselves from the journey to Bordeaux. I do not know whether it will be considered safe to leave Paris in such a humour, seeing that the Parlement has hardly been mollified by the fact that its remonstrances, which are legitimate, have been rejected with such acrimony. This crisis will help us to form a sound judgment as to what can be expected from that crown. Even if France had nothing but inoffensive designs in mind, there is little doubt that the Spaniard has grounded other schemes on the success of these marriages, with a view to our further debilitation, either under the pretext of restoring its splendour to royalty or with the intention of whipping up general hostility towards Protestantism.

It appears that an agreement has been reached between Spain and Savoy, but we do not yet know whether the Duke will accept the conditions. Apparently the journey to Bordeaux would not be undertaken if he were to remain armed and in a state of hostility. The world is very much surprised that your King should have solicited so earnestly for a reconciliation, the more so as it was he who first incited the Duke of Savoy with his advice. Perhaps His Majesty did not wish to incur such a heavy charge.

Here we are putting our finances in order and maintaining our forces in number and discipline. We have heard nothing of Count John of Nassau who is taking 600 horse to the Duke of Savoy. The Duke has also procured some

warships from this country by means of private transactions with certain individuals. The Hague.

3 pp. *French*. I, 60.

534. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 1. The Agents of Cleves delivered me your last letter and brought with them here a great deal of your confidence in the Archduke's integrity, 'which I was gladd to heare with reservation of my owne thoughts'. The Hague.

P.S. There has arrived here a certain Levantine 'who pretendeth to be the brother of the Gran Signor and the true heire of that monarchie, not doubting, if he may be but countenanced with some small Christian power, to devide Asia; but he hath fallen into a very hard season for assistance when perchance it wilbe easier to devide Europe'.

1 p. *Postscript in holograph. Faded in parts*. XLIX, 85.

535. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [1/] 11, N.S. I am sending you the proposal made by Monsieur de Wotton, which is being considered by the States General. I am told from Berlin that the Electress had consulted the Elector about the Imperial summons issued to her, so as to avoid acting thoughtlessly in the matter. The day on which the claimants were cited to appear at the Court has been deferred. The Count of Linar is cooperating constantly with the chamber in the retrenchment and reform of the Court.

Prince Joachim Ernest of Anhalt, eldest son of Prince John George, has died at Dresse, and the Bishop of Halberstadt, youngest brother of the Duke of Brunswick, is also dead. The Hague.

1 p. *French*. XXXVII, 35.

536. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [1-] 11, N.S. The affairs of Juliers are no nearer to being settled. No decision has been taken as yet regarding the proposal submitted by Sir Henry Wotton, that the form of Promise to be subscribed to reciprocally by the Archdukes and the States General should contain no mention of the Emperor or of the two Kings. The States General will find it difficult to accept any agreement which would exclude any observance of the Treaty of Xanten or exercise of the Kings' authority. They are apprehensive that if they were to withdraw their forces from the places now held by them, these would be occupied under colour of Imperial sequestration or some other pretext. It is said that the King of Denmark is equipping eight warships to prevent whale fishing. The Lübeck envoy has come here with the complaint that the same King has extended commercial intercourse for one month only. Hag.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 18.

537. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, July 2, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 360.

2 pp. *Min*. II, 85.

1615, July 3. You have no doubt heard that peace has been definitely concluded between Savoy and Spain. I cannot learn the details of the treaty, but it is said that the two armies are to withdraw and disband 'by parcels'; that the Duke of Savoy has undertaken not to employ force against the Duke of Mantua; and that the controversy between them is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor. The Marquis of Rambouillet has promised a pardon, in the King's name, to all Frenchmen serving in the Duke's army. 'The Duke is not much blamed for having so suddainly made his peace considering his great necessities and the honorable conditions of his disarming; onely there is fault found in that he gave by his letters and ministers so stronge assurances to the contrarie, to his Friends. But the Germans and others which were most interested in that warre are most condemned for having ben so slacke in supplying the Dukes wantes by some assistance for the keeping of the same afoote and the Spaniards further desseinges stopped by that meanes in those parts.' The Queen is extremely pleased with the agreement which she believes will facilitate the journey to Bordeaux, but she has not yet been able to win the sympathy or the collaboration of the Prince of Condé to whom she twice sent Monsieur de Villeroy.

The officials of the *Chambre des Comptes* have rejected the Queen's request that she should be allowed to extract 400,000 crowns from the Bastille to defray the expenses of the journey. 'But the Kings absolut authoritie which she will use, will either by force or fayre meanes overrule anie opposition.' The people of Bordeaux have appealed to her not to come before their wine harvest is over. There is a report in Paris that not only have public prayers been offered in the Low Countries for the success of this journey, but that the Archduke intends to assemble his artillery on the frontiers of Picardy.

There has been a riot in Marseilles caused by an attempt to impose a new tax on the inhabitants contrary to their privileges. The officials despatched to that town to enforce it were all killed, to the number of six or seven.

There is news from Sedan of the arrest of a newly converted Jesuit for planning to assassinate the Duke of Bouillon. Paris.

P.S. 'Your sister Devick departed hence on Tewsday last for Pougues in the companie of the Countesse of Pembrouk.'

2 pp. VI, 27.

1615, July [3/] 13. No authentic material has been published relating to the claims of the Princes Possessioners to Juliers, although private persons have deposed certain facts in favour of one party or the other upon which, however, one cannot rely. The Elector of Brandenburg even disavowed a legal treatise written in his favour on the grounds that he had reasons other than those contained in that treatise, but he took care to thank the author for his pains. All that has been said on this matter is in German with the exception of a *discursus utcumque juridicus* [*marginal note*: this will be sent to you in my next letter, for I have not been able to find it amongst my papers].

Matters here depend on the resolution of the States General in the General Assembly of the United Provinces. Without the latter's approval, they will not agree to the omission of the names of the Kings of France and England, about which they find some difficulty although the two royal mediators do not. All these debates about formulas seem to me purposeless, and I believe that the States General will agree to the omission since Wesel and the other places will

never be restored to the Princes Possessioners. The Emperor will never permit that Brandenburg be restored to that place nor Neuburg either, notwithstanding that he has *tourné le dos à Dieu*: the more so as these two do not agree with one another, and inasmuch as his sequestration is based on this dissension between them he will take care not to waive it, for it gives him the appearance of justice.

I have one piece of good news. The Brandenburgers, by the skill of Monsieur Langenberg, formerly in the service of the King of Spain and now counsellor and commissary to the Elector of Brandenburg, have made themselves masters of the house of Altena, an almost impregnable stronghold in the Marck, by which they can dominate that country. Langenberg had often tried to win the bailiff of the place over into surrendering the house by arguing that he could not really refuse entry to the Prince of Brandenburg, who had taken possession of the bailiwick in which the house stood. The bailiff, however, was an Hispanophile, and it was decided to take the place by stratagem. A force of men was assembled and marched to within a league of the house, where they mounted guard over all the roads leading to it. Then Captain Hatzfelt and Langenberg with eight or ten men went up to the house and desired to speak with the bailiff. When told that he was away they expressed a wish to have a word with his deputy, who was the bailiff's secretary. Being little used to these matters, he did not know whether to have Langenberg up or go down to meet him. But eventually he decided on the latter. Langenberg met him, regretted the absence of the bailiff, inquired where and when he had gone and when he would return, and then demanded entry into the house, threatening the secretary if he rebelled against the Prince of Brandenburg. When the secretary refused to comply without the consent of the bailiff, Langenberg threatened to hang him on the nearest tree. The seizure of the stronghold puts the Bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn in our power. Cologne.

5 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean du Boys a Brusselles.* IX, 94.

540. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] July [3/] 13. I am glad to hear of the safe return of your son. The peace between Spain and Savoy affords sufficient indication as to where the storm may break, since the Spaniards are assured of a passage from Italy across the mountains. The intentions of your King appear at times to run contrary to the negotiations, for whereas he instructed Monsieur Hedmond to say what he said, yet he agreed that his name should be omitted from the Treaty of Xanten. The States General were wise not to proceed without him. The Prince of Condé remains firmly attached to his policy of seeking public satisfaction and support. Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seals. Endorsed: 13 of July, 1615.* XI, 29.

541. RENEWAL OF THE TREATY OF ZSITVA TOROK

1615, July [4/] 14. Articles of agreement concluded between the Privy Council of the Emperor Matthias and Achmet Kihaya and Gaspar Gratiani, ambassadors of Sultan Achmet. They are twelve in number, and deal with matters which have proved prejudicial to the relations between the two Empires since the Treaty of Schitz vag Toroch in 1606. With these additional articles, the Treaty is to be observed for a further 20 years. Vienna.

7½ pp. *Copy. Spanish. Misc. XXXVI, 60.*

542. JOHN MORRISON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 5. I have written to both you and Mr King, but have only received a reply from the latter, in which he asks for money and tells me nothing of what has been done on my behalf. I would ask you to inform me how my case is proceeding, and also authorize you 'to cause all the bookes of Jaques de la Fabio and Cornelius Houns and Alexander Vandergoose to be brought in by warrant from the Archduke, as our counsell did advise, and to arrest all the jewells that belonge to Garrett Backe in the hands of Alexander Vandergoose and Cornelius Houns and let them be arrested to your owne usse'.

P.S. I beg you to write to Mr Harrys for my release from this imprisonment which is ruining me, and to assure him that the first money you receive will be paid to him. Please address your letters to Bartholomew Owen, a shoemaker, who lives in St Martin's Lane near Charing Cross, and who is my son-in-law.

1 p. Misc. VII, 48.

543. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 5. You must excuse the absence of any letter from me for such a long time, but I have been almost continuously in the country where messengers are scarcer than in London. With my last letter I enclosed one for Monsieur de Coppigny, whom I considered to have been wronged by the report that I had complained of my entertainment in Brussels, to give him complete satisfaction on that point and to express my gratitude for his kindness towards me. I would like you to confirm that he has received that letter.

'The Kings goinge this sommer into Hampshire keepees mee from makinge a third jorney to Spa which I am sorry for, the weather havinge been so dry heere that if it bee so there, the waters must neades bee excelent.' I have spoken with Mr Secretary about Sir Edward Parham and have written to him.

1 p. XXXVII, 10.

544. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, July 5. I have written to you in a former letter about the bearer, Signor Octavio Bonajuti. 'He doth professe to be wonderfully expert in phisicke, and to have excellent receipts for the healling of inveterate diseases in the unsounde members of a body corrupted. If hee prove master of his arte ... he may doe much good in England by helping such of our countrymen as are troubled with Apoplexies, Catarres, Rheumes and such lyke capitall maladyes.' Bruxelles.

1 p. *Copy in Trumbull's hand.* Min. II, 86.

545. 'A MEMORIALL FOR O[CTAVIO] B[ONAJUTI]'

'At Callais enquier for one Mr Wentwoorth, an Englishe marchante, and upon delivery of my letter to him, he will for my sake doe you any favor and give you his best assistance.

Beeing arryved at Dover, goe to the Postmasters at the Signe of the Grehounde and you shall either fynde Captaine de l[a] H[oyde] there or at Gravesende at the Signe of the Pyed Bull, the owner of which house is called Mr Pinnox.

Captaine de la Hoyde will conduct you to London, and bring you to the gentleman whome you are to cure of his long and painfull disease.

Mr Wentwoorth. I pray you favor this bearer for my sake as much as you may, and procure him a speedy passage to Dover.'

1 p. *Copy in Trumbull's hand.* Min. II, 87. *Appended to the above.*

546. PASS FOR OCTAVIO BONAJUTI

1615, June 26. The King's pass for Octavio Bonajuti to travel from the Low Countries to England. Grenewiche.

Copy in Trumbull's hand. French. Min. II, 88. Appended to the above. For the English original see no.522 above.

547. JOHN WOODALL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 6. I thought it would interest you to be informed of the situation in Bermuda and Virginia.

'In the Barmooths wee have about 5 hundred sowles wherof some six score woemen and children. They are strongly fortified for they have 30 cast peccis of ordinance with powder and shot sufficient, but I feir their food is very scant, and it will bee yet 3 months ere any suply from hence can come to their hands. Wee feir nothings in that plantation if they want not bread before it can bee brought them.

Virginia hath variety of food and store, and in it neere 400 soles wherof 100 woemen and children. They are in amity, as you no doubt have hard, with the natives on ech sid. They are well fortified and I hope that busines will subsist, though indeed it goeth on slowly by reson the gret lottery is not so well imbraced as were to bee wished, for mens harts are insensible and too to hard. Yet it hath pleased the Almighty, even when they have ben without hope sondry tymes, to beare up the worke from ruin. And now the lottry fayling our hopes, wee have certaine men have set out a fishing voyage, namly of 5 sayle wherof 3 good ships now in the contry whos returns are shortly expected, which caried 70 men to the plantation allowing ech man 40s in his purse for their helpinge them to fish their shippfull, and this they undertake from tyme to tyme to doe.

Others have undertaken to make their jorne their and intend allso to buyld ships their, havinge materialls great store their for the purpose, and for that busines intend to send and imploy some 200 men in the contry, and are very forward and yearneste in the busines. So that I doubt nothings it will though lesurly goe on and prosper. Wee have not hard thence in 6 moneths and expect 5 ships from them.'

P.S. We have heard all this year that the Spaniards have sent a strong fleet to Bermuda, but you probably know better than us whether there is any truth in this.

2 pp. *Holograph. Misc. VII, 49.*

548. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [6/] 16. 'Yf yt be soe that I must desier a time for my returne for England, I pray assist me soe as I may have three yeres, but I desier chefly that I may stand to my licence, and I understand that the King is content not to cale us.' We have heard that the Dutch are marching towards Sebrik with four cannon and 4,000 men. Moreover, 'thay fortyfy Juliers, Rayse and Emrik with gret dilligence and Count John de Nasso is gone in to Germany as hey as Frankford. The Duck of Bullion is leving of men'. I send my regards to 'Monnsiere Louy master dotell [*maître d'hôtel*] to the French Imbassador and tell him he promised to send me some newes of France. Desier him to remember my wyves love and myne to Madamosell Vanderstrot.' Spaw.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals. Misc. VII, 54.*

1615, July 6/16. I attach a copy of the agreement between Spain and Savoy, which seems to me to be of little benefit to the Duke, although even less honourable to the King of Spain. Now we have the troops of Count John of Nassau on our hands and in our country, who are demanding to be paid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 64.

550. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 6/16. A week ago I told you that Count John of Nassau had reached Strasbourg with his horse and foot, on this side of the Rhine, and that the Emperor had sent an order summoning him. The Count received this order at the same time as the news of the peace between Spain and Savoy and a letter addressed to him by the Duke. As a result he became so disconcerted that for some days he was at a loss what to do. At first he thought of leading his men back to the Low Countries through the county of Biche, in the hope of entering the service of the States. Then he considered passing down the Rhine, and assembled boats and provisions for that purpose. But he failed to find sufficient large craft to transport 600 horses; besides his cavalry did not particularly relish the idea of such a journey, so that the Count reverted to his original idea of retiring through the county of Biche. Yesterday we were assured that he now wishes to disband his entire force, and has borrowed money from the Marquis of Baden and the town of Strasbourg to satisfy the soldiers in the matter of their pay. While he was behaving irresolutely, some of his men quartered themselves on Austrian soil, and some on land belonging to the Count of Hanau-Bousweiller, which, as can well be imagined, they ravaged to the loss and ruin of the poor villagers. The latter, out of all patience with the soldiers, joined together to attack them. Three days ago, they came across sixty of them in an isolated encampment, and would have cut them to pieces if the Count of Hanau had not appeared and stopped them. What is certain is that if they are discharged and make their way here to pillage the country, the people of this state, who are already armed, will not spare any of them. We cannot make up our minds about the peace, but some judge that the Spaniards have abandoned a little fish in Savoy in order to catch a salmon in France, where there are many factions.

I have not yet heard whether the Emperor will employ Spinola's men to sequestrate Juliers, but we have been given to understand that the garrison in Wesel—formerly there in the King of Spain's name—now holds it in the Emperor's name.

I was told the day before yesterday that the Marquis of Brandenburg's troops had seized Altona, a stronghold in the county of Mark. Heidelberg.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* XXXI, 36.

551. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 6. By means of your diligence we were the first to hear a week ago of the treaty signed between the Duke of Savoy and the Governor of Milan. This was disagreeable news to Count John of Nassau when he received it in the country of the Marquis of Baden. He immediately set up his camp in a village called Achern, belonging to the House of Austria, where his troops committed much damage and burned three houses. Later, with the consent of the Count of Hanaw, he quartered himself in a village of his called Bischofsheim, where he was all but attacked by a horde of five to six thousand peasants, who

would have cut his throat and those of his troops if the Count of Hanaw had not intervened and persuaded them to lay down their weapons. He was due to cross the Rhine yesterday and the day before, near Seltz, a town under his Highness's jurisdiction, but only with four hundred horse, and to discharge the rest of his forces on this side of the river. To expedite this, the Duke of Würtemberg, the Marquis of Baden, the Austrians, the Count of Hanaw, the town of Strasbourg and other neighbours, contributed 22,000 florins. The four hundred cavalry will make their way towards the Moselle with the intention, so they say, of offering their services to the States General. But they will meet with enough trouble before reaching their destination, for the Bishops of Treves and Cologne will not allow them to pass so easily through their territories. We have taken all necessary precautions along our borders, so that if they try to play the fool they will pay for it. This act of courtesy by His Highness to the Duke of Savoy has been an expensive one. It is the opinion of many that the conclusion of peace in Italy will free Spanish forces which will be employed to facilitate the journey of the King of France, who was to have left Paris on Monday last; and that the treaty itself was hurried on for this reason.

1½ pp. *French. Signed: B. XXXIV, 100.*

552. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 8/18. This morning the General Assembly here was dissolved, but the decision was taken to reconvene it in six weeks, or sooner if need be. The reason for so speedy a dissolution was that there are still certain public matters which require much thought and deliberation, and their consequences to be carefully evaluated, before they are finally settled. His Majesty's latest proposal concerning the omission of the Kings' names has not yet been answered, and one of the reasons for the delay is the absence of agreement between Monsieur du Maurier and me.

I observe from Sir Thomas Edmondess's letter which you sent me 'that the State there hath given an answer that they will meddle noe farther with the matter because they can bring the King of Spayne to noe more reason, as if to lett him alone were the way to have more reason at his handes. I understand not this logicke'. I would like to know whether the letters you receive from France and your own talks with de Preaux confirm this. If France leaves us now, we are likely to be deceived on all sides. You have probably heard that the Prince of Brandenburg has surprised Altena in the Marck; this is, in some way, in retaliation for the seizure of Syburg. The Hague.

1 p. XLIX, 87.

553. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 9. It now emerges from the second meeting that took place between the Prince of Condé and Monsieur de Villeroy, that the Prince 'demanded amongst other things that the Counsell should be reformed, that he might be admitted to signe the Arrests of the Counsell with the Chancellor, and that Monsieur de Sully were reestablished into his charge for the administration of the Finances'. It is said that he is now travelling through Picardy in the direction of Sedan, and that he will soon publish his manifesto. In the meanwhile the Queen is preoccupied with the journey to Bordeaux. 'Because those of the Chambre des Comptes would not by anie meanes condescend to the deliverie of the key which they have in their keeping of one of the doores of the Treasure which is in the Bastille, the Queen carried the King himself

thither with the whole Counsell, and there by the Kings personall authoritie caused the Locke to be taken up and 400,000 crownes to be taken out of it towards the charges of the Journie.'

The members of the clergy who are in Paris on private business have signed a bold resolution for the publication and establishment of the Council of Trent in their respective dioceses. This is certainly more than they would have been permitted to do by the Estates General, and they are obviously taking advantage of the time.

'The last clause of this letter shall bring you the newes and congratulation of the mariage of our good frend Mr Berruyer, who at length is slipt into the nett. He married some three dayes ago at three of the clock in the morning, with a fayre gentlewoman of a good familie called Mademoiselle Plaun, who is a neere kinswooman to Monsieur de Mayerne, the Kings physition.' Paris.

1 p. VI, 28.

554. NEWS FROM PRAGUE

1615, July [9/] 19, N.S. The proceedings of the Estates of the Kingdom of Bohemia began with apologies for absence from the Hungarians, since they had already undertaken in 1611 to provide at their own expense forces for mutual defence—the subject of discussion at this assembly—once they had been advised by letter. Nor was there any urgency, for peace negotiations with the Turks were in progress for which there were good hopes of success, and there was no threat of invasion from any other quarter. However they did write to the delegates present requesting a considerable subsidy for the repair of their fortresses and towns.

Agreement was also procured from Lower Austria, of whose delegates twelve were Catholic and four Lutheran, and from the Silesians and Lusatians, who are dependent on the Imperial Court and have obtained many privileges to the prejudice of others, notably the Bohemians, as I shall explain at more length. The Emperor has consented that the four articles not agreed on at Budweis should again be proposed. The first deals with the confederation and mutual defence of the Austrian border regions, interpreted by the Bohemians as giving these provinces the right, without the Emperor's consent, to choose military commanders, levy troops, wage defensive warfare and relieve the oppressed. After some demur the Moravians made an offer of 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot, the Bohemians themselves offering 2,000 horse and 6,000 foot.

The Silesians, when asked for their opinion, replied that further talk of a confederation was pointless with no enemy at the gates. Against the wishes of the others they asked permission to consult their newly organized archives, which would support their case. It was then asserted that while Moravia, Silesia and Upper and Lower Lusatia were all equal under the Crown in privileges, immunities and voting rights, they enjoyed none of the prerogatives of the Bohemians. The third demand concerned rights of reprisal, inheritance and taxation, all of which being extremely important were as passionately sought by the Bohemians as they were rejected by the others. It is to be feared that nothing more will come of this. However, the Upper Austrians argued this business strongly before the Estates, saying that the proximity, common religion and ties of blood by which very many families were joined favoured their acting more closely with the Bohemians over mutual protection and defence.

2½ pp. *Copy. Latin.* Misc. VII, 55.

555. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [10/] 20. I received your letter of the 14th of this month, and note with pleasure your concern about the good people of Mülheim. I have given the catalogue containing many book titles to my bookseller who has quite a number of them, and has promised to make inquiries about the rest, and to let me know which ones he can procure and at what price.

At the moment there are five troops of horse and three companies of foot in the neighbourhood of this town, all belonging to the Prince of Brandenburg. I do not know what they are doing here unless it be to rest a while, which is not to the liking of the peasants. Before their arrival, there was a strong rumour that the States General were preparing for some enterprise with 4,000 foot, 700 horse and 4 cannon which alarmed the Catholics here considerably. They increased their night watchmen by five within the town. The Archbishop of Cologne, hearing that there was a plan on foot to erect a fort at Duits, a little village opposite the town, sent some 200 musketeers to defend the place. The Spaniards, in the belief that the supposed enterprise would turn out to be the siege of Syborg, put a garrison of 300 soldiers into that place in addition to the 50 men already there. The Abbot of Syborg, no longer trusting the safety of his own monastery, fled to a place of greater security. So that everyone was on guard, and our side accomplished nothing more than waking the cat that was sleeping. The houses of the people of Mülheim would already have been reduced to ashes if the ensign of the company, who is now in charge there in the absence of the captain, had been as prompt in carrying out orders as the Lieutenant of the Duke of Neuburg at Düsseldorf is in issuing them. Monsieur Wonsheim, hearing and believing the false reports that the States were on the march, wrote three letters to the ensign; in the first he exhorted him to be on his guard; in the second he stated that the States General's soldiers were coming to save the buildings in Mülheim from demolition, and proposed that they should be set on fire; and in the third, he ordered that what he had proposed should be executed. The ensign answered the second letter that he dared not undertake such an important action without the command of the Archduke or Spinola to whom he owed greater obedience than to Wonsheim. This he confidentially passed on to certain patriots who did not miss the opportunity to tell him what to do. Couloigne.

3 pp. *French. Seal. Addressed to:* Monsieur Jean du Boys a Gandt. IX, 93.

556. RICHARD ANDREWES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 11. I beg of you to forward these enclosed letters to England, and send my respects to you and Mrs Trumbull, and to Mr G. Russell and his wife who I understand are now in Brussels. Spa.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. VII, 50.

557. THOMAS NEVITT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 12. A good friend of mine is visiting the Low Countries to see 'Brissells, Macklyn and Anworpe,' and I am sending these few words with him to thank you for the kindness which you showed me 'att her graces beinge there.' I have little news to tell you except that 'my Lord of Winchester is not as yett made Lord privie seale, nor Counsellor, nor noe Lord Warden of the sinck ports. The Kinge and Queene begynne not theire progresse before the xxth of this moneth'. 'From my howse nere Baynards Castell.'

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Signature and address only in Nevitt's hand.* Misc. VII, 51.

1615, July 12. The enclosed, which I request you to forward to London, was left in my charge by a young man, a jeweller to Madame, some eight days ago. Monsieur Gray has also left with me a portrait of Madame to be addressed to you, but I fear that I will not be able to do so before the next fair at Frankfort. His Highness and Madame are expected back here in a month. Heidelberg.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 52.

559. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 13/23. I have been away assisting Count John of Nassau and his troops to return to their own country. This we have done with the help of money and provisions. They learned of the peace when they were in the territory of our Duke, but they have behaved themselves properly everywhere, having been given victuals without paying for them. After we had seen them across the Rhine, they marched towards the Moselle, thus refraining from arousing the suspicions of our neighbours, for many of the United Princes suspected their leader of having changed his religion. I think that these troops will be offered a choice, and I hear that this is now being done by Colonel Renigrade Philippe on behalf of the Queen of France and also by Brandenburg. It would be difficult to find such crack soldiers as these. The fact that France is eager to have them is positive evidence that that state has certain schemes in mind, for it is likewise said that a number of those of Milan are making their way to France via Provence. Those of the Religion and the Associated Princes had better be on their guard.

The threat implicit in this news seems to be directed against them or us or the States General. I hope that your King will not be bemused by these deceptive agreements and appearances. It is due to him that a courageous resolution has not been taken. It will have to come to that in the end, when our enemies have gained the advantage which we are now neglecting. I am so sick at heart that I have not written to my friends in England for a long time, nor to His Majesty's ambassadors abroad, for fear that I might express views which are not agreeable.

I was glad to understand that there is a possibility that your Parliament will be convened. I hope that it will be more successful than in the past. The Councils and ambassadors of France are countenancing the Spanish party more than ours, which is thwarting our activities and encouraging our adversaries. God grant that your King will not have to pay the price—nor us either—for having advised the Duke of Savoy so enthusiastically to seek peace.

While I was away, the Duke, our master, visited their Palatine Highnesses at Amberg, and we hope to entertain them here on their way back to Heidelberg. Stuttgart.

P.S. Since the Spaniards have disguised their agreement with Savoy, I am sending you the genuine treaty of which they are ashamed, and which has cost the Spanish King much of his reputation.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 65.

560. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 13/23. The Emperor has summoned all claimants to the succession of Juliers to appear before him on 1 August, and to hear his decision on that issue. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 37.

1615, July 13. The book written by your King* is a very learned and elegant work, and most necessary for this anti-Christian age of ours in which regicides are too ascendant. The news you sent about Spanish affairs was most instructive. I understood a part of it and Monsieur de Lingelsheim translated the rest. I would ask you, if it is possible, that in future such duplicates should be written in Latin or French.

The Imperialists are working hard to effect the sequestration of the country of Juliers. The Emperor has instructed the Count of Zollern to persuade Marquis Spinola and others not only that the Treaty of Xanten is nullified, but that the forces now in garrison within the country of Juliers should not be disbanded since the Emperor himself might have need of them shortly. All the troops in Wesel and other places have sworn a fresh oath of loyalty, this time in the Emperor's name. This is not the time to consider whether better success could be hoped for the Treaty of Xanten if its promises were formulated in less definite terms. This dispute can only be solved by force of arms, and that is the opinion of our enemies and the object at which they are aiming. We can appreciate the discretion of the Spaniards in this respect, who, in order not to violate the Truce, *faciem belli non ipsum bellum immutant*. With the Emperor as a pretext, they will prosecute their affairs more successfully if in the course of time they make us contribute with the German Catholics towards this war.

The General Assembly of the Bohemians opened a month ago. The Emperor's proposal is no more than a repetition of the decision of the Assembly held at Budewitz. It is affirmed that he will make another in private to the Estates, and ask Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Austria and Lusatia to liquidate all his debts which, some say, amount to thirty millions. Some people of judgment are confident that this assembly will not produce the desired result, because the leading men of the Estates are wholly tied up with the Imperialists, who have been sowing dissensions among the rest who could have been trusted and relied upon. If the Bohemian business turns out to the satisfaction of the Imperialists, their insolence will inevitably lead to a general conflagration.

Bishop Clösel did not accompany the Emperor to Prague, but remained behind at Vienna on the pretext of having to treat with the envoys of the Sultan. But it is obvious that this was deliberately done so as not to spoil the Emperor's game, for Clösel is hated worse than the plague. The Empress's mother and sister arrived at Prague on the 16th for the confinement. The birth of a prince would not be a bad thing for the country and us, as it would confuse the plans of the Spaniards.

We think that Count John of Nassau, with two companies of foot and four troops of horse, is now in the country of the Count of Nassau Sarbruck. Some say that he was refused a passage by the Bishop of Treves, which could put him in an awkward situation. A friend of mine, just come from Strasbourg, has heard that Count Philip of the Rhine demanded these troops for the Emperor's service, and that Count John refused.

P.S. I am sending you the mutual promises contained in the Italian peace treaty. It is strange that Carleton's name does not appear in the articles printed in Brussels; an intentional omission, no doubt.

3 pp. French. Signed: B. XXXIV, 101.

* *Declaration du... Roy Jacques I... pour le droit des Rois... contre la harangue de l'illustrissime Cardinal du Perron* (1615).

562. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 13. When I thought the time had come for me to receive the States General's answer to His Majesty's latest proposal concerning the omission of the two Kings' names, 'Monsieur Barneveld (the oracle of the place) hath made a suddaine transcurſion into North Holland, in which remoove (*consideratis considerandis*) there must be either muche necessitie or muche cunninge.' I am not competent to unravel the mystery of it, but some say that he will be back with us tomorrow or Saturday. In the meantime, I would like some information from you on two points. 'The first, whether you have hadd sufficient meanes to assure yourself that Monsieur du Maurier hadd once order from Fraunce to concurre with me publicqly in the foresaid proposition. Next, whether you have bin lately informed that Fraunce hath resolved to give over the bussines, for so I conceive by that letter from Sir Thomas Edmunds which you sent me.'

Mr Ramsey, of the Bedchamber, has arrived here. He was 'heeretofore a veric probable favorite and a gentleman in trueth of a verie fayre temper.' He will be at the Spa shortly as will some others, 'whoe will take this tyme of the Kinges progresse to see the nearer countries abroad.' When he left the Court last Saturday, peace had not been made in Italy so far as His Majesty was aware. But here Count Maurice, Monsieur Barneveld and other experienced persons have insisted upon it during the past fortnight. 'All eyes seeme nowe to be caste uppon the daye when the pretendent Princes must appeare, or excuse their appearaunce, at the Imperial Courte, which will discover muche humor.' The Hague.

P.S. 'Is it true that Sir Griffin Marckham hath been summoned home?'

1¼ pp. XLIX, 88.

563. FATHER JAMES CAREY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July 14] The disgrace which I have always anticipated has at last fallen upon me. 'This morning at six of the clocke, ther is comme to my chamber an officer with a comaundment from the Bishop of Mechlyn that I should not say masse nor leave my chamber untill that I give satisfaction to the ost of my howse for som 24 phelippes, or at least untill I doe agree with hym. So that I am in the greatest perplexitic in the world in as much as I scant know what to writ or to say.' I entreat you to help me in this painful situation. Thirty or forty gilders would 'stoppe his mouth; he would give me six wickes respit for the rest'. One reason for venturing to ask this favour is that I have some business of importance about which I would like to confer with you.

1 p. *Holograph*. Signed: Quem Nosti. Endorsed: 14 of July, 1615. From father Carey. Misc.VII, 53.

564. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 15. The piece of hangings has not yet reached me. I do not doubt that the price is too high, 'for I do not see how olde hangings wherin there is neither golde nor much silvre, can bee worth 10 crownes a stick'. Next Saturday the Queen is leaving for Salisbury and Bath, so that if the piece does not arrive between now and then, I will not be able to attend to it until the Queen's return in September.

'The King hath given the wardenry of the [Cinque] Ports to my Lord Zoush, wherein hee hath made a very good choice: and ere it bee long I doubt not but Mr Secretary shall have the signet delivered to him. The new French Ambassador had his audience yesterday of the Queen at this hows, and the

Sunday afore hee had it of the King at Tibolds. The peace in Savoye I trust will draw on the like quietness in Cleve and Gulrich, for I trust the States will not bee against the delivery of the places.' At Queens Court.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 79.

565. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [15/] 25, N.S. Saturday morning. Mr Beer and his wife arrived here this morning and intend to be at Brussels on Monday night or Tuesday at the furthest. The purpose of their visit is to see the Duke, the Duchess and the park. I am letting you know this in case you would like to spend a little time with them. Andwerpe.

½ p. XX, 48.

566. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 15. Our 'oracle' [Oldenbarnevelt] has returned from North Holland where he had been summoned, 'for the appeasing (as it is said) of certaine schismaticall disagreements in the ministers of those churches and their adherents, which springe from the Vorstian roote.' I hope to know the States General's decision regarding His Majesty's proposition with a few days. Please forward the enclosed letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, 'which concerneth myne owne particular about the reserving of certaine furniture in that place where you knowe I am appointed to succede him'. The Hague.

P.S. 'Yesterday young Mr Rawlegh and a gentleman of the Count Hollocks race (who have contracted heere much familiaritie) fought in these fieldes with a Frenche Captayne and his Livetenant. The Captayne and Rawlegh were the principals, but the secondes (to avoyde idlennesse) went likewise together by the cares. Some hurtes theare were on bothe sides, but owre cocke had the better of it.'

1 p. *Postscript in holograph*. XLIX, 89.

567. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July 15] Within these last two days the Queen has invited all foreign ambassadors and ministers to accompany the King on the journey to Bordeaux. My Lord Ambassador has written to His Majesty for instructions, and is disinclined to accept the invitation since he knows that His Majesty dislikes the idea of the journey. The date of departure has definitely been fixed for 3 or 4 August. For the third time Monsieur de Villeroy has been sent to the Prince of Condé who is now in Coussy where he is to confer with the Dukes of Longueville, Mayenne and Bouillon. But to anticipate any trouble from them the Queen has levied 8,000 men to keep a watch on Paris and the places around during her absence.

It is reported from Amiens that the Sergeant-Major of the town was treacherously killed by an Italian as he entered the citadel. It is thought that Monsieur de Longueville will not leave such a heinous deed unavenged. Paris.

P.S. Please send the enclosed to Mr Corham with all speed.

1 p. *Endorsed*: 15 of July, 1615. VI, 29.

568. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 16, O.S. This Court is still preoccupied with its arrangements for the young queen's journey. There was a rumour that the responsibility for it

would be transferred from the Duke of Lerma to the Conde de Benevente, but I doubt whether any such step is contemplated. The King and most of his ministers are at Valladolid, and are delaying their journey to Burgos where the *desposorios* are to take place. I understand that the Duke of Monte Leon is to accompany the young queen as ambassador and not, as had been originally intended, as Majordomo Major, since that office does not conform to the style of the French Court. For this service he is to be created a Grandee, 'which honor in regarde of the being covered before the King, yfyt were not accompanied with the qualitie of an Ambassador, I suppose would be the originall of some distaste in France. For that the greate men of France, I imagine, would be loathe to have that yeelded unto him which themselves injoyed not. And hee on the contrarye side, having permission to bee covered before the King his Master, could not but in reason bee unwilling to stande bare before any other; and for this cause I conceive cheifely thei have found out this expedient of having him beare the title of Ambassador.'

The Duke of Lerma still exercises the highest authority here, although recently the King's confessor, who has little affection for the Duke, was made a councillor of state. The Conde de Benevente, formerly Viceroy of Naples, who had retired from the Court out of vexation and disappointment, has been summoned back by the King and also sworn a member of the Council of State. But I understand that this was the result of a reconciliation between him and the Duke of Lerma.

An unfortunate event has occurred here which may adversely affect those English merchants and factors who operate at Seville and Cadiz. 'A shipp of London called the *True-Love*, whereof one William Wye was Master, came from London to San Lucars laden with cloathes, perpetuanas and other English commodities, and was by the merchants of Seville laden back with wines, oyles, cuchanele, tabacco and other goods, and was lawfully dispatched from the Duana and examined by the guardes of the passage of Coria and by the officers of the porte of San Lucar. Being thus laden and dispatched, the Master of the sayd shipp hearing that there were other shippes in the Bay of Cadiz ready to goe for England and fearing the piratts, was desirous of their companie; and so putt into the same bay and came to an anker about the 6 day of July laste. Whilest the shipp rode there, yt seemethe that information was given to the Governour of Cadiz called Capitan Hernando de Quesada Ulloa, who is likewise Alcalde de Sacos (an office to whome yt belongs to have care that no moneys bee exported), that there was greate store of moneys aborde the sayd shipp without licence or register, and muche goods uncustomed. Whereupon the sayd Governour on the 10th of July tooke a boate well manned and went unto the shipp and demaunded to speake with the captaine. Whereupon William Wye the Master appeared. The Governour commaunded him that hee should come ashoare unto him to Cadiz. The Master sayd that hee was allready fully dispatched and that hee had nothing to doe ashoare, neyther could hee forsake his shipp being there in an open roade, especially being ready presently to sett sayle homeward. The Governour tolde him that hee mighte not departe till the shipp were visited, to which hee required him in the Kings name. The Englishe alleage that the Master tolde the Governour that yf hee were pleased to visitt the shipp hee mighte come aboarde and wellcome. But the Spaniards say that the Master tolde him hee was allready dispatched and that himselfe and diverse of his men appeared with their weapons upon the poepe; and that the Governour desired but to speake with the sayd Master in secrete, and to that ende intreated him to come downe into the cheines neere unto the boate, the which the sayd Master likewise refused. Whereupon the

Governour muche offended returned to Cadiz and wrote a letter to Tomas Ibio Calderon, Veedor Generall of the Kings Armada, who in the absence of Don Luys Fajardo hath the commaunde of the fleete, complayning of the resistance of the Master and the contempt donne unto himselfe, requiring him therefore in the Kings name to assiste him with the shippes and soldiars of the Armada for the fetching in of the Englishe shipp into Cadiz. Which the Veedor presently condescended unto and gave order to the captaine of the galleon called *St Luys*, with another small shipp and a carvell, to goe out and bring in the sayd shipp. Whilste this was doing, the Englishe shipp sett sayle, the Castle of Cadiz making diverse shott at her. The Veedor firste sent a carvell after the English shipp, willing her to strike; and to that ende, the carvell coming neere unto the shipp, made a shott. But the Englishe shipp refusing to strike shott at the carvell and killed some of her men. In the meane tyme the galleon fetcht up the Englishe shipp and presently borded her. The Englishe awhile defended themselves and slewe a Spanishe livetenant and three soldiars; but not being able to make long resistance were forced to yeelde, having 4 of their men slaine and 6 hurted. Now, whether these men were slaine in the conflict or after their yeelding, I can not gett perfect information. The hurte men the Veedor commaunded presently to bee sent ashore to the hospitall of Cadiz; and the reste of the men hee sent prisoners aborde the Captaine of the Armada, and brought the shipp into Cadiz. Ever since the Veedor Generall himselfe hath remained aborde with publick notaries and officers with him to take testimonie of his proceeding and to register the goods; as likewise to suppress the disorder of the soldiers and mariners who upon their entrance broake up all the chestes that came to their handes, and pillaged all that thei could finde betwene the decks. Where I understand thei lighted upon good store of moneys, having found one parcell of Barbary duckatts amounting allmoste to the valewe of 2000 l. The Veedor hath likewise found ten thousand crownes and upwards in the shipp; and the reste which is in her, though yt bee very secretly hidden, will questionles bee found. For that thei having the mariners alive, and likewise the Master (though the Spaniards conceive not so muche, thinking him to bee one of those that were slaine) thei will by the rack constraine them to confesse all. The shipp was very ritche; for besides her grosse lading shee had 14 or 15 thousand pound in golde and silver in her, all which is without remedye loste and forfeited. Besides the greate penaltie which by the lawes of this kingdome thei are lyable unto, which without licence exporte moneys, being bothe losse of life and confiscation of goods. So that, besides the present losse, I muche feare that suche merchants as yt shall appeare were the senders owt of these moneys (for their letters and bills were all taken in the shipp) will fall into greate troubles even to their utter ruine. And as for the Master of the shipp and the mariners, their case will bee likewise very harde, for that the Councell dothe heere muche aggravate their not obeying the Kings Governour: and afterwards by putting themselves in resistance against the Kings shipp. And I feare thei will proceede criminally against them, and with muche rigour, for the killing of the Spanishe livetenant and the soldiars. I shall indeavour to give my countrymen all possible assistance in this their distresse, but I feare the case is of that qualitie that I shall not bee able to procure them suche remedie as I could wishe. For, not many monthes since, there hapned allmoste a case of the same nature unto certaine Frenchemen, only ours is somewhat the worse in regarde of their resistance and killing of the Spaniards: the Frenchemens faulte being only the carrying out of moneys without licence. In the Frenche shipp there were found 70 thousand crowne and 38 persons which have ever since continewed in prison and in the gallies, without restitution of one pennie of the moneys or goods,

notwithstanding the intercession of the Ordinary Frenche Ambassador and the earnest suite of Monsieur de Sillery at his being heere Extraordinary Ambassador, as likewise severall letters procured from the Frenche King and Queene in the behalfe of the parties interested in that busines. So that I can not justely conceive any greate hope of relieving those that are found faultie in this busines. Only by vertue of the 22. Article of the peace, I hope all the goods will bee saved save only the moneys ... The merchants of London that I yet understand to bee cheifely interested in this losse of the shipp called the *True-Love* are Mr Bell, Mr Boothebye, one Browne and Fisher, one Mr Wiche and one Mr Cambell.' Madrid.

7 pp. *Last two sentences and signature only in holograph.* XXII, 160.

569. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [16/] 26. Here the terms of the Duke of Savoy's agreement have become known; they are honourable and advantageous to him when one remembers his weakness compared with the strength of his adversary, and the irresolution of those whose interest it was to support him. My opinion is that in future the Spaniard, as a result of this treaty, will be more inflexible as regards what he holds and what he claims. Perhaps France will also prosecute her marriages more boldly, since she can now use her forces against those who would oppose the matches. I am waiting to hear about Monsieur de Villeroy's latest meeting with the Prince of Condé at Clermont, which the Duke of Nevers is also to attend. But whatever happens there, I am told that none of the Confederate Princes will make the journey to Bordeaux. The Duke of Bouillon has arrested a Spanish monk suspected of a wicked plot. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* I, 61.

570. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO KING JAMES I

1615, July 16 and n.d. Draft letter and petition. For the actual dispatch, which is dated 21 July 1615, *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.i, f. 115.

2 pp. and 1 p. Min. II, 89 and 90.

571. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 18. Eight days ago Monsieur des Marests arrived here to replace Monsieur de Bisseaux as resident French Ambassador. Yesterday he had his first audience with the King at Theobalds about 12 miles from London. The ambassador came in great style with a retinue that was magnificently fitted out and travelled in an orderly fashion.

Last Thursday, Sir Henry Gibbe, a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, was dismissed from his post for malversation and other dishonourable practices which still remain undisclosed.

His Majesty signed at Theobalds yesterday the letters patent appointing Lord Zouche to be Warden of the Cinque Ports; and it is also being said that the day after tomorrow the Seals which are in the keeping of the Earl of Somerset will be transferred to Mr Secretary.

Mr Dickenson, former Agent in Dusseldorp, is now being sent by His Majesty to the King of Poland. His mission is connected with the negotiations which are to take place at Stettin in Pomerania between the Kings of Sweden and Poland. He will also deal with certain matters affecting the trade of our merchants.

At the moment we have here the son of the Chancellor of Poland who is visiting us to see how we live in this country. There is a rumour that Parliament will meet before next Christmas. The reason I write in French is want of time, for this letter was originally meant for Monsieur L'Ingelsheim in Heydelberg, but I have excused myself to him in Monsieur Maurice's letter. London.
1 p. *First four paragraphs in French.* XLVI, 11.

572. FRANCIS COLLIMOERUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [18/] 28. On the 19th of this month a friend of mine, Abraham van Hoogaerden, came from Flushing bringing with him a sum of money for me. This was seized by the Customs officials at Lillo and sent to Middelburg, and it would seem that the transportation of money out of the country is strictly prohibited. I thought that the best thing to do would be to say that the money was intended for the use of the Countess of Pembroke. The bearers of this letter, Mr Beer and Mr Coram, will give you further information. Mr Beer has spoken to Monsieur Malrec and has been told that the money will not be recovered except by means of a letter from His Majesty. Before proceeding further I would like to have your advice and, if necessary, your letters to the Admiralty in Middelburg, urging them to postpone any suit for the confiscation of the money until the King's letters are forthcoming. As for the latter I would be grateful if you could procure them for me. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. VII, 58.

573. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 20. Since writing to you, I have received many letters from you containing matters of importance 'together with the Te Deum which the wicked Jesuites have made upon our master the kinge: so not onely abusing his Highnesse but offering wronge even unto the Majesty of God himselfe by perverting that sacred confession of St. Ambrose and turning it into imprecations and execrations. The Lorde will one day returne them the full measure of their iniquity into their bosomes. I have received also the fond conceite of the Jesuites at Bruxelles, touching the Asse adoring their sacraments which is a devise fitter for an Asse to intertaine then a reasonable man.'

There are two reasons for not answering you at length. The first is that I have been suffering from a tertian ague these last three weeks, and although I am recovering I am not strong enough to resume all my former activities. The second reason is your own wish to return to England. I hope that you will be given permission to do so, and that we shall meet to exchange opinions, possibly at Canterbury where I propose to go about the beginning of next week. 'I have not bene in Kent since my comming to the Archbishopricke, which maketh mee the more desirous to go thither, partly to see the country and partly to performe such duties as do concerne my place.' Should you pass that way, please arrange that I see you. 'Peradventure you may receive some instructions from mee which may no way hurt you in the accomplishing of those thinges which you are heere to transact.' Lambith.

1 p. I, 21.

574. JEAN BAPTISTE ISSEROELS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [20/] 30. I beg of you not to take it amiss that I failed to call on you before my departure, but I was constrained to obey the authorities who, misinformed about my conduct, ordered me to leave the country to my regret

and loss. My stay of eight weeks has been a waste of time and resources since I have not been able to effect anything of advantage for myself nor for those to whom I am indebted materially and otherwise, amongst whom I place you above all others. I have given instructions that you are to receive satisfaction from the bearer of this letter, my good friend Picere van Houcke. Breda.
1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal, broken. Misc. VII, 59.*

575. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 20, O.S. I was sorry that your letter did not enclose the excellent piece written by His Majesty against Cardinal du Perron. That I was able to read it was due to a friend who sent it to His Highness, and he showing that he could not have too much of it, I told my friend to translate it into German before anyone else did. He has already translated many of His Majesty's writings, and has even had his portrait engraved in bronze for the frontispiece. But he has always been forestalled by others who have not taken so much trouble nor produced such good work as he has, in my opinion. I have consoled him by saying that one day, with the help of my friends, I will collect all the writings of His Majesty and, with his permission, will produce his complete works.

Now that the war in Savoy is ended, we are being sent many memorials and shorter reports on the subject, most of which show their contempt for Spain. Nearer to us, our enemies, the Burgundians, are giving us some trouble in the county of Montbéliard. If our friends do not desert us, they may regret it one day.

France, it seems, will soon be the scene of disturbances which will threaten us too. But even there the Spaniards and their supporters will lose the credit they gained in Savoy. The poor Princess there is about to go on her journey at a most unpropitious time for her, but at a favourable one for our cause.

I am not surprised that the States General has dispersed without agreement amongst its members. I do not approve of these pinpricks which they and Brandenburg are giving in Juliers, since these only serve to alert the other side and provoke them to harass the poor people. Stuttgart.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. XII, 66.*

576. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, July 20, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 366-9.

8 pp. Min II, 91.

577. ANDREW HUDDLESTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [20/] 30, N.S. I expected to hear from my cousin Brok[esby] sooner than I did. I suppose that you learned of her arrival long before me. 'But as my expectation was tedious and longe before I received her letters, soe now my unwilling aboade in these partes wilbe much more, for she hathe confyned me to these barren coasts for too whole monthes. Soe that yff your letter to my Lord Imbassadore impart other matters (then concerninge myselffe) I shall not be a lyttle sorye for the dayte wilbe oulde eare I nowe come there (full sore agaynste mye will and resolution when I importuned yow soe earnestlye for itt) which I wyshe now I hade not done untill I hade heard from her.' I ask you to pardon me if I have committed an offence. 'Yff Mr Button hade bene

resolved at our partinge to have accompayned Mr Randall to Brussells I would have saluted yow by hyme with a letter.' Oastend.

P.S. 'A more barrener place for soyle and newes Ovyd was not confyned to.'
1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc.VII, 46.

578. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 20, O.S. I cannot at this moment answer your letters of the 15/25 of this month as the post is about to leave. I also have to prepare a dispatch for His Highness to whom I am sending an extract from your letters.

The Dowager Electress requests you to forward the enclosed packet. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 38.

579. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 20. I have finished reading His Majesty's book which I find excellent. All scholarly and learned men share my admiration for both author and subject. The latter has been so soundly dealt with that the Cardinal [Duperron] will be hard pressed to extricate himself from the many contradictions in which he has become entangled by advocating, against his conscience, a mischievous and detestable thing. I have sent the book to His Highness [the Prince of Brandenburg] as you wished.

Count John of Nassau is hoping that the Queen Mother of France will have some use for his troops for her journey to Bayonne. If that fails, he will revert to his original intention of offering their services to the States General. The Bishop of Treves has granted him a free passage across the Rhine and through his territories.

I am enclosing news from Zurich which will enlighten you on many matters. The Grisons are again becoming stiffer over the granting of a passage, and France is rendering us as much of a disservice there as Monsieur Maurier at the Hague. One of the leading men of the *States General* wrote recently to a friend of mine here that there was great astonishment that *Numa* [James I] should allow himself to be so duped by the Spaniards. It is certain that the Count of Zollern has come for no other purpose than to press for sequestration, which the Imperialists mean to achieve at all costs.

The States General are very desirous of winning the *roi de Denemarc* over to their side and *Numa* and *Suede* are supporting them in this. There is no news from Prague where our envoys have not yet been granted an audience.

P.S. There is a report that the Lordship of Grange in Burgundy, belonging to the Duke of Württemberg, has been seized. We would like to know whether any decision has been taken in Brussels about the implementation of the definitive sentence issued at Grenoble.

1½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 102.

580. NEWS FROM ZURICH

1615, July 2/12. You will have heard of the recent conclusion of peace between the Duke of Savoy and the Governor of Milan. This sudden and unexpected reconciliation, or rather disarmament, makes it clear that the war was nothing but a sham. The opinion in Italy, as the Chevalier de S. writes, is that the only way of accomplishing the dual marriage between Spain and France against all those in France who oppose it, is to transfer the entire Spanish army into that kingdom via Savoy and enforce a general submission. It is true that

amongst the other articles of the peace treaty, the Spaniards demanded of the Duke a free passage for their troops through his territory; he replied that for the next six months he did not wish to be put under an obligation to grant it to anybody. The Chevalier goes on to say, as do others in Italy, that in case the Spanish forces are not employed in France, it is likely that they will be sent to Germany to elect a King of the Romans in the Spanish fashion, by force. I think that we could also be affected by this tempest because of our proximity, and so could Geneva, Bern, the Grisons and others. Nevertheless Bern continues to negotiate with the Duke of Savoy. The pro-Spanish and pro-French factions have prevailed to this extent, that our envoys have left Zurich and Bern without effecting anything. They have failed to obtain the right of passage, and the Venetian Ambassador Barbarico has likewise been unable to procure a renewal of the treaty. It is the dirtiest trick ever witnessed in this land that the Grisons, whom we consider our best friends and neighbours, should have deserted us. An envoy from the two towns of Zurich and Bern should be sent to France to complain of this unnatural action. Zurich.

1½ pp. *French, Italian and Latin.* XXXIV, 103. *Enclosed in the above.* For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.

581. JOHN SANDFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July 20] At the Court, '*Domus Julia*, to strengthen their declinations, have plotted to have *El Consejo real* new bishopped because they want a god-father, but His Majestie was loath to administer the sacrament of confirmation and to put to the privie scale. So that this serious devise is turned into a pageant, *cosa de risa* [a laughing-stock]. The witts of London set up an Hue and Cric at the Exchange for the Bishop of W[inchester] that was stolne awaie out of his contrie and was gone no man could tell whither.' Lord Zouche has been made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. *Pompeiana familia*, 'which is the aggregation of good patriots growes stronger by the beames of the Kings favour reflected upon it.* Raoul le Greffir has obtained the Signet and Mr Thomas Murray has been made secretary to the Prince. Our hope is that the Archbishop of Canterbury will succeed in having his brother consecrated Bishop of Salisbury despite strong opposition.

If you have not already got a copy of His Majesty's answer to Perron, I will send you one. I hear that du Moulin was arrested when he landed at Boulogne. Sir Henry Nevill is dead, Sir Charles Cornwallis is out of the Tower, and Sir Robert Dormer has been made Baron.

1 p. *Holograph.* *Unsigned.* *Endorsed:* 20 of July, 1615. XXXVI, 77.

582. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 21. On his third visit to the Prince of Condé, Monsieur de Villeroy found him at Coussy, a castle in the Duke of Mayenne's hands, in close conference with the Dukes of Longueville, Bouillon and Mayenne and the Count of St. Pol. An unexpected visitor was Monsieur de Pontchartrain, a Secretary of State, who brought letters from the King demanding to know whether the Prince would accompany him to Bordeaux. The suddenness of his arrival and the peremptoriness of the summons disrupted the conference

* This is a reference to the growing rivalry between the Court clique of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset and that of Sir George Villiers, later Duke of Buckingham, i.e. between *Domus Julia* and *Pompeiana familia*. For the incident at the Exchange, see McClure, *Letters of John Chamberlain*, II. 603.

and the Princes dispersed without taking any decision. The Prince of Condé addressed a recriminatory letter to the King, in which he castigated Marshal d'Ancre, the Chancellor, the Commandeur de Sillery, Bolet and Bullion as the prime authors of the disorders in the state and demanded justice against them. He also required that before their departure the King and Queen should ratify the Remonstrances of the Parlement, and that justice should be done in the case of the murdered Sergeant-Major of Amiens. He made it clear that his participation in the journey to Bordeaux was conditional on the fulfilment of these demands. There is as yet no sign of armed action by the Princes, but in Paris two companies of the Regiment of the Guards who were to leave before the main party have had their orders cancelled. But this may be due to the Queen's health for 'she hath ben very much distempered these twoe dayes for having eaten too manie abricotts and druncken with ice upon it.' The Prince of Condé is now with the Count of St. Pol at Chateau Thierry.

All the artillery that was kept in the Arsenal has been dismounted and deposited in the Bastille, possibly because the Arsenal 'lyeth too open to anie popular invasion.' Some eighteen pieces have been laid aside for transportation to Bois de Vincennes where Monsieur and Marshal d'Ancre are to install themselves during the King's absence.

The Italian who murdered the Sergeant-Major of Amiens has been conveyed away by the Lieutenant of the citadel and about twenty soldiers to Haynault or Arthois to save him from trial. This will further exasperate the Duke of Longueville against Marshal d'Ancre who is thought to have connived at the crime.

The General Assembly of the Huguenots began in Grenoble on the 8th of this month but nothing is known so far of its deliberations. I understand that there is a divergence of opinion between Monsieur de Preaux and Monsieur du Maurier about the Promise, but cannot learn the reason for it. Paris.

P.S. I am enclosing copies which have just been printed of the King's letter and the Prince of Condé's answer mentioned above.

3 pp. VI, 30.

583. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July [21/] 31. I had a letter from Mr Anthony Withers last week, 'wherein he wrote me that he had sent 2 of the Kings new books, one for you and another for me,' but I have heard nothing of them. He is going to Oxford 'to the Act' and from there to Hampshire. The enclosed is from Sir John Fleming. Antwerp.

½ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 68.

584. SIR EDWARD PARHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 22/] August 1. There is little news to send you from here except that some Dutch horse have invaded the territories of the Elector of Cologne and pillaged them extensively, 'and given sune brave words agaynst the elector.' I assume that they are staying there until Count John of Nassau has passed through towards the Palatinate, 'as sune think to mack wars upon the duke of Niburg one [on] the behalf of his brothers, which yf hee doe hee will inproyle all Chrisendome and goe farder then the warrant of repris wil cary him.' Spaw.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 62.

1615, July 23. His Majesty left London yesterday and will arrive in Basing tonight. I hope to join him there tomorrow.

The business of Juliers and Cleves is still undecided for 'the assembly of the States generall at the Haigh is dissolved and noe resolution taken. Monsieur de Meurier, the French Ambassador, declareth he hath noe charge to require the States to leave out the Kinge his maisters name and to make the promise indefinite, but only to sounde their affections whether they could be content the Kinge should permitt his name to be omitted.' In the light of these developments it can be conjectured, although there is no concrete evidence, that both sides are resolved to hold on to what they have seized, whatever they declare to the contrary. 'The Stats say that sythence they have stayed soe longe there is no daunger to attende a litle longer, and therefore desire to see what effect the adjournment of the Emperor will worke, whoe as yow knowe hath commaunded the parties interesssed to appeare before him the first of the next moneth. This is not the first tyme that the ordinances of the Emperor have proved ellusorie, but if he proceede in good earnest, the Elector of Brandenburgh must expect for a poore pittaunce.'

Ambassador Boyscott's wife has solicited Their Majesties that she be allowed to take some of the priests imprisoned at Wisbitch with her when she leaves England. 'His Majesty would have bin pleased to have graunted her request, soe that the preists would have promised hereafter not to retorne into England; which they refusing to doe, pretending their obedience to their superiours, that not having of themselves *velle* and *nolle* but they must conforme themselves to the commaundment of their superiours and therefore would not undertake to promise what they had not power to performe; his Majesty in his wisdomes hath thought it nowe convenient to houlde them where they are, rather then by graunting her request to give waie to one of these inconveniences, by retorning back into England, either to give them free libertie by raunging up and downe to corrupt his subjects, which they will doe if they be not apprehended, or being apprehended to cause them to be hanged. For this is by his Majesty's decree and unfringeable order never to pardon that preist whoe after he hath had leave to goe out of England, hath the bouldnes to retorne thether againe.' You will know how to answer if this lady complains of uncivil treatment here, which undoubtedly she will do 'for I never mett with a more violent woaman.'

The party whom I have been expecting from your part of the world has not appeared. The Irish captain is desperat, and I do not know how to console or relieve him. I will not abandon him, but cannot meet his expectations unless something more positive be achieved. If the party comes over during the King's Progress, he must enquire where we are, and the captain will bring him to us.

'If yow hould your desire to retorne into England, acquaint me with it by your next, and I will not faile to make knowne to his Majesty the many reasons yow have after soe longe absence to take the ayre of your contrey and to visite your frends. I doubt not but his Majestie will lende a favorable eare to your demaunds.' When you are here you will be better able to plead your case. Ditton Park.

2½ pp. XLVII, 118. For Winwood's retained copy of this letter see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 364-5.

1615, [July 24/] August 3, N.S. 'It was long ere my Lord Ambassador could get hence when all buisnesses were quite ended, the Duke holding him with a

courteous violence, and deluding the time with variety of newe entertainments every daye. The French Ambassador led the waye on the 22nd of the last N.S., and caryed away with him two horses of ordinary valewe which were presented him in the Dukes name. He was convoyed out of the towne with the Dukes guards of cavallerie in good equipage, and in his passage through the piazza received an unpleasant farewell of many bitter curses and imprecations which the ruder sort of people sent after him.' In fact there was no love lost between him and the Duke, and this was openly shown in his hostile attitude towards the latter, and during his valedictory meeting with Count Verrua, the chief counsellor of Savoy. 'For the Count complying with him in very civil and courteous termes, and desiring the Ambassador that though he had shewed himselfe here somewhat partiall of the Spanish side, yet at his coming into France he would do good offices in favor of this Duke and procure the execution of those articles which depend upon the Spanyards and the Duke of Mantoua for performance: he answered that it seemed they did not here rightly understand the end of his being employed into these parts, which he sayde was not any waye to do this Duke any service, but onely to procure that the stirrs in Italy might not disturbe the marriages of France and Spaine; that having attained that end, he cared not what plye these affaires tooke and that if Spaine were wanting in anything they should not expect that France would engage itselife to procure this Duke satisfaction.' This manner of speaking has perturbed the Duke of Savoy, but it is generally attributed here to the Ambassador's bad temper.

Last Monday it was Sir Dudley Carleton's turn to leave and he was shown the greatest possible honour. 'His Lady was presented with a carcanet of diamons, a fayre jewel of diamonds, a ring, a box of gold with two ritch bezoar stones in it, twenty payre of Spanish gloves, six purses and many perfumes. At Chivas there was brought my Lord Ambassador a massy chaine with the Dukes picture in a jewell.' I am sending you a copy of the Treaty which has just been printed in this town; the title alone is enough to infuriate the Spaniards. I am sending this letter by way of Milan and am recommending it to Signor Ottavio Andreozzi, who is Signor Burlamachi's correspondent. Turin.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XLIII, 4.

587. JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 26/] August 5. In one of your letters of March last, you predicted that our collusion, your delays and Spanish wiles would render the Treaty of Xanten ineffective. It is true that the States General are now complaining more about you than us, the more so, as they say, because you had wished to commit them to the omission of the names of the two Kings, to which they affirm they would never agree as being totally prejudicial to their state and the Prince of Brandenburg, in view of the fact that the Emperor is now pressing for sequestration more than ever. Personally I cannot guess what your King's reason is in all this, unless he has been persuaded that the Treaty would be the sooner implemented, which is something that the most percipient observers here doubt very much in the light of what happened last year to Monsieur Wotton. But His Majesty is so anxious about public peace, and we are so reluctant to do anything that might displease the Spaniards, that we accomplish nothing of value. I do not know whether the surprise of Altena will awaken the sleeping cat. I learn, however, from your last letters to Monsieur Beaulieu that Spinola has his eyes already turned in this direction, in the certainty that we shall land ourselves in quarrels. You will have heard of the retreat of

1615, July 23. His Majesty left London yesterday and will arrive in Basing tonight. I hope to join him there tomorrow.

The business of Juliers and Cleves is still undecided for 'the assembly of the States generall at the Haigh is dissolved and noe resolution taken. Monsieur de Meurier, the French Ambassador, declareth he hath noe charge to require the States to leave out the Kinge his maisters name and to make the promise indeffinite, but only to sounde their affections whether they could be content the Kinge should permitt his name to be omitted.' In the light of these developments it can be conjectured, although there is no concrete evidence, that both sides are resolved to hold on to what they have seized, whatever they declare to the contrary. 'The Stats say that sythence they have stayed soe longe there is no daunger to attende a litle longer, and therefore desire to see what effect the adjournment of the Emperor will worke, whoe as yow knowe hath commaunded the parties interressed to appeare before him the first of the next moneth. This is not the first tyme that the ordinances of the Emperor have proved ellusorie, but if he proceede in good earnest, the Elector of Brandenburg must expect for a poore pittaunce.'

Ambassador Boycott's wife has solicited Their Majesties that she be allowed to take some of the priests imprisoned at Wisbitch with her when she leaves England. 'His Majesty would have bin pleased to have graunted her request, soe that the preists would have promised hereafter not to retorne into England; which they refusing to doe, pretending their obedience to their superiours, that not having of themselves *velle* and *nolle* but they must conforme themselves to the commaundment of their superiours and therefore would not undertake to promise what they had not power to performe; his Majesty in his wisdome hath thought it nowe convenient to houlde them where they are, rather then by graunting her request to give waie to one of these inconveniences, by retorning back into England, either to give them free libertie by raunging up and downe to corrupt his subjects, which they will doe if they be not apprehended, or being apprehended to cause them to be hanged. For this is by his Majesty's decree and unfringeable order never to pardon that preist whoe after he hath had leave to goe out of England, hath the bouldnes to retorne thether againe.' You will know how to answer if this lady complains of uncivil treatment here, which undoubtedly she will do 'for I never mett with a more violent woaman.'

The party whom I have been expecting from your part of the world has not appeared. The Irish captain is desperate, and I do not know how to console or relieve him. I will not abandon him, but cannot meet his expectations unless something more positive be achieved. If the party comes over during the King's Progress, he must enquire where we are, and the captain will bring him to us.

'If yow hould your desire to retorne into England, acquaint me with it by your next, and I will not faile to make knowne to his Majesty the many reasons yow have after soe longe absence to take the ayre of your contrey and to visite your frends. I doubt not but his Majestie will lende a favorable eare to your demaunds.' When you are here you will be better able to plead your case. Ditton Park.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 118. For Winwood's retained copy of this letter see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 364-5.

586. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 24/] August 3, N.S. 'It was long ere my Lord Ambassador could get hence when all buisnesses were quite ended, the Duke holding him with a

courteous violence, and deluding the time with verietie of newe entertainements every daye. The French Ambassador led the waye on the 22nd of the last N.S., and caryed away with him two horses of ordinary valewe which were presented him in the Dukes name. He was convoyed out of the towne with the Dukes guards of cavallerie in good equipage, and in his passage through the piazza received an unpleasant farewell of many bitter curses and imprecations which the ruder sort of people sent after him.' In fact there was no love lost between him and the Duke, and this was openly shown in his hostile attitude towards the latter, and during his valedictory meeting with Count Verrua, the chief counsellor of Savoy. 'For the Count complying with him in very civil and courteous termes, and desiring the Ambassador that though he had shewed himselfe here somewhat partiall of the Spanish side, yet at his coming into France he would do good offices in favor of this Duke and procure the execution of those articles which depend upon the Spanyards and the Duke of Mantoua for performance: he answered that it seemed they did not here rightly understand the end of his being employed into these parts, which he sayde was not any waye to do this Duke any service, but onely to procure that the stirrs in Italy might not disturbe the marriages of France and Spaine; that having attained that end, he cared not what pley these affaires tooke and that if Spaine were wanting in anything they should not expect that France would engage itselfe to procure this Duke satisfaction.' This manner of speaking has perturbed the Duke of Savoy, but it is generally attributed here to the Ambassador's bad temper.

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2 pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 4.

587. JEAN DE VILLIERS HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
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Monsieur de Longueville from Amiens, the King having prohibited all towns from receiving any of the discontented Princes, and ordered all provost marshals to attack those who raise soldiers without his leave. The Queen anticipates no hindrance to her journey, which has been postponed for six days. All ambassadors have been invited there, including him of Holland, who is trying to excuse himself, as does Monsieur Edmondes. We are awaiting news from the Assembly in Grenoble. The Prince of Condé has sent to them, but the Queen hopes that all will pass peacefully. Paris.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 136.

588. FATHER JAMES CAREY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July 26] You shall receive your dictionary within four or five days. 'The frier who came from Rome departed in swift with a flea in his ear bycause of missinge of his pretension with the 3 as concerning the busines yow wrote of. The Conte Anauer goes for Embassador to Fraunce within thes 10 dayes, I mean extraordinarie embassador. Don Roderigo Caldron is Maiordomo Maior to the yonge Queen of Fraunce. As manie soldiers as commeth from Savoye are by expresse order commanded to be assented forthwith. The Court of Brussels is full of secret smoake. I doe not thinke (as I hard yesterday from a verie good auctor) but yow will see some soddayn fyre.'

1 p. *Holograph*. *Signet*: Tymothyce. *Endorsed*: 26 of July, 1615. From Mr James Carey. Misc. VII, 56.

589. SIR JOHN FLEMING TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 26. There is little news to tell you except that 'Mr Mourrey, the Kinges post, reportes that wee are lycke to have warres uppon the Stats fronters err yt be longe.' He has been sent in great haste from our ambassador and the States General to His Majesty, who has begun his progress to the west. The Queen follows and goes to Bath until his return which will be in about six weeks. His Majesty has appointed Lord Zouche to be Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Sir Thomas Hamons is to be his lieutenant. 'He bought yt of Sir John Brooke* who was settelled there by the Erle of Somerset.' Flushing.

½ p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. Misc. VII, 12.

590. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 26/] August 5, N.S. The reason given by the States General for the delay in their answer to Sir Henry Wotton's latest proposal is that they are under an obligation to submit it to the opinion of the other provinces. Prince Maurice has as yet received no answer from the King and Queen Mother of France as to whether they agree to the omission of the royal names from the act of promise, or not. The delegates nominated to discuss the financial contributions of East Friesland include Barneveldt, Joachimi and Clantius, a deputy of Groningen, as representatives of the States General. There are reports of more military preparations, in particular the transport of artillery and munitions to Cleves by our party. The possibility of a repetition of Spinola's successes last year can be ruled out. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 18a.

* The transaction does not seem to have been an amicable one, for Hammon brought a lawsuit against Brooke in the Court of Chancery, alleging that the latter had inveigled him into paying or promising to pay £1,100 for the post when he had no lawful right to dispose of it. See P.R.O., C.2/H13/22.

591. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 26/] August 5, N.S. Wednesday evening. I am sending you herewith the sort of book you wanted, which I received from Mr Whithers in England for you. I doubt whether I could have found you a copy in all this town. Andwerpe.

½ p. XX, 51.

592. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 27. As soon as the King received the answer from the Prince of Condé which I mentioned in my last letter, commissions and money were issued for the levying of 6,000 men; and the governors of all towns were instructed to refuse entry to any of the Princes. At Amiens these orders were revealed to the townspeople by Monsieur de Nerestan, recently appointed to command the citadel there. The inhabitants were so alarmed—the more so as the citadel was full of fresh troops and its cannon had been ranged against the town—that Monsieur de Longueville thought it advisable to leave the town; so that Amiens and its citadel are now securely in the hands of Marshal d'Ancre, and troops are being sent daily to garrison the principal towns of Picardy and Champagne. It is thought that these precautions are adequate to contain the Princes, and the intention of the King and Queen is to set off for Bordeaux within the next few days. 'For this day the Courts of Parlement and des Aydes, and the Chambre des Comptes were at the Louvre to take (as it is thought) their leave, and to receive the commandements of their Majesties who will committ the keeping of Monsieur and the young ladies in their absence to those of the towne. And there were within these three dayes letters written to those of the Parlement to informe them of the cause and course of the Queenes proceedings against the Prince.'

It is reported that Count John of Nassau is at Sedan which leads people to suspect that the Prince of Condé will make use of his troops. On the other hand, there is a much stronger rumour that the Spaniards will arrogate to themselves a role in this tragedy, and that they have an eye on Sedan itself, the Marquis Spinola having purchased of the Count of La Mark his claims to that place. The Prince of Condé is still at Coussy, and the Count of St. Pol is said to be on his way to his castle at Fronsac in Guienne, a stronghold on the bank of the Garonne. Every means is being used here to persuade Monsieur de Langerack to go to Bordeaux. If he finds the pressure irresistible, he has been ordered by his government to 'drawe an assurance for his ranck in this Court as the late King had appointed it, which was immediately after the Venetian Ambassador, and that he shall be called and admitted unto anie solemnitie that shall be offred.'

Mr Hotman has asked me to send the enclosed news from Grenoble. It is said here that commissioners are being sent from the Assembly to demand that the journey to Bordeaux be suspended, and that the King declare that the Huguenots are not the heretics whom he has sworn by his coronation oath to extirpate.

There has been much interception of letters recently and 'there is here a streight prohibition made to all the Postmasters not to give anie horse to anie bodie but to such as shall have a passe from Monsieur de la Varenne.' Paris.

2 pp. VI, 31.

1615, [July 27/] August 6. The opinion of an attorney of the Parlement on the book recently published by the King of Great Britain against Cardinal Duperron: to the effect that it is very well written, and disposes of the Cardinal's artifices and arguments in the most logical and vigorous manner; and that it is of importance that the work should be read and understood by all. Paris. 1 p. *Copy. Latin.* XXXIV, 108.

594. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 27. The Bohemian Estates and their allies and neighbours are debating the Emperor's proposals, apparently with little profit to the public good since the Estates are split into factions which are being exploited by their adversaries. It is said that the Imperial Dict has been put off until next spring, as has also the business of Juliers, for if things go in Prague as the Imperialists wish, the sequestration will be prosecuted with greater determination than ever. The Emperor has summoned those interested in Juliers to appear before him in September. The Electress of Brandenburg has been cited instead of her husband with no other object than to aggravate the ill-felling between them on the subject of religion and of Juliers. As for the Duke of Neuburg, he will allow himself to be taken there to act as a dutiful valet to the Imperialists, although nothing could be more deleterious to his own right than a sequestration. And inasmuch as the Electress of Brandenburg has been cited, it would be proper to summon the Duchess of Neuburg, the Duke's mother; but they will not do that lest she should choose one of her younger children to take her place to the exclusion of W[olfgang] W[illiam]. The Elector of Saxony is nursing great hopes that he will extract more out of this affair than any of the others, although he is in the service of those who wish him as much harm as they do us. His Highness has recently presented him with a pair of his best English hackneys.

In France, the general discontent is about to explode, now that the Queen is on her way to effect the matrimonial exchange with Spain. Condé and his associates have met at Coussy, and Villeroy has gone there for the third time, not so much to invite the Prince to accompany the Queen as to express her wish that since he is not minded to go with her on her journey, he should remain in one of his houses (of his own choosing) and not create any disturbance within the kingdom upon pain of being declared a rebel. All ambassadors and agents resident in Paris have been instructed to proceed to Bordeaux in September, to be present at the marriage ceremony of Madame. The French clergy lately assembled in Paris unanimously agreed to accept the Council of Trent and took an oath to observe the same. This is a most disgraceful thing and totally opposed to the liberty of the Gallican church. The obvious intention is to turn this state into a dependency of Rome and Spain.

1½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau.* XXXIV, 104.

595. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, July 27, O.S. Your last letter touched upon the places lately taken by our side, namely, Altena, Wetter, Binsfeld in the Marck and Willemsteyn near Aquisgrane. 'I have dealt therein with the principall personages heere whoe in tructh muche commende your answeare unto the Marquis, for their owne example did preclude them from complainte. But on the other syde, I must tell you that the Archdukes are muche mistaken in the case, for neither

Willemsteyn nor, I think, Altena are private gentlemens houses but belonging ymmediatly to the pretendinge Princes. And as for Willemsteyn, if after the death of the Drossar whoe helde it for the Princes, Brandenburg had not used some specede, he hadd bin prevented by the other syde whoe ymmediatly sent a hundred and fiftie horse or thereabouts to possess it.' Regarding Altena, the Prince of Brandenburg seized it not as a place of importance like Sybergh, but that he might have some suitable place to collect the corn and revenues in those parts, as Neuburg had gathered all the issues of Juliers and Berg without informing him, contrary to the treaty. As for Wetter and Binsfeld, Prince Maurice told me this morning that he had never heard of it, and believed that they had merely been included in the list of complaints. I have not discussed the matter with the Brandenburgers, but my impression is that if the Archduke were to restore Sybergh to its former commission, there would be no difficulty in acting reciprocally on this side, in order to maintain the general agreement. I have also told them of your observations on Soest and Duitz for which they thank you.

'Nowe to come to the mayne occasion of this dispatche; you shall best see it in the copie of my letter to the Kinge sent by Murray ... Therein you shall first see the States answeere to the Kinges laste proposition, which though civilly shadowed I take to be little lesse then a negative; or at least in truth we have noe reason to looke for muche better till the Frenche Kinge concurre with us. But if bothe Kinges shall joyne in it, then surely either the States must yeelde it or fight alone, which they knowe too muche that their neighbours will not suffer, and therefore, to speake plainly, wante of resolution in them were wante of witte.'

With a view to contributing towards the settlement of this business, for the sake of public peace and in my own interests (private affairs requiring my presence in England), I have ventured to submit a proposal to His Majesty which, after consultation with some highly-placed people here, I think is both practical and potentially agreeable to the parties concerned. I shall be glad to have your opinion when you have examined it. In the meantime I may receive the King's views on it, 'knowing that it is fitt for us (whoe live in suche a conjuncture of affayres and in correspondent places) to anticipate as muche tyme as maye be with verie private conferences, that things maye be the better prepared for the wisdome of our Master.'

As for news from England, 'the fowre expected counsaylors have fayled: my Lord Haye, the Bishope of Winchester, my Lorde of Southehampton and my Lorde Carie. I name them in the order of probabilitie. The Lorde Soutche is Warden of the Cinq Portes, a gentleman of muche honor and zeale. The Courte extreamely divided, and therefore perchance we neede a common enemy.' The Hague.

4 pp. *Faded in parts.* XLIX, 86.

596. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO KING JAMES I

1615, [July 23/] August 2, N.S. I have thought it advisable to send this dispatch directly to Your Majesty, as it contains the official answer of the States General to your recent proposal, as well as my own suggestion for the solution of the present difficulty in a manner conducive to the security and durability of peace.

Yesterday evening Monsieur Barneveld, Joachim of Zealand and Licklama of Friseland (who represent the three main provinces) called on me at my house on behalf of the States General, and it was Barneveld himself who made the

following statement. 'That since my laste proposition, the States heere resident hadd bin in greate payne howe to satisfie your Majestie on whose affection, power and judgment they more depended in all their perplexities then uppon anye other assistance under heaven. That they hadd debated the matter at their owne table and with the Counsayle of State and with the Prince Maurice in particuler, and with as much studie and anxietie as anye thinge that ever befell them. That in conclusion, they founde themselves unable by the power of their commissions to determyne of it without a precedent full digestion thereof in their severall provinces, insinuatinge that the laste was but a general Assemblie of Hollande, which though it beare the greatest chardge in onerouse tymes, yett hadd not auctoritie to dispose of more then their owne voices, especially in a pointe which was heerebefore by the universall consent of all the rest esteemed the most essentiall of all other in the Promise, namely, the interposing of the regall names which onely could give auctoritie unto it and secure them from deception. That the omyttinge on the other syde of the Emperors name, whoe hadd nothinge to doe in the Treatie, coulde holde noe proportion of equivoque with this of the Kinges, whoe were principall mediators and mainteyners thereof, and therefore the Archedukes in that shoulde exchange but a penn knife for a sworde; besides that even themselves did never in anye of their formularies presume to insert the Emperors name in the bodie of the Promise among the dispositive words (as they call them) but onely in the preface like a complement or peece of ceremonie. That if the Deputies of the provinces whoe sitt heere and are to give an accompt of their actions, should without speciall and deliberate assent of their superiors suffer themselves in a poynte of suche waighte to be overreached by the Spaniards (of whose artifices, sayed he, we are more affrayed then of their power), then how shoulde they answere it to the people, whoe were already full of clamor. That the constitution of their State, where there was suche diversitie of interests, requyred in them, that hadd the presidence of the affayres, a more cauteulose proceedinge then in other formes of gouverment. That therefore if the Kinges names were taken out of the Promise (which he often called the mayne pointe of their securitie) they must needes (for as muche auctoritie as they yet hadd) add in place thereof some speciall reference to the Treatie of Xanten, which perchance the Archedukes would lesse permytt. For the whole provinces hadd agreed uppon this disjunctive, that either the Kinges must be named by whome the Treatie did stande, or at least the Treatie itself. Finally, he seemed in the name of the State humblie to desire, either your Majesties gracious patience till the matter could be better digested in a gennerall consultation, or that you woulde be pleased to presse the Archedukes (whoe, after the Treatie of Xanten hadd bin signed and sealed, were the devisors of this Promise for the preventing of the execution) to be contented with some relative specification of the sayde Treatie in the Promise.'

This was the substance of Monsieur Barneveldt's speech, to which he added a few items of information about the Emperor's intention to sequestrate Juliers and Cleves, and the Spaniards' design to hide their objectives under the cloak of the Emperor's name. I will not repeat my answer to his statement, in which I recapitulated the services Your Majesty had rendered for the safety and tranquillity of the United Provinces and for the promotion of an alliance between them and the German Protestant Union, all of which justified Your Majesty's action in requesting that your counsel and assurances should be accepted by them, particularly at a time when the disturbed condition of France threw the whole burden of the defence of the common cause upon your shoulders. 'But Monsieur Barneveld did cutt me of and ended our conference

with a serious acknowledgment howe much they were bounde unto your Royall person and Crownes, desiringe me to represent unto your Majestie the answer which I hadd receaved not as a negative but as dilative unto which they were forced for the present. I pressed him to tell me within what terme they coulde resolve, wherewith he seemed somewhat surprised; but consultinge a little with his fellowes, they agreede it woulde be about the myddle or towards the ende of September.'

In these circumstances I regard it as my duty to represent to Your Majesty what I consider to be the reasons for this delay. 'First, it hadd bin most unthankfull to disavowe your Majestie in that wherein you hadd engaged them; and it was on the other syde in truth impossible to graunte it. For your Majestie's proposition is that the Kinges names might be left out of the Promise wherein the Frenche Kinge doth not yett concurre; soe as betweene a tendernes to offend your Majestie and an impossiblenesse to dispose of bothe names without the suite of bothe, the myddle waye was dilation. Secondly, they shall in this meane while, by the benefitt of a fewe weekes, come to knowledge of the Emperors and Kinge of Spaines intents; the dismaskinge whereof importeth muche in the cause. For if their ends be pacificall, then the States shall have noe reason to holde the places taken; but if there be a rupture intended, then they will assuredly keepe the townes and make Juliers one sommers worcke at the least. Thirdly, there have bin in this bussines *contrarii flatus*: for I fynde the instruments of the Howse of Brandenburg extremely desirous (though not openly) to retayne the names of the Kinges as noe doubt ymagining the Frenche Kinge tyed onely thereby (whoe is tyed by nothings els) to their assistance. For of your Majestie, they have better houlde. Lastly, though they seeme truely in their confessions to yelde your Majestie a greate deale of power over them, yett I must not conceale from your knowledge that some of them in the late debatements did touche your Majesties engaginge of them before their consent as a daungerous precedent in respect of the Frenche Kinge, who perchance heereafter uppon the example may assume the like, which peradventure was some cause to breede a little demurringe. But this is secrett matter, for Monsieur Barneveld in his speache to me sayed not one syllable of the Frenche Kinge.'

There remains the project which I have conceived as a feasible solution of these difficulties. It is briefly this: 'that the Prince of Brandenburg be contented with for his parte in the compossession with the Dukedome of Cleves and Countie of Marcke, Ravensperg, Ravensteyne, and yelde unto Newbourg the Dukedome of Juliers and Bergh for his share, accordinge as the partage was determyned in the Treatie, without puttinge the matter to the hazard of fortune by lotte. In this I conceive a greate probabilitie to satisfie all parties. For first, Brandenburg (whome your Majestie hath most cause to favour) hath noe reason to refuse it, because though Juliers and Berg be noe doubt the fatter possessions, yett that pointe is counterpeased by being neerer his freindes and master of that parte which is lesse infected with Poperie, besides the hazarde otherwise of getting neither of bothe, if thinges either remayne as they are nowe or be woorse shuffled. As for the States, they have more cause to wishe it, for they shall have a trustie and obliged neighbour to cover their frontiers; and I am come by curious meanes to this muche light, that Monsieur Barneveld long agoe, even while we were at Xanten in the heate of our Treatie, did advise the Prince of Brandenburg to make choise of that parte. Nowe for the Archedukes, they have the same and more reason then the States to desire it; for they shall have Neubourg by them of whose fortunes they may dispose as they have donne of his faythe. And they shall see him placed amongst his

Catholicqs to which parte he hadd ever himself soe greate a fancie that it coste us three weekes discourse at Xanten before he woulde yeelde to putt the division to lotte. I will add heereunto that the Archedukes shall thereby have a peece of their will (though it be but a feminine satisfaction) in chaungeing one parte of the Treatie. And if they be once satisfied, they will quickly quyett the Emperor whoe mooveth onely by the nerves of Spaine ... Onely theare is one person nominated in our Treatie who will distaste the project, namely Monsieur Ketler, for his donative of the Baronie of Monjoye must passe in the division of Juliers; and therefore he hadd rather that parte shoulde fall to his master that he might gather his rents at more ease. But in all event, there hath bin likewise a provision for him in the Treatie.'

I have communicated this project of mine to Mr William Trumbull so that 'if your Majestie shall allowe of it, he may be the better prepared to sounde the inclination of that Courte, which I thincke he will fynde casie enough. If your Majestie shall in your wisdome (which is the guide of your vassalls) not thincke it practicable, then though it be myne owne childe, I wishe it strangled in the cradle.' In all this, the important thing is to thwart the schemes of the Emperor. The Hague.

P.S. 'I understande that your Majestie shalbe sollicited by the Howse of Brandenbourg to expresse your resolution and counsayle whether the Emperors sequestration shalbe resisted in case he proceede farr, wherein I likewise most humbly crave some notice of your royall will.'

10³/₄ pp. Copy. Signed. XLIX, 90. Enclosed in the above.

597. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 28/] August 7. The letter addressed to Captain François has been forwarded to Tiel. Now that the Duke of Savoy has agreed to peace, it seems that both sides would like to disarm, but the Spaniards may retain a small body of men while waiting to see whether France will agree to the marriages or oppose them by acts of violence; in which case they would use this as a pretext to intervene in the dispute. Germany thinks that she will have won a century of peace if she slips through this season without disturbances, and yet she will make no more effective preparations for the next. In the meantime the peace made with the Turks at a time when Spain is disengaged and armed, while they in Germany are divided and irresolute, does not guarantee them any tranquillity. Here there is hardly any mention made of the quarrel over Juliers or the Treaty of Xanten. Perhaps it will be decided that each side should hold what it possesses, since the purpose of so many negotiations is to win time without introducing any changes.

In France Monsieur de Villeroy must by now have made it up or broken with the Prince of Condé, who can serve the King of France on this occasion with honour if he remains attached to the public weal. He will be left without resource or support if he permits himself to become concerned solely with private interests.

Our state is engaged in putting its judicial and financial affairs in order. Three envoys have been nominated to leave as soon as possible to arrange a just peace between the Muscovites and the King of Sweden and, similarly, between the Kings of Poland and Sweden. The Chancellor of Emden is here to try to include his master in our union. This will be difficult, seeing that he talks of negotiating without the authorisation of the Estates of his country, and the latter are too important to us to be ignored in any talks, inasmuch as the city of Emden does not recognize its Count except on certain conditions.

Your King has been gratified by our offers to join our Indian Company with that of his subjects. We are waiting for what follows, and it is most desirable that similar schemes should be undertaken jointly in harmony and strength. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 62.

598. FATHER JAMES CAREY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July 30] As arranged in the afternoon I came along to talk to you, but the lady said that it was not convenient at that moment. I am therefore asking you to be so kind as to send me what you can by this boy. I have never been in such need, for I have not a farthing. Tomorrow afternoon I am resolved to leave for Louvain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. *Spanish*. *Endorsed*: 30 of July, 1615. Misc. VII, 60.

599. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [July 31/] August 10. Count John of Nassau was here incognito last week, but that did not prevent him from being recognized and given the usual present of wine by the citizens. He left for Holland by water on Friday in the company of the Counts of Solms and Iscnborg. The horse and foot raised by him for the Duke of Savoy's service were disbanded at Antwieler in the county of Niewenaer. They were given no money; instead he promised to pay them next month at Amsterdam. I think that few will go there to ask for it.

As for Juliers, I do not know whether the States General are ready to consent to the omission of the names of the Kings of France and England in their formula for the Xanten agreement. They have lately sent their engineer Talekenbergh to Juliers to begin a new fortification which will be finished by the end of this month. The plague has started to spread in these provinces, especially amongst the Spaniards at Wesel. They believe that they have found a cure for the contagion; they wear it round their necks like a golden chain, but it has not done them much good for the number of deaths amongst them is not any less.

Peace has been made between the Turks and the Empire for twenty years more. It is said that one of the conditions is the grant to the Jesuits and monks of the free exercise of their religion throughout the Turkish empire.

The Diet of Bohemia and incorporated provinces is still sitting in Prague, but very little will be concluded there because of the disputes between the Estates of Silesia and those of Bohemia, and amongst the Estates of Bohemia themselves. This last arises from the existence of two churches of our religion in Prague, one using the Bohemian language and the other German, and both patronised by the highest circles in the kingdom. The German Lutherans have tried to obstruct these two churches of the Reformed Religion, and particularly their ministers, who do not now wish that the general and special consistory should be joined into one, that is to say, of the Hussites, of ours and of the Lutherans. The Emperor told the latter that they informed his predecessor that they were all united and of the same religion. If this was still the case, they might rest in peace; if not, they were guilty of treason. The Lutherans are now in a quandary as to how to approach the Emperor. Cologne.

4 pp. *French*. *Signed only*. *Addressed to*: Monsieur Jean du Bois a Bruselles. IX, 95.

600. LADY LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, July] I have recently received letters from England in which Mr Leedes is bitterly and unjustly criticised, one charge being that he 'should sek for a Coronelshipe hear with the Arche Duke.' No one is in a better position than you to inform His Majesty or the Council of the truth of this matter. You know that this has never been his intention, neither has he ever tried to make himself known to the Archduke or ask him for anything. And I know that he has made every effort to avoid giving offence to his own country and to His Majesty. I would beg of you, in Mr Leedes's absence, to inform the Lords of the Council and His Majesty of this incontrovertible truth.

1p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* July, 1615. XXIX, 24.

601. RICHARD LUCY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 1] Although you do not know me I am taking advantage of your general reputation for kindness to ask you to send my letters to England, and also to retain in your hands until further notice any money which Mr Stone may have paid you to my use. If he has not, please inform me how I may best procure it while he is with you in Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 1 of August, 1615. Misc. VII, 61.

602. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 2. The Parlement and the other Courts have all taken leave of their Majesties, and Paris has been entrusted with the maintenance of order and the security of Monsieur and the young ladies during their absence. The original plan of placing Monsieur in the Bois de Vincennes has now been abandoned, and the artillery sent there has been brought back. 'To everie one of those in the Parlement, when they came severally to take their leaves of the Queene, she strayned to shewe a good countenance, but she could not force herself so much towards the President le Jay (who hath ben the strongest stirrer of the Parlement in the favor of the Prince of Conde) to whom she would give never a word.' Since then he has been given strict orders to accompany the King to Bordeaux.

There is still uncertainty about the departure of their Majesties, and the actual cause of the delay is the Prince of Condé's Manifesto which he sent here by a certain Marcognet together with letters to the King and Queen. The Manifesto is reported 'to speake a very high and cutting language.' I have not yet got a copy, but I understand that, amongst other things, the Prince 'doth much insist upon the revenging of the late Kings death, and professeth not to lay downe his armes till there be justice donne therein and in the other disorders of the State.' Marcognet, who presented the Manifesto, was wisely advised by friends to leave Paris; if he had not done so, he would probably have been executed by now. I understand that other letters were brought from the Prince by one Cobron; one to the Dukes and Peers, which was received by the Duke d'Epemon, and another to the Marshals, addressed to the Marshal de Bois-dauphin, who is to command Paris and the troops left behind by the King.

News arrived yesterday that Monsieur de Montigny had reached Burgundy from Savoy with 3 or 4,000 foot and 600 horse, and was passing into Picardy to join the Princes. And last night we heard that the Prince of Condé had entered La Fere, a strongly fortified place. As a result the Duke of Vendôme, its governor, is under suspicion, and so is the Duke of Nevers who intends not to leave his town of Nevers while their Majesties are away. Some two days ago

a convoy of arms proceeding towards the Princes was attacked by the garrison of Monstreuil, who killed five or six of them and captured the gentleman in command, a Monsieur d'Ouailly.

Recently a scheme to seize Soissons was forestalled by the Duke of Mayenne, who had been privately warned of it by Monsieur de Guise, and immediately put 700 foot and 120 horse into the town. The Duke of Guise told the Queen that he did not feel obliged to conceal a plan that was harmful to his cousin german. Besides Guise's relations with the Duke d'Eprenon are not of the friendliest.

'The Spanish Ambassador here, presuming that the Court was to depart hence yeasterday without faile, as it was appointed, beganne to sett forward, out of the fervencie of his devotion, three dayes before. So that he shall have tyme allowed him to practise his gravitie betweene this and Bordeaux afore he be in danger to be putt out of his pace.' I lately received the enclosed from Mr Rudhale. Paris.

2½ pp. VI, 32.

603. ARTHUR SAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 2. I would be grateful if you would assist me in the matter about which I have already provided you with the information you required.

¾ p. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 63.

604. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE ARCHDUKES

[1615, before August 3] The King of Great Britain, having been informed of the discourteous treatment of Christopher Porter, a messenger of his Chamber, by the Mayor of Louvain in June last, has instructed me to make a formal complaint to your Highnesses. The letters which Porter carried were not summonses, citations or any judicial warrants, but *lettres missives, simples et ordinaires escrites par Sa Majesté soubz son seel privé a ses propres et naturels subjects*. If this kind of behaviour takes place, it would be permissible to search and punish any courier bringing letters to me, His Majesty's Agent resident here. His Majesty insists that reparation be done to his honour, and would regard any default to be an unfriendly act. *Holograph. Unsigned*.

Marginal note: His Highness has written to his councillor Boisshot, resident at the English Court, on the subject raised here, so that His Majesty may be given an answer which His Highness thinks will satisfy him. Bruxelles, 13 August 1615. *Signed:* delafaille.

1 p. *French. Endorsed:* Memoire. Pour l'Agent de sa Majesté de la Grand [*sic*] Bretagne. Min. II, 98.

605. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 3/13. You may rest assured that what was printed about us in the Gazettes two or three years ago and what the Archdukes have been told is a tissue of lies and slanders invented by a set of miserable rogues who have harassed His Highness [the Duke of Würtemberg] ever since his entry into the Protestant Union. What is more, the Archdukes would appear to have enjoined on the Parliament and Governor in Burgundy that, since the Duke has allied himself with their enemies and those of the House of Austria (we are not sure whether they mean the King of England, the States General or the Princes and States of the Union), he should no longer be treated as friend, kinsman or neighbour, but as an adversary.

It has never been the custom of the House of Würtemberg to grow more powerful or enrich itself through violence and intrigue, but rather by good management. The County of Montbéliard came into its hands through marriage, together with other lordships, but the injustice of our enemies deprived His Highness's ancestors of more than two-thirds of the latter which they still detain, and which form almost the half of Franche Comté. By all kinds of stratagems they have tried to filch the rest from this House, but far from abandoning the smallest portion of what is theirs the Princes of the House have been acquiring bits of property under the very noses of their opponents. His Highness is actually negotiating for the purchase of the Lordship of Lisle at the moment. As for the passage to which you draw my attention, and the interest shown by Germany, France and Switzerland in seeing that this country of Montbéliard remains in its present ownership, you may rest assured that neither the Duke nor his brothers will ever, of their own volition, surrender the smallest fragment or give up one loyal subject. His Highness is not as impecunious as has been described to the Archdukes. As for Basel and some other towns in the vicinity, it is true that the late Duke, then only Count of Montbéliard, did raise some money there to assist the late King of France in his initial difficulties, but that was repaid later. It is likewise true that His Highness's subjects did once present a voluntary gift of 1,200,000 florins to his late father. I myself offered, by command of the late Duke, to the Duke and Dowager Duchess of Lorraine the sum of 700,000 écus for their property of Neuf Chatel next to Montbéliard; and if we were now certain that we could get it for a million, the bargain would soon be struck. Yet the people of Montbéliard have contributed nothing towards this, for they are separate and do not share common expenses and revenues, no more than do Scotland and England in your case. His Highness has also preferred to pay certain interests these last two or three years rather than charge them to his people, for they have been difficult years owing to the weather and hard winters which have damaged the harvests and cost us a million in imports of corn alone from our neighbours.

And here is another fact to refute these lies about us. In an attempt to obtain this country of Montbéliard and its appurtenances, the House of Austria has often offered lands and lordships with considerable revenues in exchange. But we have always rejected such offers. Montbéliard on its own is not as strong as Burgundy, of course, but it contains loyal and courageous people. If His Highness had not restrained them for the sake of peace, the Burgundians would long ago have paid for their malicious activities.

As regards public affairs, you have good reason to express such a view about the peace made with the Turks. But it has its conveniences for us, since there is no longer any pretext for robbing us of our men and money. Moreover, we and the hereditary provinces of the Empire have always advocated this peace.

I thank you for your present of a copy of His Majesty's work. I have read it and think that it should be translated into German. His Highness has received a copy from the Hague. 'De nos chasses que vous appelez progres.'

7 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 67.

606. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 3/13. The affairs of the Empire are becoming as perplexing as those of France. It was whispered here that the Duke of Würtemberg had offered the Marquis d'Ancre the county of Montbéliard for a considerable sum of money. Some days ago, I spoke to one of the Duke's principal secretaries,

who said that proposals had been put forward but that nothing had come of them. Heydelberg.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXI, 39.

607. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 3. Regarding the General Assembly in Prague, the Estates are corrupt and divided into factions, of which our adversaries take full advantage. There is very little talk about the Empress's confinement, except that the Pope has sent her some flags blessed by him and Archduke Albert has presented her with a valuable cradle. A rich merchant of Prague, who doubted and derided her pregnancy, has paid for his incredulity by being committed to prison. But outside the circle of courtiers there are few who do not share his doubts.

From Neuburg we have news that the three brothers have reached an agreement, except on the religious issue. The Dowager Duchess has withdrawn to her dower lands, and the two younger brothers to their respective appanages. W[olfgang] W[illiam] will have a free hand from now on to pursue his policy of alteration.

We hear from Wesel that the Jesuits are endeavouring to establish a school in that town, which goes to show that they have every intention of staying there, however much your King is told or promised that the Treaty of Xanten is being carried out. The States General regard that treaty as being non-existent. Count John of Nassau came to Cologne on 6 August N.S., where he wished to remain *incognito*: his troops have been discharged, but they are discontented and are harassing the poor peasants around Cologne.

We have learnt from the Hague that since the agreement was concluded in Italy, the Governor of Milan has plotted against the person of the Duke of Savoy, and that this is bound to lead to a resumption of hostilities. The King of England has now an agent at the Court of the Duke whose name is Isaac Wacke, Carleton having withdrawn to his post as Resident in Venice. It is likely that an agreement will be made between Savoy and Bern, to the astonishment of not a few people.

Concerning the alienation which the Duke of Würtemberg would like to make of his lordships in Burgundy, I made a few inquiries when I was last in Stuttgart and found that there was no truth in it, despite what is said in your quarter. On the contrary there is every indication that the decree issued at Grenoble will be strictly adhered to, and that if the Burgundians undertake any military action, they will be met by force. But I have to tell you, much to my regret, that lately certain burghers of our religion at Monpelgard were fined for having gone to take communion at Basel. Those who refused to pay had their fines doubled. The Catholics at Cologne will not have good grounds for exonerating themselves if and when they are censured for the severity with which they treat our co-religionists there.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine, gentilhomme Anglois.* XXXIV, 106.

608. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 4/14. I arrived here from Turin on Sunday last, and received a letter from you with an answer to the suit of the Gabrieli, my landlords. They are preparing to reply to it, so that you will probably find yourself engaged to the hilt in this affair of theirs. It is not surprising that copies of the Treaty

of Asti, with the Nuncio's name, preceded the one that I sent you, for the French Ambassador, Monsieur Rambolliet, had much the speedier method of conveyance to your part of the world, being a 'ranck *papalin*'. You will see by this printed copy of the whole treaty that the Nuncio 'refers himself touching the Governor of Milands answere to the judgment of the English Ambassador and the Venetian, on which answere depended the whole busines.' There is more gratitude expressed to His Majesty in this matter than to any other prince, and the rejoicing at the peace is universal in these parts.

I see by the letter that you sent me from Sir Henry Wotton that he requests the use of my house in Venice, which makes me hope that I shall soon be nearer you. I am daily awaiting instructions to leave Venice. On my way back to this city I discharged a commission with which I had long been entrusted by His Majesty to the Duke of Mantua, and was also honourably entertained by the Governor of Milan, as was my wife by the Marquessa, 'he sending first unto me his Commissarie General Barnabo Barbo, and after comming in person to fetch me to his pallace, in which manner he conducted me owt of Milan and presented me with one of the curiosities of that place, a fair cristal cup of goode valew. The Governor of the citadel, Don Sanchio de Luna, used me with the like curtesie, which I pray you acknowledge amongst your Dons.' Venice.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 76.

609. ADAM MESTERTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 4] I have thought it advisable to inform you that one called Sanderson Minorgan, a native of the north of Scotland who professes openly to being a Catholic, is in service at Ossindyth in the company of Captain Hemmelton. He has been in Brussels, and I would suggest that an inquiry be made into his activities and the people with whom he associates. The governor of Ossindyth is a discreet gentleman and would hardly approve of them if he knew.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 4 of August, 1615. Misc. VII, 64.

610. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, August 4. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 376-7.

2½ pp. Min. II, 92.

611. JEAN BAPTISTE ISSEROELS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [5/] 15. I was in Antwerp three months ago and wishing to visit Brussels on private business, I was told by the bearer of this letter that you were of the opinion that I should refrain from committing such a foolish action for my own safety. I am obliged, however, by necessity to make a visit there, and I request you to let me know your reasons so that I may forearm myself against any mischance.

As for news, we have heard that the King of Great Britain has ordered the Bishops and Doctors of the churches in his kingdom to examine the controversics and writings of the Remonstrants or Arminians over here, and that after much investigation these books have been pronounced heretical and publicly burnt. Breda.

½ p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seal*. Misc. VII, 163.

612. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [5/] 15, N.S. The articles of the agreement between the German Princes and the King of Sweden have been released, but there are no fresh developments regarding the proposal to exclude the names of the Kings of England and France from the act of promise, which is now being considered by the other Provinces. In any case, the matter will be deferred until the reaction of the French King is known and his assent given. In the meantime the people of Wesel are bitterly deploring the non-execution of the Treaty of Xanten, and are afflicted by the presence of both the Spaniards and the plague. The Hanseatic Towns are holding a conference at Lübeck in September to discuss primarily the complaint of the maritime towns that the King of Denmark has withdrawn the privileges granted to them in the Baltic Sea by the Kings of Sweden. The Duke of Brunswick is reported to have laid down certain demands to be conceded by his subjects in that town, which affect their oath of allegiance, their religious observances, their election of magistrates, and reparations for losses sustained by him, among other things. Count Ernest has not been permitted by the States to proceed to Brunswick nor recruit men for the Duke. The delegation which is to bring about a pacific settlement between Sweden and the Muscovites will consist of Praeses Venhusius, Albert Joachimi and Theodore Bas, a magistrate of Amsterdam. The Hague.

2½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 19.

613. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [6/] 16, N.S. I received your letter with the enclosed from Monsieur Boillieu, in which there was a bill of exchange for £200 for the use of the Countess of Pembroke, one month due, and drawn in such a way that the party here could choose whether to pay it to any one but the doctor. He has promised immediate payment, I giving my word to deliver him the doctor's discharge. I have written to the latter for it, and I ask that it be sent without delay to Paris to Monsieur Boillieu, to be immediately forwarded here. Andwerpe.

1 p. *Seal*. XX, 50.

614. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] August [7/] 17. Your communication was forwarded to me by Biondi. The Queen Mother persists in her course with all confidence. An attempt was made to surprise Monsieur du Maine at Soissons, but he was forewarned. Monsieur Justel is indisposed.

1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Endorsed*: 17 of August, 1615. XI, 30.

615. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 8. The King, Queen and Madame began their journey to Bordeaux yesterday. They left Paris at different times, the King at five o'clock in the morning, the Queen at nine and Madame at four in the afternoon. It had been feared that the Prince of Condé's Manifesto (of which I have so far failed to procure a copy) would force them to renounce the journey altogether, but the Queen has given orders to mobilize 12,000 foot and 1,200 horse under Marshal Boisdauphin to preserve peace in these parts during the King's absence. President Le Jay's requests to be excused from accompanying the King to Bordeaux because of indisposition have been effectively disposed of. 'Yesterday at 4 in the morning, there were 20 or 30 archers sent to his lodging, who took him into a coche and carried him to the Louvre, but the King being

already departed they presently made after him with the President.' This proceeding has offended the Parlement, and deputies have been dispatched to complain to their Majesties. However, the President's adversaries at the Court will see to it that 'this is a matter without remedie'.

The royal party have only an escort of 3,000 foot and 500 horse since they are very confident that their journey will meet with no opposition. 'And because they found themselves short of monie for all their charges, they repaired againe to the Bastille the daye before their departure and tooke out 200,000 crownes more.'

In my last letter I mentioned the plot to seize Soissons and how it had been foiled by the Duke of Guise's warning to the Duke of Mayenne. Apart from his kinship with the latter, the chief reason for Guise's action was his resentment against the Duke of Epernon who hopes to become Constable by the favour of Spain and is therefore active in promoting the marriages. For this reason Guise has allied himself with the Duke of Nevers to thwart Epernon's ambition. Guise is to go to Bordeaux to act as proxy for the Prince of Spain, but Nevers has escaped the obligation of accompanying the King. So has Monsieur de Langerack, on the grounds that he has been refused a place with the Spanish Ambassador at the ceremony.

The deputies of the Huguenot Assembly in Grenoble are said to be within one day's journey of the Court, but since their Majesties are already on the way to Bordeaux, there can be little purpose or value to whatever messages they are carrying. Paris.

P.S. In view of the scarcity of copies of the Prince of Condé's Manifesto here, it would be easier for you to obtain one in Sedan where it was printed. 'There is nowe such a straight hand held over the printers (who were within these fewe dayes forbidden upon paine of death to printe anie thinge without setting the authors name and their owne to it) as I doubt whether they will dare venture to print the said manifest against such a dangerous prohibition.'

P.P.S. Judging by letters from Monsieur du Maurier to his friends here, he has received instructions not to agree to the omission of the names of the English and French Kings in the Promise. There is also a rumour that the Marquis Spinola intends to besiege Sedan if the Princes show signs of becoming active.

2½ pp. VI, 33.

616. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 8/18. I understand your impatience with the proceedings of the States General. I have heard from France, and this has been corroborated by government officials and others, that the King and Queen informed certain persons that they would follow if the King of Great Britain, being the nearest neighbour to the States General and the closest allied with the Princes of the Union, would courageously take the first step towards the relief of those who are suffering injustice. These words would appear to have been spoken with confidence, for they have also reproached the Spaniards to their faces with the fact that the ambassador of the Archduke said nothing at Nantes or Paris about discarding the names of the two Kings from the formula.

There may be some change in our fortunes because of the troubles in France, where the dissident Princes persist in their opposition to the Spanish marriages. They, no less than the Queen, are hastily raising men. I hesitate to believe in the news of the capture of Soissons, since the forces of the French Crown were repulsed by Monsieur du Mayne who was in the town. A person from Sedan

told me how the Duke of Bouillon had sallied out with his cavalry and three field guns, and routed those who were besieging Monsieur de Longueville in the small town of Corbie, after he had been driven from Amiens.

The King of Great Britain has been quite open about the marriage with Spain, confessing quite frankly that the Spanish Ambassador in London had proposed it for the Prince of Wales in order either to lull the King himself to sleep in the matter of the Treaty of Xanten, or to distract him from the marriage with France that had progressed to the point of deciding upon a place for its performance.

The Cologners have evicted the people of Mülheim from their town, and now it is proposed to drive them from where they have settled on another person's land, contrary to the law of nature and men which recognizes the right to build with the consent of the lord of the land. The Cologners have forcibly and unjustly demolished what they claimed to be a fort, but which was in fact only a ditch and obstruction to the irruption of animals and the approach of disturbers of the public peace. It is said that the Emperor's commission to the Archduke was conveyed to him only by a burgomaster and syndic of Cologne, the Archbishop Elector refusing to have anything to do with the matter.

There is talk here of an envoy sent by Saxony who has already arrived in Brussels to take part in some form of sequestration. Saxony is merely a dupe in the hands of the Papal Nuncio, the Spanish Ambassador and the Duke of Bavaria, to be employed against the Protestants. Lust for other people's lands could make him connive at the undermining of Protestantism by them and the Spaniards.

The provinces incorporated in the Bohemian Crown, which are Moravia, Silesia and the two Marquisates of Lusatia, insist on being regarded as equal with the Bohemians in rights and authority. This is of vital importance in the matter of electing a King. The Bohemians will only have one vote, as will each of the other provinces. A number of prominent officials at the Imperial Court are talking about the Diet of the Empire as if it will not be held until April next year. There is news from Prague that peace has been made with the Turks for twenty years. The Duke of Bavaria has patched up an agreement between the Neuburg brothers, and the two younger ones are to be restored to their respective territorial portions.

3 pp. *French. Signed: De la Roche. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Haute-fontaine, gentilhomme François a Bruxelles. XXVIII, 18.*

617. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 8/18. I am waiting to receive from you a copy of the protest of the Parlement and of that of the English Ambassador against the marriage of the King of France. Thank you for sending me the articles of the agreement with Savoy printed at Brussels, and the Spanish book *Don Quixote della Mancha*.

We have been assured that no sooner does the Duke of Savoy disband his soldiers than the Governor of Milan recruits them for his service. Which leads one to presume that peace is not as firmly established as some letters from Italy would have us believe, inasmuch as that Governor refrains from disarming without an express command from the King of Spain.

Duke Wolfgang William of Neuburg has learned very well how to bark at the venerable shades of his late father, being shameless enough to answer the ambassador of the Elector Palatine at Munich as he did. The Jesuits must have been behind the retorts made during the proceedings concerning the will; to wit that his father, a heretic, could not make a will, or if he had enjoyed that

right by the laws of the Empire, yet he could not make any dispositions prejudicial to the ancient Roman Catholic religion, even the Protestant Princes not permitting themselves to be bound by any testamentary arrangements inimical to their religion.

The Spaniards are deluding themselves very much by sticking to the promise made at Xanten that they be given the castle of Altena, which was never a gentleman's mansion but an important bailiwick of the county of the Mark on account of the extent of its land stretching to within five leagues of Germany, and the condition of its castle. The Drossart continues in it, as was the case before. There has been no alteration in anything except that the revenues have been taken over and the place secured, to anticipate any move by the other side. For the Duke of Neuburg was adamant against allowing my master, the Prince of Brandenburg, to receive the moiety of the revenues in those places under the control of the Spaniards, thus forcing His Highness to retaliate in the same manner in our districts. You will find enclosed a letter sent to you by Monsieur de la Roche. Cleves.

2½ pp. *French. Seal.* XXVIII, 19.

618. [JEAN LIBIGNY] TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 8] The Elector of Cologne has encroached on the territories of the Prince of Brandenburg, forcibly carrying off some of his subjects and imprisoning them at Deutz, Rocquedorf and Huliquerade within the Bishopric of Cologne, in the hope of arrogating to himself certain rights. He ignored letters from the States General and protests from the Councillors at Düsseldorf that he should restore matters as they were. His Highness of Brandenburg dispatched his cavalry, accompanied by 200 musketeers, under Colonel Ghent to release his subjects. The Colonel arrived at Deutz in the evening, but decided to postpone action until the morrow, in order to prevent his men from pillaging the town by night, since he had received strict instructions that no-one was to be harmed. But observing on the following day that the road recently built by the Abbot of the place (allegedly to the prejudice of His Highness) was of little importance and that a new barrier has replaced the old one, and being assured by the Sieur de Hoefelin, the Elector of Cologne's Marshal, that the prisoners had been released before his arrival, the Colonel's cavalry withdrew through the Bishopric towards Cleves, after having ordered the person who commanded the Walloons in Mülheim in the absence of the Captain to refrain from damaging the new buildings and houses. He replied that he had had no orders, thus disavowing or simulating an ignorance of what he had told others, that Wonsheym, Neuburg's Lieutenant, had written to him that since it appeared that the Brandenburg cavalry were coming to take Mülheim, he should set the buildings on fire. The alarm was so great everywhere that the people of Düsseldorf and Wesel kept an armed watch for two nights for fear of being attacked, at a time when the garrison at Düsseldorf was few in numbers. The Spaniards could not be convinced that this was no military enterprise. They were amazed to see so many Brandenburg horse passing by, and were ready to believe anything. The Elector of Cologne was highly indignant and sent to complain to His Highness that he was surprised that he should behave in this manner, inasmuch as differences between neighbouring Princes could be settled by other means, he himself being a neutral Elector and Prince of the Empire; and that he would complain to the Emperor and other Electors that His Highness's men had defied him by quartering themselves near Bonn within full view of him. His Highness has answered that he has been forced to take

measures to defend his rights and his subjects, the Dukes of Juliers and Bergh being his ancestors. Since then the Elector of Cologne has been recruiting men at Deutz for the guarding of his frontiers. His Highness threatened the magistracy of Cologne on the demolition question, but their reply was that they had acted upon the Emperor's orders.

His Highness had invited Count Henry of Nassau, who was at Arnheim and Nimmeguen to review the cavalry of the States General, but he excused himself on the grounds that he had to return to the Hague. The Estates of Gueldres have been mollified on the matter of the Duffle by the requests of the States General and His Excellency and by His Highness's envoys. The business has been referred to a future meeting, and His Highness is not to be troubled in his rightful occupation.

The Duke of Brunswick's Colonel Wusterode has been here on his way to Arnheim, and it is said that Count Ernest of Nassau, understanding that the town of Brunswick was already invested by the Duke's cavalry with a view to blocking and besieging all approaches, thus preventing the entry of soldiers, provisions and munitions into the town, had accepted money from the Colonel to raise two regiments in the hope of being given leave of absence for some weeks by the States General. A Quarter-Master and a Captain of Wusterode's have been this way to recruit a company of 200 men in the district of Lipstadt. His Highness has given them a pass to take the men away and not stay on his lands which are already overcrowded. It is rumoured that the Duke of Denmark has in mind to subdue the town of Lübeck. At the news that Count John of Nassau had come down from the Landgraviate of Alsace via the county of Bische near the Moselle, and was already proceeding towards Montjoye in Juliers, His Highness sent to request him to spare his subjects who were being trampled on by friends and foes. It is said that Prince Maurice has written to Count John that the States General will take his 600 picked cavalry into their service. Colonel Wusterode has informed him also that the Duke of Brunswick could make use of his men if they were kept together. The Spaniards at Wesel have been prohibited from rebuilding their quarters in the fort which were destroyed by fire, as was the chapel, as the result of a powder explosion.

There was no question of a massing of Spanish troops near Maastricht, Thunen, Tongres and Ste. Trewe, but merely of the passage of Don Louys de Velasco and the Governor of Antwerp towards the Spa. Two horse companies will be quartered near that place while Don Louys takes the waters. There was a rumour that the Comte de Ritberg was hastily raising men and preparing six guns for an assault on the county of Ravensberg, which borders his house of Ritberg. Upon hearing of this, His Highness of Brandenburg ordered the Drossart of Sparenberg, the principal town in that county, who had just arrived here to visit his property of Oyen, to return immediately to that place.

Those of Wesel have sent to Amsterdam to enquire about a merchant who, while passing through Wesel, had accused the Burgomasters and other notable inhabitants of treason, as if they had sold the town to the Spaniards for ready money. The merchant has denied the charge, and since the evidence is not absolutely reliable, those of Wesel are called upon to defend themselves before the magistrates of Amsterdam. The same people of Wesel have a quarrel on their hands with Wonsheim, the Duke of Neuburg's Lieutenant; they are demanding that no soldier in the garrison under Captain Pauer should pay any duty on wine. This is opposed by Don Louys de Velasco and the Governor, who wish that this exemption should apply only to the fort outside the town. The Governor has also written to Wonsheim to release the goods seized by him

at Düsseldorf. The plague is rampant there, and the Spaniards are suffering from it as much as the townspeople.

At Goch the informer has been sentenced to death, but some members of the Reformed Religion have entreated His Highness to halt the execution so that they may, while he is alive, clear themselves from the slanders with which he has bespattered both Protestants and Catholics.

The sub-delegates of the Elector Palatine and the Bishop of Spires are still in Worms, in accordance with the Emperor's commission which invests them with authority to examine, imprison and punish the culprits and restore order to that town.

The Elector of Brandenburg has returned from Stettin in Pomerania with the Electress and a Duke of Courland. He has sent two of his Councillors of State to Prague for the fiefs of Bohemia. Four of those responsible for the disturbances at Berlin have been committed to the prison at Spandau.

Since Count John of Nassau dismissed his men in the Sleiden valley in Juliers, despite the attempt of the Duke of Bouillon at Strasbourg to dissuade him from such an action, it is known that a certain Hutspüt has gone to Sedan with 60 or 70 horse from that army. Others say that a Walloon named Hautepepe has been given a commission to raise 300 horse. Count John has gone from Cologne to Arnheim and the Hague to obtain permission from the States General to return to Savoy.

Sorties from the town of Brunswick and assaults by the besiegers have been reported.

6 pp. *French. Unsigned. Endorsed: from Monsieur de Libigny. XXVIII, 20.*

619. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR HENRY WOTTON

1615, August 8, O.S. I was not able to meet Marquis Spinola until Sunday at noon. After the passage of some ordinary compliments between us, I tolde him I was comme to knowe whether, since the tyme of his departure into Flanders, he had received any answere out of France to those letters which he had sente thether afore for the moveing of that State to command their Ambassador at the Haghe to concurr with your Lordship in pressing the Hollanders to omitt his masters name in the formulary of the controverted Promise. He answered directly, no, saying so great a remissnes was an infallible argument that either his letters had miscarried by the waye, or els that France would not embrace the said motion. Then he enquired of me what newes I had from your Lordship touching the last proposition exhibited to the States in the name of his Majestie, and I tolde him they had made an answere thereunto in the end of July, but that it was dilatory and not definitive, the said States excusing themselves that a matter of so great ymportance, as was the leaveing out of the Regall names, could not be donne by those which are resident at the Haghe before it had been consulted with the severall Provinces and received by their allowance and approbation.

He mayntayned that the States Generall had ben lately assembled at the Haghe, and might then have determined this busines if they had ben so disposed; but that nowe he did well perceave by these procrastinations and excuses they were resolved rather to detayne the places they had gotten in Juliers and Cleves then to make restitution. I replied, that the late Assembly was only of those of Holland and not of the States Generall as he had ben informed, assuring him I did beleeve they were as willing as these Princes to end the troubles of Julyers, so they might be ascertained of equall dealling,

which they could not be, but that they could not be sufficiently secured unless the promise in question might be made to the Kings, or els beare relation to the Treaty of Zanten.

The Marquis with this discourse began to growe somewhat warme, repeating often that it was against the ordinary forme of treaty and contrary to all the lawes and customes of the world, in matter of promise and contracte, for those which were stipulators to bynde themselves to any third person; adding he had understood (though he would not affirme it for a truth) by those which came lately out of Hollande that his Excellencie, Monsieur de Barnevelt and some others of the States, being demanded when they would restore the places nowe in their possession, did jcaste at it and sayde it should not be donne in haste. I answered, that those were but fabulous reports of the vulgar to breed dissention and animosities betweene those and these countryes; and that I knewe the Prince Maurice to be a personage no lesse able to deale in matters of State then he was sufficient to command an armye. And for Monsieur de Barnevelt whose learning, woorth and experience were knowne to all the Princes in Europe, that it was farre from his prudence and gravity to utter any such frivolous speeces. Afterwards he demanded when the States Generall were to meete againe for the finishing of this controversye, whereunto I answered that I could not tell, your Lordship having made no mention thereof in your last letters.

In fine, after we had tossed a good whyle these balles to and fro, I asked him, since he had conceived that opinyon of the States, whether he did not thincke the States did beleve the lyke of the Archdukes. And seeing it did nowe seeme doubtfull and almost ympossible to end these troubles of Julyers by the present forme of negotiation, whether he had not thought upon some other which might be more plawsible to the States and more fitte to content all parties. He professed that he did esteeme those meanes, which had ben already proposed so indifferent, as if they did not lyke the States he could not ymagin what further endeavors might be donne in that behalf. I then offered to his consideration your Lordships newe project: of allotting the Duchyes of Julyers and Berg to the Duke of Newbourg and the reste of those countyes to the Prince of Brandebourg, representing unto him the benefitts which therby might ensue both to the Princes themselves, to the Archduke and to the reste of their neighbors. He made answer that it was all one to the Archduke whether Newbourg did enjoy Julyers or Cleves. But as for Newbourg, he did probably conjecture that he would never so much wrong his pretentions to the whole as to permitt Brandebourg to be his owne carver in electing that portion which was fittest for his owne turne: and that the divisions were so equall as he would not give much to have the choise: that the Archduke desyred no more but to have the States withdrawe their forces out of the litigious Provinces and to restore them to their former condition. Nevertheles he did yeeld, so the States could be drawn to make their ouverture in wryting, that he would tender it both to these Princes and to the Duke of Newbourg. I affirmed that I had no warrant to treat with him upon any such foote; nether were the States acquainted with that proposition, which was only projected in privat by an honorable personage *pro bono pacis* and the publicke good of Christendome without any particuler ende of his owne or particuler affection towards either of those parties. And for myself, when I had said, I had donne my commission, beeing no more then only to trye howe this ouverture would be tasted here, and afterwards to make report thereof to those who had sett me on worke. At the upshott he promised to imparte those things which had passed in discourse betweene us to the Archduke, and at his retourne from Antwerp to

speake with me more at large upon this subject.' But when all is done, I fear that they will still insist upon the form of the promise as it now stands.

As for the neutrality of Siegburg, 'the Marques tolde me in plaine termes (and he may be beleevd if the Gennoeses have any faith) that in case the States and the Prince of Brandebourg would restore Altena, Wetter and such other places as have ben taken by their forces since the Treaty of Zanten, the Archduke shoud also surrender the said towne of Syberg, conditionally that on the States syde the acte or instrument of the said newtrallity might be ratified by the deputy or procurator of Brandebourg resydeing at Cleves as theirs should be by the substitute of Newbourg remayneing at Dusseldorf. And he made offer if I had, or could procure, the draught of such an instrument as is abovesaid from the States or his Excellencie, that he would for so much as concerned this syde, cause it instantly to be faire written and dispatched.' I would ask you to consider this proposal and send me a speedy answer; for if it is acceptable to the States and put in motion while these men are in a favourable mood, I think I could get it implemented, and perhaps it would be no hindrance to the principal agreement.

Finally, 'the Marquis did complaine of the improvidence of the Prince of Brandebourg in forceing 5 severall bailliages or Drossardies (as he styled them) to fournishe him with contributions which was the high way utterly to ruyn the poore countyes; for as much as the Duke of Newbourg must necessarilye of consequence doc the lyke (and he himselfe had ministred councill unto him for the same purpose), which in short tyme would disable them to contribute to the one or the other. I needed not much studdy to shape him an answeere, knoweing before hand that Newbourg had appropriated to himselfe the wholle revenues of the Duchyes of Julyers and Berg; and so I paid him with a recrimination. Wherupon he did acknowledge, seeing there were such pretentions on both sydes, that it was meete they should comme to a liquidation of accompts, and each of them have the share which in right did appertaine unto him. But whatsoever they pretend in woords, I am still constant to my former opinyons, that the Spanyard is resolved to detayne Wesell; and if he really intende to accommodate the troubles of Juliers, it is for no other end but to remove all obstacles which may hinder his double allyance with France *et de reculer pour mieux sauter.*' Bruxelles.

5 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 95.

620. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 9/19. Your packet of the 5/15 of this month arrived when I was on the point of leaving on a short visit to Lautern to see the Dowager Electress. I shall forward the letters and packet to Monsieur Andre Paul and Monsieur Caus respectively.

We are anticipating a good grape harvest, but there will not be a superabundance of wine because of the heat and drought which have not been experienced here for 15 years. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 40.

621. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 9. While I was in England I had many talks and discussions with eminent people on various subjects, but I can tell you in confidence that the prospects facing our affairs of state, in the domestic as well as foreign field,

are not bright, 'suche are the animosities of the 2 parties you woote of, eache of them striving to surmount his party at what price soever.' Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 87.

622. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, August 9. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 378-9.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Min. II, 93.

623. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO LORD ELLESMERE

1615, August 9. I am sorry to find that little justice has been administered here in the case between Thomas Stone and Phillippo Comy who 'did wrong the other in such sorte as on a Sunday it was attempted with a rabble of the sergeants of this towne to have taken him out of his lodging and carryed him to prison. But it chanced that the industry of the Englishe did exceed the wylynes of the Italiens, the said Stone saving himself by a dexterity at that time out of their clutches. Whereat the factor of Comy named Camillo Benevenuti professed that he was content to quitt all the pretencions of his master for two thousand pownds sterling, which sune he hath dayly multiplyed. Nowe Stone haveing just occasion to feare a seconde affront and beeing in a place of safety, was advised to founnish himself with the Archdukes protection for the space of six months, which according to the custome of this country he did procure both from the Privy Councell and from the Councell of Brabant. And when he had gotten the said protections, which he supposed to have ben inviolable (as they are to all but Englishmen) and caused them to be insinuated to his party, he forsooke his sanctuary and without any scruple walked up and downe the streetes. Nevertheles it fell out that, against the practise and ordinary formes of proceeding here, upon certaine suggestions exhibited to the Privy Councell by the said Comy accompanyed, or rather grownded upon a letter of Monsieur Boisshot, resyding in England for the Archdukes affaires, it was ordained that Comy should have lycence to possess himself of the person of the said Stone and detain it in the house of some honest burgher under the safe keeping of certaine officers untill further order might be given on that behalf. So the protections confirmed by twoe severall Councells (the party unheard) were made fruitles, by the said letters of Monsieur Boisshot. And whereas competent security hath ben offered for the enlargement of Stone, yet would it not be accepted.'

Camillo has been augmenting the sums of money which he alleges are owed by Stone to Comy; in fact, they have increased from an initial £2,000 to £80,000 crowns, 'shewing that he was very well practised in the rule of addition'. Because of Boisshot's letter, credit was given to these allegations, and Stone has been conveyed from the burgher's house to the common prison, where he has remained for five months although only three weeks were allowed to Comy to substantiate the things he had brought forward. Moreover, although Boisshot's letter is considered to be a pertinent piece of evidence in this case, Stone has been given access to it, which prejudices his case, 'the said Monsieur Boisshot, to continewe his antipathie and disaffection against our countrymen, haveing since sent an attestation wherby Comy endevoareth to prove that Stone should have hindered the ordinary course of justice in England'. Boisshot has exceeded his authority and commission in meddling with a business which does not concern the subjects of the Archduke, and censuring His Majesty's Courts

of Justice. 'I am sure the Archduke would not permitt me to do the lyke in these parties, his officers haveing of late ymprisoned one of the messengers of his Majesties Chamber only for bringing certaine seales hether to his Majesties owne vassalls.' Bruxelles.

3 pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 94. For a French translation *see* Misc. III, 135.

624. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 10/20. The Burgundians have started again to summon us to their Parliament at Dôle about the old differences which were settled last year by decree of the Chamber of Edicts, just to show that they pay no attention to it. I am sure that this is a piece of knavery on the part of the ministers without their master's knowledge.

We understand that the States General have consented to the omission of the names of the Kings of France and England from the formula, but that the Spaniards are now demanding a fresh treaty, since they are unwilling that the restitution of the occupied places should be an obligation imposed by the Treaty of Xanten. Your letter of 5 August makes it clear that the States General have not made up their mind on this point. Whatever ensues, the Spaniards will find a loophole to avoid the restoration of these places.

As regards the troubles in France, it seems to me almost impossible that if the Queen thinks of realizing her schemes for the Spanish marriages partly by force, she could do so without creating violent disturbances.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seal*. XII, 68.

625. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 10/20. The Assembly of the hereditary provinces of the Empire at Prague has broken up, and this is bound to embarrass the affairs of the Emperor. The Duke of Neuburg is offended by the favour shown at the Imperial Court to Saxony, and angry that those of Cologne are demanding the demolition of Mülheim. There is now some doubt about the Empress's pregnancy. Stuttgart.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. *French*. XII, 69.

626. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 10. The Estates of Silesia are holding up the work of the General Assembly of this country with their demands, to the satisfaction of many good patriots in whose opinion this helps to counteract the designs of their adversaries. The date for the settlement of the Juliers business, which had been fixed for next month, has again been postponed for two more months, for no other reason than that the outcome of this Assembly is uncertain. [*Marginal note*: Decembre.] The Elector of Saxony has been told that if he wishes to anticipate the date, he is at liberty to come when he pleases and will be most welcome. The Dowager Duchesses of Neuburg and Deux-Ponts are summoned in the same manner as the Electress of Brandenburg. Following upon the agreement between him and his mother and brothers, the Duke of Neuburg is fully engaged in altering his whole country. He declares that he does not wish to expel the Lutheran ministers but merely to deprive them of their stipends which are to be transferred to those of his religion; so that if his subjects desire in future to listen to sermons, they will have to pay extra for them. But it can be assumed that they will not enjoy this liberty, such as it is, for long.

At Grenoble the conclusion of the assembly proceedings has been most satisfactory. The Cahiers have been drawn up, and the articles sent by the Huguenot deputies to the Court to be signed by the King of France. They include a protest against the marriages with Spain and a demand for the invalidation of the French clergy's decision regarding the Council of Trent.

The forces in Italy have not yet been discharged, and the plague is causing more havoc amongst them than an open war.

Recently there was reprinted and published at Ingelstad a malicious book with the title *Holifernis* written against the late Monsieur de Casabone, and in which your King figures also. The author is Scioppius whose ill-nature will be the ruin of him one of these days. A friend of mine has the only copy in this town, otherwise I would have obtained one for you.

As to your enquiry about the revenue of Cologne, I will write about it next week. [*Marginal note: Monsieur Patton*] Prague.

1½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine, gentilhomme Anglois a Londres. XXXIV, 105.*

627. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 11/21. I hear that Marquis Spinola has visited the towns of Neoport, Ostende, Ipern and Dunquerquen to arrange for the reception of the Spaniards due to arrive from Lisbon; and that he is refortifying the town of Dam. As to the news that cradles have been sent to Prague, the Empress's doctors are beginning to doubt whether she is pregnant. I have already informed you how the Elector of Brandenburg submitted to the Emperor in the matter of the summons sent to the Electress. She has requested the Emperor to grant her an extension of the time limit and other concessions, notably the restitution of the records of Düsseldorf in consideration of the promise of the Duke of Neuburg. Cleves.

1½ pp. *French. Seal. XXVIII, 21.*

628. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [11/] 21, N.S. This packet was brought over by Charles Lawrence the post. Maioly wishes to have his note returned at your earliest convenience. I expect Mr Wake home today, for he wrote to me from the Spa that he would be leaving that place on Tuesday last. 'I was told yesterday that Cownt John of Nassau was come to this towne, having put of all his sojers who are feared wil doe great spoyle in the contry, for of late we have had many waggons with passengers set upon by horsmen between this and Breda and Sebenberghen, and we doubt wil be worse if in tyme it be not loked into.' Andwerpe.

½ p. *Seal. XX, 52.*

629. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 12, O.S. Since the conclusion of peace with the Duke of Savoy, Don Alonzo Pimentel, General of the Horse at Milan, has arrived here to give an account of the proceedings. To my knowledge the King has not yet agreed to or signed the articles of the treaty, but I have no doubt that he will confirm them in the end. But to show their disapprobation of the proceedings, the Spaniards have removed the Marquis of Inojoso from the Governorship of Milan and replaced him by Don Pedro de Toledo, late Governor of the Galleys

and a member of the Council of State, who is a Grandee of Spain. He will take up the post next September.

Some here still suspect that orders have been surreptitiously given to maintain the armed forces in Italy in a state of readiness to attack the Duke of Savoy at an opportune moment; and to resuscitate the cause of dispute by instructing the Duke of Mantua to violate that condition of the treaty which stipulates that he should issue a general amnesty to his rebels. These suspicions have been reinforced by the contents of certain letters from the King and his ministers to the Governor and other officials at Milan, which were intercepted at Antipio in France. These letters speak of the determination of the King to exact better satisfaction at the hands of the Duke of Savoy, and of steps to be taken by the Governor to deploy his troops for that purpose. For my part, I am not disposed to credit the King with any intention of renewing hostilities in Italy. For one thing, he and his ministers have made every effort to settle the quarrel; and for another, they have spent about five million crowns on these wars. They are hardly well placed financially to embark on another costly conflict of arms. The fact is that the King and the Duke of Lerma are both inclined to peace: 'neythyr is yt to bee supposed that the Spaniards are so nice in matter of reputation (as the peace with the States may well demonstrate) that meereley for a puntillo of Honor thei will ingage themselves into suche a multitude of troubles and inconveniences, as of necessitie muste fall upon them yf thei should violate the agreement with the Duke of Savoy, or in any kinde attempte the oppressing of him.'

The Duke of Medina Sidonia, who commanded the Armada in 1588, has just died, leaving a considerable fortune behind him. I have learned from someone in his service at San Lucar where he died that 'his rentes wanted not muche of three hundred thousand ducatts a yeare, and that his wealth surpassethe 2 millions of ducatts'. His office of General of the Ocean and all his other posts have been bestowed upon his son, formerly called the Conde de Xliebla, who is married to one of the Duke of Lerma's daughters. The Generalship of the Galleys, lately held by Don Pedro de Toledo, is to be given to the Marquis of Santa Cruz, whose office as Commander of the galleys of Naples is to be taken over by Don Pedro de Leyva, at present in charge of the galleys of Sicily. The Conde of Elda has been appointed to assume that command.

'The troubles that were heere feared to rise in Aphrica by the Moores for the taking of Allarache from the Spaniards, I am advertised are like to prove of small consideration. And thereupon Don Juan Fajardo, who now commaundet the fleete and was sent downe sodainly to Cadiz, hath the order with suche shippes as he can putt in readiness to goe out against the pyratts who doe so strangely infeste these coasts that yf there bee not some remedye procured therein, yt will not bec possible for merchants to trade.' Ships are being captured by them every week, and recently four galleys belonging to Bizerta in Africa, led by Moriscoes who had been expelled from Spain, landed their men on the coast of Valencia. These marched five miles inland as far as a place called Palmos, which they surprised, carrying away most of the inhabitants as prisoners, without encountering the least resistance.

Soldiers have been arriving at Lisbon for embarkation. It is said that many are to be conveyed to Chili in the West Indies, where it is reported that four Dutch ships have arrived with the intention of building a fortified settlement there. But my opinion is that most of these soldiers, if not all of them, will be sent to Flanders, there being a great scarcity of Spanish troops in that province. It is not likely that any forces will be dispatched to the Low Countries from

Italy this year because of an article in the treaty between Spain and Savoy which precludes the King of Spain from demanding passage for his soldiers through the Duke of Savoy's territories for a specified number of months.

I still believe, despite views to the contrary at the Court itself, that the young queen's journey will take place this autumn, and that the exchange of the princesses will be effected towards the end of September or beginning of October. The *desposorios* are to be performed at Burgos on 8 September, although they could be deferred for a few days.

'Heere is lately dead a Secretary of this Kings called Juan Hurtado de Mendoza, who though hee had not the title of Secretary of State, yet all the dispatches and businesses belonging to England and Flanders passed through his handes. So that I feare I shall have a very greate losse therein.' Madrid.

6 pp. *Valedictory paragraph and signature only in holograph.* XXII, 161.

630. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [13/] 23. I am sending you news of the Assembly at Grenoble together with copies of their resolutions and the answer they received from the Prince of Condé. We shall shortly be taking to the field, and I will keep you posted with our progress. The Queen Mother has left Paris, and we shall see what will be the consequences of the closing down of the Parlement.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Signed only.* XI, 31.

631. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 14. I have received your letter of 4 August. My Lord Ambassador was glad to learn what was being said abroad about his official remonstrances against their Majesties' journey to Bordeaux, although it is uncomplimentary and offensive in tone. He requests you to communicate the name of the author in Paris if you know who it is. Colonel Paton has arrived here. He drank to your health with the Ambassador and sends you his regards.

The King and Queen have left Orléans and are speeding towards Bordeaux without any visible sign of opposition. Behind them come the Huguenot deputies, and the Queen has good reason to hasten onwards so as to avoid their overtaking the Royal party. For, as I understand, they propose to present the following demands. 'To desire the King to give satisfaction as well upon the greivances of the States generall as upon the Remonstrances of the Parlement: and to give contentment also to the Prince of Condé upon his just complaintes. Then, to declare by a publick Acte that the oath which he made at his Sacring of extirpating hereticks was not meant against them; to hinder the establishment of the Councell of Trent; to give way to the receiving of the Article of the Oath of Allegiance propounded by the Tiers Estat; to revenge the late Kings death, by the inquiring after and punishing of the authors of the same. For the effecting of which thinges, they desire to have the journic putt off till an other tyme. Then they doe entreate for some places of suertie on this side the River of Loire, where they doe not possesse anie for a retreat in tyme of neede, and for continuance of those which they doe already possesse on the other side. Besides some other demandes of lesse importance which they are to make. And for the last, they are charged, as I heare, to entreate the Queene not to take it ill that their bodie, seeing her coming in armes, had given order to all their townes to stand upon their garde.'

I hope that you will obtain leave to return to England, so that I may at last realise my wish of being able to welcome you here, 'as the best frend I have in this worlde.' Paris.

P.S. Please deliver the enclosed to Monsieur de Launaye.

P.P.S. 'Even nowe, since the writing of this letter, my Lord hath received an extraordinarie dispatch out of England, whereby he is commanded to repaire in diligence to their Majesties to mediate a composition of the differences betweene them and the Princes, which commission doth much stagger him.'

2 pp. *Seal.* VI, 34.

632. JESUITS IN BRUSSELS

1615, August 14. 'Wee undernamed doe acknowledge and testifie that beinge at the Jesuits College in Brussels, in companie with Mr Jhon Bath, Captain Jhon Rathe and Mr Richard Hays, wee had conference with Father Blackfant, who did reproche the one of us, named James Carey, priest, for having used often the companie of Mr William Trumbull, Agent for the King is [*sic*] Majestie of England in the court of Brussels, and in his invective speeches demaunded why I, the said priest, did soe often resort to the said Agent his howse. Wherto I, the said priest, having replied, that it was to sollicit for som passeports for such of our Councitriemen as had occasion to go for their Councitrie. Wheruppon the said Father Blacfant, one of the companie of [the] Societie, did exclame and said: it is a verie lick thinge that yow should aske of hym anie pasports unlesse yow would have your countrimen betrayed by hym, as he did betray Captain Jhon Blunt, to whom after he gave his passe, he writte in secret to have hym apprehended. All this to be true wee undernamed doe acknowledge, and in token therofe doe subscrib our names.'

1 p. *Signed by:* James Carrey, priest [second signature illegible], in the presence of John Wolley. *Endorsed:* Certificate touching the Jesuits at Bruxelles. Misc. XXXVI, 59.

633. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [14/] 24. I had been informed from the Hague that the States General had agreed to the omission of the names of the Kings of France and England in their formula, but this is no longer the case. The poor peasants, who suffer more from the movements of the cavalry and foot of both sides than those who reside in towns, declare that they can put up with it no longer, and that they will have to abandon their families if this evil is not stopped. Most of the men disbanded by Count John of Nassau have gone to seek service in Brunswick, some for the Duke, others for the town. There the war seems to be stabilising itself after the Duke's action in closing all the approaches to the town on one side. Count Ernest, the Governor of Geldern, had thought of going to the assistance of his brother-in-law the Duke of Brunswick, but was refused leave of absence by the States General even for only four months, as well as permission to raise two regiments offered him by Colonel Wonstro. The deputies of Cologne in Brussels are aiming at the total ruin of the people of Mülheim by the demolition of their buildings, which are of no real importance to Cologne. It is simply a matter of revenge. The Elector of Brandenburg has lately written to the people of Cologne that if they do not desist from their proceedings against Mülheim, he will take reprisals against them in all sorts of ways, and against their goods and revenues. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Signed:* Pistorius. *Addressed to:* Monsieur Jean du Bois a Gandt. IX, 97.

1615, August [16/] 26. To the effect that he and his wife have returned safely from the Spa. Antwerp.

½ p. *Holograph*. XLV, 70.

635. JOHN FINET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 17. *Pour fayre deux coups d'une pierre*, as the French say, this letter is to thank you and, at the same time, to ask you to forward the enclosed to Mr Edward Sackville who has just written to me from Paris that he will be at the Spa about this time.

News here is scarce but 'sometymes we catche somthyng from the ambulatory court, somthyng from the sedentary statesman.' And so we have learned that there is trouble in the Orkney Islands, where two of the King's ships and the Earl of Argyle have been sent. 'The fyrst apparent motion is sayd to proceed from the lord of Kyntyre, otherwyse Sir James Oconel who for his deep entrance into the undertakyns of the lord Maxel and other misdemenors was layd up in the castle of Edenborowe, but with so much liberty of his prison as the Earle of Mar (owt of what superintendency I know not) protested agaynst it, that if he were not made fast wyth irons, the escape his attempting spirit was lyke to worke should not bryng any charge upon him for want of providence. As he doubted, yt succeeded. He got away, and made to the quarters of the Redshankes where he wanted no discontented receyvers, and hath synce taken a castle, fyrd houses and performed actes of rebellous cruelty. He is held a man upon old proof of a dangerous head and a bold hart, most comely of person and gracious to all graceless companions. But we hope these parts shall not keep the rest from the galloues or some just end of him.'

In London and the vicinity there has been a muster of weapons and able-bodied men 'of both which are found a better and a braver store then was expected from so peaceable a security.'

This has been an exceptionally dry summer and both man and beast will benefit from it. The harvest prospects are good, but grass and hay have failed and the latter is fetching unreasonable prices.

We have still the old divisions and dissensions at the Court 'that were no court wythout faction', but I do not propose to expatiate on this subject. 'Common messengers are no sure depositoryes of secrets, and truthe may be told wyth danger.'

I suppose you have heard what happened to the *Phoenix*, 'a ship seyzed thorowghe her owne fault in the port of Cales by the Spanish officers for lading uncoutstomed goods and resisting authority, where the blood she drew from some of the Spaniards and they from her saylers is lyke to cost the merchants above 20000 li, though Don Diego heer have wrytten as much reason for her delyvery or favorable usage as may become an Ambassador.'

The Marquis de Bonnavet is here with His Majesty on behalf of the Duke of Longueville 'to geve account of the Baracadors of Amiens. He speaks such free Frenche and professeth him self (for I had some conference wyth him at his postyng passage from Canterbury) so much the Dukes and so little the Queens as, if the jorny of Spayne succeed well, may perhaps bryng his estate or person in question.'

P.S. 'Peacham, who as I think you have heard of, was too undutyfully bold wyth his Majesty in some not published wrytings, was lately arrigned in his owne country, and is condemned by a jury of gentlemen and Justices taken from the bench for that service, when the country refused yt; he is notwithstanding

reproved by the Kyngs order and it is thought shall by his grace have his pardon.' London, from my house in St. Martins Lane near Charing Cross. 3 pp. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 65.

636. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 7/17. The Emperor has postponed the Imperial Diet on the grounds that he has enough problems to deal with in Austria and elsewhere, and that he is occupied with the negotiations for prolonging the peace with Turkey for another twenty years. The Duke of Neuburg has introduced the Mass into his country, and expelled the Lutheran ministers from the town of Neuburg to a suburb. He has handed over their houses to priests and Jesuits, and suspended former Lutheran counsellors and officials from their posts and duties. The Duke of Brunswick has laid siege to the town of Brunswick, and an envoy has come here with a request from him that the Hanseatic Towns be prohibited from raising troops within our territories. Yesterday Alexander [the Elector Palatine] received a dispatch from the Ardennes, but he was surrounded by so convivial a company that it was left unopened until today. It may have to do with events in France. Heydelberg.

2½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 41.

637. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 17. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] returned from the Upper Palatinate two days ago. They were very pleased, particularly Madame, with the extraordinary affection shown for them by their subjects there.

In my native country of Brunswick hostilities have again broken out following upon the Duke of Brunswick's action in laying siege to the town with 13,000 men of whom 3 to 4,000 are mercenaries and the rest his own subjects. Efforts have been made to settle these differences, which the late Duke pursued so unremittingly and with so much bloodshed, and we do not know who advised such an unwise step. The Hanseatic Towns are preparing to come to the assistance of Brunswick, and have appointed as their general Count Frederick of Solms who is at this moment raising troops at Onoltzbach. The town of Brunswick has a garrison of 1,000 men, who have already made sorties and caused losses to the Duke.

Last week the Emperor wrote a polite letter to His Highness, in which he notified him of the prorogation of the Imperial Diet without naming another date; so that now he can convene it at his own pleasure, that is, after he has dispatched the troublesome business of the Bohemian Estates. In addition, he dwelt on his treaty with the Turk, praising those ministers, especially Bishop Closel, employed in the negotiations, and requesting His Highness to make no difficulties about paying the thirty months' contribution granted to him by the Catholics in the last Diet.

With reference to your request on behalf of a friend [*marginal note*: Monsieur Pattoun], I find that the Bishop and clergy of Cologne can receive as much income and revenue within the territories of His Highness as amount to the sum mentioned. But there is no other method of suing for payment than by instituting legal proceedings in the Imperial Chamber of Spires, for it is impractical to impound or distrain except in time of disturbances.

The Duke of Savoy is dissatisfied with the Marquis de Rambouillet and the King of Spain with his Governor of Milan. The latter is to be replaced by Don

Pedro de Toledo who is not of any better material, as the saying goes, and is known for his embassies in France and his quarrel with the ambassador of Venice.

2 pp. *French*. Signed: Blondeau. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine. XXXIV, 107.

638. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 17. I am returning by Mr Stamp the book which I borrowed from you, and apologise for having kept it so long. On Friday Mr John Dickenson passed through this town on his way to Holland. He was too pressed for time to visit Brussels. Antwerpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. XXXVI, 104.

639. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 18. If decisions are observed in England, I will be your neighbour before this winter. 'Meantime here I remaine warming my self at the embers of owr late fire which are rather raked up then quenched, and were it not that they are blowne by some *butte-feux* who worke uppon the Duke of Mantouas weake spirit, we should have very colde doings; that Prince being perswaded that he looseth much in reputation for having had no part in the treatie of peace excepte against the article *de Vassalli*, and hath caused many violences to be committed against the goods of some and the bodics of others whom he calles *rebelli*.' The Duke of Savoy has disarmed, and we expected the Governor of Milan to do the same. But he is postponing the performance of this and other conditions on the grounds that he is awaiting letter from Spain. This, in our opinion, means that either he will do nothing at all or create the impression that whatever he performs will be done in obedience to Spanish orders and not in execution of the Treaty of Asti. Letters from Genoa hint at the removal of the Marquis d'Ynoiosa from the Governorship of Milan and his replacement by Don Pedro de Toledo 'whom the Spaniards doe make an other Count Fuentes.'

As for other news, 'the plague is crept into owr Ambassadors house at Constantinople and the *peticcio* is so rife here that it carries away many of our *clarissimi*.' Many of my own servants have fallen ill, but not dangerously so, I hope. My poor family, affected by the heat, is longing for a 'more temperat climat'. Venice.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 77.

640. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 19. I have been recalled from the Hague and His Majesty has written to the States General to that effect. Sir Dudley Carleton will replace me here, and I am to take up again my old post in Venice, 'resemblinge in my fortunes, methinckes, verie muche the Meander which I remember Plutarch noteth to be the onely river of the worlde that after manye wyndinges and wandringes retourneth againe into his owne headd.' As for the principal business in which I was involved here, I leave it still undetermined, and in my opinion 'the litigious landes will never be settled in the handes of anie one Prince by anie other title then conquest; nor the provisionall compossession be ever accorded upon anie other foote then the Treatie of Xanten, which is perchance the most equitable that the worlde hath seene.'

I hope to meet you shortly in England, for to recall me home and leave you in Brussels seems to me, frankly, to be 'a little peece of inequallitie'. Moreover, it openly implies 'that this syde is the more unreasonable, which in my conscience is otherwise.'

I thank you for the kind correspondence that you have held with me all this while, and I propose to continue it, both in a private and official capacity, wherever I may be. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Much damaged.* XLIX, 91.

641. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 20. As instructed by His Majesty, my Lord Ambassador is preparing for his journey to Bordeaux, with the object of mediating between the King, Queen and the Princes. His intention is not to arrive there until the marriage ceremonies are over. The situation shows signs of deteriorating, for it is reported that the Prince of Condé is ready to take the field with 6 or 7,000 men, and that a number of noblemen and others will join him.

The Huguenot deputies were able to have an audience with their Majesties at Amboise, and were told that they would receive an answer at Tours. In the mean time, the Dukes of Rohan and Sully are on their way to the King, and the Counts of Candale and Rochefoucauld are bringing him a thousand horse from Guienne. President Le Jay has been left at Amboise as a prisoner, and it is believed that he will be relieved of his place upon the King's return.

Count John of Nassau passed through Paris yesterday on his way to offer his services to the King. In Brussels (as you probably know better than I) he had a conversation with Monsieur de Preaux about being given the command of 4,000 men which the King is levying at Liège. The Duke of Bouillon is also said to be raising men for the Prince of Condé.

The Huguenots in Paris have been offered protection by the magistrates against any possible abuses and misdemeanours during the King's absence, and the Lieutenant Civil has just given sentence against the establishment of the Council of Trent within his jurisdiction, despite the resolution of the General Assembly of the Clergy.

The Cardinal of Joyeuse, the Dean of the Cardinals, died recently in Languedoc, and the Duke of Guise, in right of his wife, inherits his temporal goods which are considerable, and possibly his spiritual livings as well, which he may bestow on one of his sons. The Cardinal's death may hasten the dissolution of whatever friendship there was between the Dukes of Guise and d'Epéron, because it was he who kept them in amity.

A strange marriage has been contracted between the Prince of Joinville and Madame de Fervagues, 'an old ladie of the Religion who cannott be much lesse then 60 yeares old; but then crownes are fayre and young which make him in love with them, and her besotted with the vanitie of the title of Princesse.'

I am sending you a copy of the Prince of Condé's Manifesto printed here, as well as a letter from Colonel Paton who is leaving for Rouen. Paris.

P.S. Mr Crane is here on private business.

P.P.S. Mistress Wolley sends you her regards. She is recovering from a recent illness.

2 pp. *Seals.* VI, 35.

642. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 20. I am sorry that I shall not see Lady Parham as I understand that she is travelling to Dunkirk. I should like to read the French King's answer

to the declaration made on His Majesty's behalf by the English Ambassador before that King left Paris. I have got a printed copy of the declaration, but not the answer. 'It is a worthy peece of worke, but wee heare and all other our masters frends houlde noe other theirof then of his wordes, which they saye he dothe never seconde by anye good deedes; for they saye that allredye and imediatly as soone as he had spoken it, he gave assurance unto the Queene Regente that he woulde countenance all her proscadings in that beusynes.' I was told that this information was sent back here by the States General's ambassador in Paris, Monsieur Langrack, but I am reluctant to believe it, although 'I beleave verye easely that the Queene Regente and her Spanish partisanes have thrust this cunningly out unto him by which to abeuse him.'

We are concerned that the Prince of Condé may run some danger because of the lack of friends, and I see nobody amongst the rulers of this State who is ready to favour him; 'only they have of late withheld the passage of 800 musketts which weare heare bought for the D. Despernoone, and have forbidden anye other to be passed in that kinde.' It is believed here that the King of France has been stopped at Orleans, but I doubt it. Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XL, 88.

643. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August [20/] 30, N.S. I have received the packet for my Lord Ambassador which I delivered to Gabriel Price, the Hague post, who lives in Leyden. Yesterday Lorenzo Maioli came here in search of John Chandler about some urgent business. He said that, since Chandler was absent, some means had to be taken to hinder D.L.S.'s proceedings, and that I should write to you to ask you to speak with the person who is deputizing for Chancellor Peckius in his absence, or, if necessary, to put in a request on behalf of Chandler and his English associates. This enclosed note from Maioli will direct you what to say and to whom, and it includes the reasons why a request made by D.L.S. to the Court of Brabant should not be granted, and why the whole matter should be deferred until the return of the Chancellor. I have sent you a letter with Mr Hobson which I received from Sir John Fleming.

1½ pp. *Much torn in places*. XX, 49.

644. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 21. The enclosed letters addressed to the Archduke from the King are to let him know that His Majesty has granted you permission to return to England for a short while to attend to your private affairs. You may choose the most convenient time to travel home, but if you can be here before Michaelmas, you will find the King in the neighbourhood of London. Otherwise you may have to make your way to Royston or Newmarket. You are advised to leave your affairs in Brussels in such order that you can resume them in a month, for His Majesty will not allow you to remain longer than that in England. From the Court at Beauleau.

¾ p. XLVII, 119.

645. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 22. I am in Spa for a short stay only, for my friends are expecting me impatiently in England, and I understand that the King wishes me to return in order to demonstrate, by some token or other, that he is no longer displeased with what happened between me and Lord Bruce. I would like to take my

journey through the Archduke's territories, but will not do so unless you can assure me that it is not dangerous, and procure for me a licence to remain there for six weeks to complete some business of mine. Spa.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 66.

646. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 23. Last week we had two ambassadors here, one from Venice, the other from the Duke of Brunswick. The former, named Barbarigo, is to take up the post of Resident in England. He is a gentleman well versed in public affairs and a former envoy to Switzerland, who achieved the alliance between the Signory and the cantons of Bern and Zurich. He is desirous that the good relations which we have with the Republic should continue. The other ambassador spoke of the Duke of Brunswick's action against the town of Brunswick, and conveyed his master's request for immediate assistance. Judging by what we have heard on all sides and in the light of our conversation with this ambassador, the Duke's attack was hasty and mistaken.

Count Ernest of Nassau is unable to persuade the States General to send him to assist his brother-in-law, and there is a scheme to substitute for him *Henri van den Bergen*, Count Ernest himself having given this advice. I leave you to imagine how the Spaniards and the Hispaniolized lot will turn this to their advantage and foment further divisions amongst us. We have already had a foretaste of these troubles in that the successful preliminary overtures, recently made by the *Princes of the Union* at the assembly in Hanover for entering into union with the Circle of Lower Saxony, have now met with a reverse. *Munition* [Schomberg] left today in a great hurry to see the Duke of Brunswick, not as a soldier but to assess the situation, so that steps may be taken to effect a settlement before matters get out of hand at Brunswick.

We hear that things are becoming worse in France and that the Queen Mother has already set out on her journey to Guienne. As for affairs in Bohemia, the enclosed letter from a correspondent of mine will disclose how matters stand there. The Duke of Neuburg is spreading a report that he will be returning soon to Juliers. He has asked his brother-in-law, the Duke of Bavaria, for a large loan but the latter has answered that he can do no more for him. Neuburg's neighbours, the Bishops, not contented that they can exercise diocesan jurisdiction in his country, are calling for the restitution of the monasteries seized by his predecessors, which will of course be impossible.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French*. Signed: Blondeau. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine. *Words in italics deciphered*. XXXIV, 109.

647. NEWS FROM PRAGUE

1615, August [5/] 15. Those laying claim to Juliers had been summoned to attend the Imperial Court on 1 August. However Brandenburg requested a delay in the proceedings for eight months, and Saxony for two, and the latter has succeeded in having them postponed until 5 October. Because of Hungarian resentment at not being consulted, the peace with the Porte is not accepted as being genuine and definite, and until both the Emperor and the Sultan ratify it officially, it will not be publicly announced. The principal Turkish ambassador, Achmet Kichaya, is expected here shortly, but the Hungarians are understandably furious that sixty districts should be handed over to the Turks. The Bohemian Estates have made much of the Emperor's promise in the matter of mutual defence between Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Silesia and

Lusatia, to which the Silesians, despite their initial talk of onerous burdens, were persuaded to agree. As for the Empress's supposed pregnancy, there is a discreet silence. The Emperor himself appears to be a victim of anxiety and melancholy, which are not relieved by hunting. We shall probably return to Linz or Vienna very soon. Prague.

1½ pp. *Copy. Latin.* XXXIV, 110. *Enclosed in the above.* For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 101/41.

648. CHRISTOPHER JUSTEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [August 23/] September 2. The copies which I am sending you will reveal the sequel to those matters touching the decision of the Huguenot Assembly at Grenoble to support the Prince of Condé. The demand has also been put forward that the death of the late King of France should be avenged. Our army increases daily and we are in possession of some good towns in various localities. Montcornet.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* XI, 32.

649. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, August 23, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 383-4.

3½ pp. *Min.* II, 96.

650. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 24] I thank you for the forty pounds and will see that it is repaid to Mr Munger. Since I can only stay until 8 September, I would ask you to procure a licence, if only of 14 days' duration, to pass through the Archduke's lands to Calais. If I were to take the route through the Netherlands it would be too expensive owing to the presence of so many English and so many garrisons on the way, and my status and disposition would oblige me to spend money which I can ill afford, but which I would rather do than be taxed with parsimony.

P.S. Do not let anyone at Brussels know my address or that I have borrowed money. Since I came over some twenty months ago, I have spent over a thousand pounds.

2 pp. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 24 of August, 1615. *Misc.* VII, 67.

651. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 24, O.S. A week ago I sent you a printed copy of the Prince of Condé's Manifesto, which appears to me to epitomize the present state of affairs in France. There are rumours that the King and Queen have departed and delegated the government of Paris to the Parlement in order to humour it; that the Princes have attacked some towns in Picardy; that the Provost-Marshal of Champagne, scouring the countryside to prevent the Princes from assembling troops, had been met by a company of the Duke of Bouillon's cavalry and, by the Duke's order, hanged and those with him cut to pieces. But these rumours are not confirmed in Metz and Sedan. Monsieur de Waldegrave tells me that he hopes to be in Frankfort at the beginning of the fair which is 15 days from now. Heidelberg.

P.S. I am adding this to say that the dispatch from the Ardennes which I mentioned in my last letter was only concerned with His Highness [the Elector Palatine]'s brother.

2½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 42 and 43.

652. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [August 25/] September 4, N.S. The affairs of Breda are being held up by the absence and illness of Carreman. Prince Maurice's sister has arrived from that town where she had stayed for some time. Sir Henry Wotton has been recalled to England, but we hope that he will return within a few weeks to complete the negotiations on the Treaty of Xanten. The States General presented him with a gift of silver dishes worth six thousand florins. The French Princes are said to be recruiting soldiers in the diocese of Cologne, the Duchy of Juliers and nearby provinces. We have been informed by our ambassador in France that the King objects to the deletion of the royal names. The defenders of Brunswick have made a successful sally and killed a number of the Duke's men. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin*. XXX, 20.

653. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [August 25/] September 4. The situation in France continues to alarm us, for the enfeeblement of that kingdom means only the aggrandisement of Spain. The Prince of Condé persists in opposing the Spanish marriages and in claiming the control of affairs. On the other hand, the Queen has hurried on with her journey and has postponed all answers to protests from the Parlement until her return. France's neighbours will no doubt conceal their sentiments until they see how the first moves in this action succeed, unless the churches of the Huguenots settle the matter by their adherence to the Prince. In that case they will all remove their masks and help to strengthen his cause in the interests of their own security. From the very beginning your King has never approved of the marriages, and his reasons were of some weight and worthy of attention. But I learn that he has since sided with the French monarchy to preserve peace. The wish of all is that less haste should be used in these marriages, and more attention paid to the reduction of disorder in France, at least to the extent that the Spaniard is afforded no advantage at the expense of the French Crown. I have received the proclamation and the letters of the Prince of Condé. He cannot be censured for making such legitimate and very necessary protests, as long as he confines his designs within the prescribed limits of duty. I learn that Count John of Nassau, enticed by the Marshal d'Ancre, has gone over to the other camp, but this will have a negligible effect and he himself will not benefit except to the tune of a small and shaky pension. I hear nothing of the Cordelier who was supposed to make us certain overtures. Monsieur Wotton left yesterday. He had shown greater warmth for the party of the French Princes and wished that a diversion could be undertaken against the Spaniard if he meddled in the disputes within that kingdom. But since then he seems to have renounced this wish. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 63.

654. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 26. I have decided to return to England sooner than I had intended and by a shorter route. I will therefore spare you the trouble of

soliciting the Archduke for a licence, but would ask another favour of you. I have just met with Lord St. John here, and have bought off him horses and other commodities which he could not take with him to Paris. This transaction has taken all my money, and I would request you to borrow £40 or £50 on your credit and send the money to me with this bearer. I will repay it within three weeks to any person you wish in London. Spa.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 68.

655. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 26. Regarding your request for advice about a possible extended leave or transfer from Brussels, my Lord Ambassador thinks that you will be better able to judge the position for yourself when you are in London. He doubts whether you will obtain permission to go home at this particular juncture, particularly as Sir Henry Wotton has just been recalled. His opinion is that you should return to England since you have gained enough merit and reputation in Brussels to recommend you for any further employment. 'In the meane tyme, you spend your yeares in a toylsome employment without anie release, which cannott but weare out the more your bodie and advance your age. And when you shall have stayed there tenne yeares longer, you shall not be fitter for your place at home or for anie other commission abroad then you are nowe; whereas you may with more ease and (as he supposeth) as much benefitt, employe that tyme in the exercising of your place and making frends at home, where your last retreat must be, and where you may be alwayes at hand to take the best occasions for your advancement or receive some other foraine employment.' He warns you of one thing. 'One disgust onely he is sure you shall fynde at home, which is the violence of the factions which are rainging at Court; whereby anie that come without that circle are forced almost to wedd one partie against the other; which doth make him almost loath and apprehend himself to come neere it.'

As for the instructions sent to Monsieur de Maurier not to allow the omission of the Kings' names in the Promise, which you so often requested from me, I was only able to discover anything about them through my Lord Ambassador, 'for it was a secrett which was to be fetched out of the bosome of the Secretarie of State.' But because of the multiplicity of matters to be discussed with Monsieur de Puyieux before the departure of their Majesties to Bordeaux, my Lord Ambassador inadvertently forgot to ask him about it, but eventually he extracted the information from Monsieur de Refuge, 'who tould him onely this, that they had forborne here to allowe of the ommission of the Kings names in the Promise because they knewe though they should doe it, which were to undergo a disgrace, the Archeduke had no intent to doe anie more in the busines.'

The Court is now at Poitiers, where it is obliged to remain for a while because of Madame's illness and the necessity of compiling an answer to the demands of the Huguenot deputies. A second and more insistent message has been sent to the King from the Assembly in Grenoble, who do not conceal their support for the Prince of Condé. The Prince is at Moncornett with 7 to 8,000 foot, 1,500 horse and eight pieces of artillery. If he advances towards Paris he will be opposed by Marshal Boisdauphin with only 6,000 foot and 1,600 horse, of which only a third part has been assembled.

The Duke of Sully, Monsieur de Châtillon, Monsieur du Plessis and other Huguenot notables are with the King at Poitiers, but the Dukes of Rohan and Tremouelle have refused to appear there. There was some dispute on the way

between the Dukes of Guise and Vendôme over the matter of accommodation, 'but the first carried it away by strong hand.'

Recently the Duke of Longueville intercepted two carts laden with powder on the road from Paris to Dourlans. Monsieur de Rambure, the governor of that town, retaliated by capturing a gentleman and a priest of the Duke's.

You may let Mr Crane know that my Lord Ambassador has not received the letter which he sent him by Lord St. Johns, but that in the mean time my Lord Ambassador has 'this day sent away a violen to Mr Chamberlaine into England.' Paris.

3 pp. VI, 36.

656. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 28/] September 7. Monsieur Barbarigo is in this town, on his way to take up his post as resident ambassador for Venice in London. He is leaving today.

It is said that the Duke of Würtemberg has left Stuckgardt for Montbeillarde to defend his county against the schemes of the Archdukes who would like to introduce the Mass there as in the feudal and dependent territories of the County of Burgundy. Thus God punished the unfortunate and misplaced counsels of certain *Ubiquitaires*, as happened in the Duchy of Neuburg where they favoured the Papacy more than the Religion and enabled the former to gain the upper hand. It is only a short while ago that in the County of Montbeillarde those of the Religion were banished for having attended Communion at Basle. But there is no question of banishing the Catholics who go out of the County to attend Mass.

Count Bernard of Witgenstein has recently arrived from Sedan, where he left the Prince of Condé with a few associates. He has a commission from the prince to raise 600 horse, and if he succeeds in this, 600 more. I saw him recruiting in the town yesterday with his officers. He will probably get the number he needs, for he is offering 20, 24 and 30 rixdollars per man. Such are the first fruits of the alliance with Spain. Cologne.

2pp. *Holograph. French and Latin. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois. Endorsed: 7 of September 1615. IX, 98.*

657. RICHARD CAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] August 29. 'Our tooles are like ourselves much out of order, but the sequell will shewe you that itt behoveth us not now (all due respects of intire thankfullnes and humble tenders of our best though poore service never forgotten) soe much to affect quaintnesse of speech as plaine downeright tearmes to discover a wicked falshood most untrulye (as wee are well informed) alleaged against us and as we of our own knowledg can for truth assure you, noe lesse feircly then falsely prosecuted. I will touch att the maine breiffly. They will prove that wee fought because they found, as they say, one [of] our swords bloodye and left naked upon the decke. To this we answer that we will not, nor cannot, justifie that this sayd sword was not drawne or bloody att their entring the shippe, but circumstances make it rather apparant that itt was a meere invention of theyrs. For we being three of us at our rest in the Masters cabin, and the other two vizt Captain Fooks and Mr Leigh (intending to have layen abroad all night by reason of a rumor that the shipp was infected) they first heard the noyse of the frigate or chaloope which the Master desiring, in shorte Captain Fooks hurryes hastily into the cabin snatching upp his sword

whereunto another sword was fastned, being entangled by the hangers both which in hast he carryed forth and seeing them soe hitched together, he suddenlye drawes his sword and scabberd from or through his hangers and flings down the other carelessly (as itt appeared). Not heeding what any man did soe much att the instant as harkning to the master of the shipp, we perceiving he would not strike sayle after a muskett (the first by them discharged at the least in the beginning of the fight) we entred the cabin as in our first letter related, therefore here we forbear for brevityes sakes. Note those particulars we humbly intreat: neyther master nor marriners had one sword, but one calliver used (whether there ever discharged or not we know not yet by any certain relation), Captain Fookes used this: moreover two or three half-pikes; about eight fought (the Skipper sayeth ten), two (besides the Master and marriners) having noe weapons of theyr owne; noe man that fought but was sorely wounded, one killed out write, many others following him since that time, and lastly they the Frigatemens could [not] on the morrow particularly point out those which they saw fight nor saying they could justifie they saw any of those above bord who told them they were hurt under hatches. All these points considered: first we say that itt may be in this scarcety of weapons some one of those armless men used this sword, which as we cannot justifie nor they disprove; next we do not as yet hear of any one of them so damnably wicked as to say he ever saw any of us eyther in the fight or out of the cabin att theyr entrance; for the blood (which they talk of) on the blade, cyther itt must be of some of those wounded in the shipp (if there were any such thing) or else itt is meere invention, for (God be thanked) we in the cabin had not the lest scratch, neyther had any of the Frigate, whose blood if any blood. God knowe many particulars my weakness att this time forgetts, being very sicke and Mr Leigh both weaker and sicker. In a word the sword was mine which when I saw by a soldiers side, I sayd presently to Mr Leigh and some others, yonder is a souldier which weares my sword. Three or four dayes after this souldier came where we weare with the sword asking if it were any of ours. I told him, Yea, twas mine. He tells us he found him as before is related. Till that time I thought my sword had been att the Captains house, but harping a little while upon this storye, we did all call to minde that action of Captain Fookes (not soe much as thought on by any of us before that time). I have beene heretofore a Soldier (which I never denied to Captain Mesemakere) though att this present as free as any man, to my selfe and of my selfe (my service to my Lord and Master alwayes excepted) were not the lest of the premises clearer than that the foulest of theyr cavills can any way annihilate them that might tell them. Had I drawne my sword I should not have left him soe easily, neyther drawing nor loosing blood. But my letter (like a Bee) carryes her sting in her hindmost parts. We could have certified you 15 dayes since of Captain Mesemakers noble and honest dealing with us, but we hope by this time Mr Godsalmes hath: in a word itt is this—he hath divers and several times dealt with a German passenger in the same shipp with us falsely to accuse us as to say that he saw us draw our swords, handle any weapon, or that we should cry “Fight, fight” or the like, the Fellow being too honest and as itt appeares religious, though offered what might well have tempted him, he stoutly denied his offered rewards, saying for all the world he would not do us nor himself soe much wrong. This man is yet in prison where within these three dayes he avered the same to Mr Godsalmes as to us sundrie times and will die in the justification of itt. This plott fayling we must judge charitably of this his second, wher all evidence must be had from his Frigatemens. Sir, I most humbly begg, pardon my tediousness and rudenesse of language; a distempered mind and body doe seldom keepe

decorum in anything, both which att this present have theyr residence in the breast of etc.' Blank.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed*: 29 of August 1615. Misc. I, 132.

658. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, August 30] Expressing thanks for all he has done to facilitate his return to England.

P.S. I will not pass through Brussels without calling on you, but I wish you not to advertise that I am travelling that way. I would willingly spend one night with you as a guest and leave the following morning at daybreak.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed*: 30 of August, 1615. Misc. VII, 69.

659. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, August 30. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 385.

1 p. Min. II, 97.

660. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [August 30/] September 9, N.S. The King of Denmark despatched four warships to the whaling grounds of Greenland to enforce a tribute of 200 rixdollars on each Dutch vessel there, which the latter adamantly refused to pay. The King will be furious, for he had equipped the four warships expressly for that purpose. The latest news from Prague is that the term of 1 August has been extended to 5 October. The Electress has been notified of this by letter from the Emperor, with a decree that notwithstanding the non-appearance of the parties, the matter will be proceeded with on the day of citation. The other claimants have agreed to the trial, except Saxony and Brandenburg who have asked for an extension of time. The ambassadors of Brandenburg there were expecting the dispatch of the business of the electoral investiture within a few days.

His Electoral Highness of Heidelbarch [*sic*] has returned home. Monsieur Barbarigo is expected there on his way to England where he will take up his post as resident ambassador for Venice. The Count of Witgestein has left Cleves for his house, having ordered his *Ritmaistres*, who are raising a regiment of 600 horse, to be ready in a fortnight. This regiment is for the discontented Princes of France. Baron Dhona, who is at the moment in the service of the Prince of Brandenburg, is to be his second-in-command. Ritmeister Blesius is raising 500 horse for the Hanseatic Towns to relieve the town of Brunswick. Ambassador Wotton has left, after receiving a gift from the States General worth 6,500 livres. The Estates of Holland are still sitting. The Hague.

2 pp. *French. XXXVII*, 36.

661. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [August 30/] September 9. In France the situation is leading to disturbances fomented by conflicting sentiments, although it is most desirable that the kingdom should remain quiet and enjoy orderly government. The Reformed churches have already been won over to the Prince of Condé by the articles which were proposed on their behalf at the Court. If care be not taken, these domestic factions could very well explode into a breach of the religious peace.

We shall soon see what form the Prince's designs will take; if executed with discretion and determination, they will produce greater effect.

We do not know here what to think of the reported landing of the Spaniards, and would not believe it without your confirmation. Whether it has happened or will happen at Dunkirk, it somewhat mystifies us. The letter that you wrote to Sieur Sticke has been seen by many. Do not disclose your thoughts unreservedly, for very often we disagree in our views here, and that particular person is inclined to let himself be influenced. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* I, 64.

662. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 31, O.S. His Highness the Duke of Würtemberg is leaving for Montbéliard, where we shall remain for three or four weeks with the object of reforming certain abuses which have crept into the administration. His Highness has informed the Archduke of this visit and suggested that the officials of the Franche Comté should meet him while we are there, to see whether it is possible to develop better neighbourly relations. If the Duke of Brunswick had listened to His Highness, he could have avoided the present troubles at Brunswick. Stuttgart.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 70.

663. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, August 31. The Duke of Brunswick has built a number of blockhouses around the town of Brunswick to invest it, but in doing so he has encroached upon the territory of the Duke of Lüneburg, who has taken exception to it and forcibly interfered with the work. So that with the support of such a good Prince and neighbour, the townspeople are no longer apprehensive and organise daily sorties. The Hanseatic Towns are raising troops and have chosen the town of Lüneburg as their rendezvous; they are mustering there daily under the command of the Count of Solms. It is an inexcusable error on the part of the Duke of Brunswick not to have appeased the Duke of Lüneburg before attacking the town, for this will serve to aggravate and embitter the old quarrel between them over the Duchy of Grubenhagen.

The Emperor may remove himself from Prague where he has been subject to many fits of depression and vexations. He has instructed the Commissioners in Worms to proceed with the rehabilitation of the Jews in that town without delay. It seems that their case has been of greater concern in the Imperial Court than any other public business.

Information from Sedan confirms that the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Bouillon have left for the rendezvous where it is said that between ten and twelve thousand foot and two thousand horse have assembled. We are told also that their cause has been openly embraced by the Huguenot churches. The Governor of Brittany has sent an express messenger to Sedan promising wonders, but nobody takes him seriously. *Numa* [King James] has likewise shown much sympathy and has exhorted the Princes to continue with the good work. The Count of Witgenstein has been ordered to raise 600 horse for the Princes and is now doing so in Westphalia. Our beloved Princess [the Electress Palatine] is reported to be pregnant, and we all hope that this is true. Their Highnesses are hunting at Franckental, where a suitable house is being built for her. Prague.

P.S. There is a rumour that the Bishop of Mayence has died.
2 pp. *French. Seal. Signed: Blondeau. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine.* XXXIV, 111.

664. HUGUENOT ASSEMBLY AT GRENOBLE

1615, August. List of the eleven demands made to Louis XIII by the Huguenot Assembly at Grenoble.

14 pp. *Copy. French. Misc.* XXXVI, 61.

665. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 1. The second message sent to the King from the Assembly in Grenoble was conveyed by Monsieur de Brison. The Queen is rather perplexed how to reply to it, since the members of the Assembly do not conceal their inclination to support the Prince of Condé. They have at the same time dispatched a Monsieur Cary to the Prince to assure him of their sympathy; besides two other gentlemen, Monsieur de Fanas and Monsieur de Loudriere, into the provinces to warn them and the high-ranking members of their party about assembling their forces. It has since been reported that Monsieur de Fanas is detained at Toulouse and his commissions and instructions seized and sent to the Court.

The greatest obstacle of all to their Majesties' journey, however, is Madame's illness. She has contracted smallpox at Poitiers, and there are conflicting stories about the virulence of the attack. 'This accident cannott but be a great crosse to the journie and a great advantage to the Princes to make them regaine the tyme which they have lost. And the Queene, they say, is growne so melancolic upon these accidents as that she hath not ben scene almost by anie bodie since her arrivall at Poitiers but by the Chancellor and his brother, the Commander de Sillery, who, to the exclusion almost of all other counsellors, have the managing of all the affaires in their hands.'

The Prince of Condé was lately at Noyon with 7,000 foot and 1,500 horse, and is now thought to be at Soissons on his way here. Marshal Boisdauphin has advanced from Mcaux to contest his advance with only 4 or 5,000 men and 500 horse.

The Queen has ordered the prolongation of the Parlement for another week. It should have risen at the beginning of this week, and her action is regarded here as an indication that its members will be asked to confirm a proclamation declaring the Princes rebels and guilty of high treason.

Yesterday the jewels were sent from Paris to Bordeaux for the marriages, and these will be followed tomorrow by the clothes, coaches and litters prepared for the occasion. There is news that the Queen has reconciled the Dukes of Guise and Epernon. The Duchess of Nevers has rejoined the Court, but the Duke has remained behind at Nevers.

A gentleman named Friayse, carrying commissions from the Prince of Condé to levy men and take a certain town by surprise, was arrested at Chartres and brought to Paris. The Queen has twice written to the Parlement ordering his trial, but its members are reluctant to proceed against him for fear of offending the Prince.

My Lord Ambassador's journey to England has been postponed until further notice from England. 'He hath had from thence the confirmation of what you wrote to me by your last concerning the calling in of his Remonstrances, the reason of which act he cannott by any meanes comprehend nor sufficiently

wonder at the impertinencie thereof. It seemeth by the States Ambassadors language here that his masters have little inclination to assist the Princes.'

The Governor of Boulogne has surpris'd a castle on the coast called Ardelo, which belongs to the Marquis of Bonnyvet, and has razed it to the ground.

Judging from Sir John Digby's letter of August 12/22, the Spaniards consider the agreement with Savoy to be so humiliating to them that the King of Spain has not signed it but has dismissed the Marquis of Inyosa from the Governorship of Milan, and will replace him by Don Pedro de Toledo this month. That he has also the intention of renewing the war seems to be confirmed by a letter, intercepted at Antibes, from the Spanish King to the Governor ordering him to keep his troops on foot. Sir John Digby thinks, however, that Spain will be in no hurry to create new conflicts in Italy, 'because he knoweth how carefully they did labor for the compounding of that warre which did coste them no lesse then five millions of crownes.' Paris.

P.S. The Countess of Pembroke, who has been at Pogue and Nevers, is moving to Orleans. She has been much handicapped by sickness in her household, as we have been here in Paris, where 16 or 17 of our people have been ill with 'burning agues'.

3 pp. VI, 37.

666. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 2/12. I am sending this letter with a citizen of Cleves who is going to Antwerp, where he will stay for 3 or 4 days at the house of Jacques de Jode *int Spiegel in de lange nieuwe Strate*. I thank you for the latest book of the King of England and for the printed letters of the Prince of Condé, whose protestation we have since seen. From the Hague I have received the remonstrance of the Parlement of Paris. The Marquis de Bonnyvet, closely watched by the French Ambassador in England, has arrived here on private business, or so he claims. The Prince of Condé has written sharply to those of Liège for having forbidden any recruiting of soldiers for him. They excuse themselves on the grounds that this is a general prohibition, which applies as much to the King of France as to him, and that the Archbishop of Cologne has much need of his own men. I would like to know something of the demands presented to the King of France by the Huguenots' deputies at Grenoble. The declaration about heretics, the investigation into the murder of the late King, the oath conformable to the draft bill of the Third Estate, the request of the towns of security this side of the Loire, all these are matters of considerable importance.

At the Imperial Court the case of the claimants to Juliers has been put off until 1 October N.S., as requested by Saxony. The Electress of Brandenburg had from the beginning resolved to complain to the Emperor that her husband was being excluded from all right of guardianship, but was unable to provide herself with legal counsel in such a short time, and the first of August falling within the harvest holiday was also inconvenient as far as judicial pleadings were concerned. The Emperor was able to facilitate this matter by postponing it for six months and making its form and procedure known, since there was talk of a decree setting up a Council of the Imperial Court without its being published in advance. Above all an exact statement by all the other claimants is required. Saxony is relying on the Emperor's cognizance of the case and on the accession of some Electors and Princes of the Empire for the realization of some of those splendid hopes with which it is being fed wherever there is a Papal Nuncio or a Spanish ambassador, or a member of the Catholic League, etc.

The Italian news from Prague, although emanating from Papist sources, corresponds to this I send you in Latin, which was sent to me by one in the service of a Protestant Prince. Others are of a different opinion about the break-up of the Bohemian Diet, as you will gather from this other piece in French which came from an eminent statesman who is a professed Martinist. We hear that there are differences between Holland and England over English cloth. If it is true that three Dutch ships have been taken by the King of Denmark, the question of whale fishing will further aggravate matters, now that the Duke of Brunswick is besieging that town, which does not lack courage in defence but has no forces except 150 horse which are being hastily levied for its protection. It is reported that the Hanseatic Towns are resolved to come to the aid of Brunswick, and that they will meet on 20 September. We have sent four fresh companies to Bergh. In view of the suspension of activities, His Highness is about to reduce unnecessary expenditure of money by disbanding some of his troops of cavalry. This has been long talked about and should rid us of some scandals, for instance that this reduction of forces is being carried out in favour of the confederate French Princes. For although the Comte de Witgusten, who is raising 600 horse, has been here and at Arnheim, not one of our companies is going to France. And the majority of the Reiters prefer to enter the service of the Hanseatic Towns or the Duke of Brunswick than go to France; where they believe that the war will be a bad affair judging by its beginnings. There have been many deaths at Wesel, the garrison suffering the loss of a thousand men and the inhabitants much more. Cleves.

3½ pp. *French. Seal.* XXVIII, 22.

667. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 2/12. You hit the mark when you say that the dangers to our party arising from the loss of France could be checked by a war in Cleves or a little assistance to Savoy. However the States General are more concerned with guarding their house and securing the neighbourhood, and are not prepared to divert their forces. To them such a proposal is unacceptable in view of the slackening of England's exertions. There is still great astonishment that His Majesty should be so stubbornly bent on a fanciful settlement by means of a formula when all the world is of the contrary opinion. In the first place France imputes to him the non-performance of the Treaty of Xanten (these are the Queen's words), although His Majesty himself attributes the fault to others. She says he should not give a promise pure and simple, and such as the Spaniards ask for, without realizing that the omission of the two Kings is prejudicial to royal authority and that the States General cannot be secured by a mere promise so vaguely formulated. Moreover France did not wish to concur in this omission. A principal counsellor of one of the Princes of the Union tells me in a letter that the more farsighted people commend the conduct of the States General, and say that they would have done even better to have cut short all these futile demands a long time ago. It is not necessary to ask the States General, or Brandenburg, or any non-interested party for that matter, whether they perceive a substantial difference between the King of Great Britain's offer, by which he thinks to neutralize all dangers and inconveniences which are likely to arise, and the Treaty of Xanten, which is a public act, solemnly undertaken, and whose execution is incumbent upon Brandenburg, Neuburg, the Archduke and all, in general as well as individually. The undertaking by King James offered to the States General is a private matter, even an alteration in the treaty, a fresh stipulation, which renders inoperative the

collective obligation of the Treaty of Xanten. Therefore the opinion of the States General, France and the Union should have been solicited in order to effect an understanding with those who regard the omission of the two Kings as the destruction and annulment of the Treaty, and this before any attempt to change the original terms.

In the second place, it remains to be established whether His Majesty can and will have the strength to secure Brandenburg, drive the Spaniards away single-handed, contend with the authority of the Emperor and redress everything, inasmuch as he discharges France and the other rulers of their obligations of assistance and support. And should the so-called settlement take place, and the Spaniards refuse to budge, what remedy would there be? For the sequestration can be suspended by the Emperor for a short or a long time on the grounds of lawsuits at his Court. And other violations can be skilfully and purposefully perpetrated without there being open war or tangible invasion. In the meantime these fine gentlemen will nestle down in these countries which can never be released from their miseries except by means of a compromise as was done at Xanten, or by the forcible expulsion of those who have usurped these provinces. The King of Great Britain has not taken these points into consideration, nor the fact that he has allowed himself to become the dupe of cunning people. That he has been badly advised in foreign affairs is the opinion of men of judgment in France.

2½ pp. *French. Seal. Signed: La Roche. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Fontaine. XXVIII, 23.*

668. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 3/13. Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Asti, the Duke of Savoy, 'who was wont to be *primum agens*', has shown signs of impatience on more than one occasion, and it has not always been easy to restrain him. Recently he sent me a list of complaints against the Duke of Mantua and the Governor of Milan, accusing them of many violations of the Treaty. His most serious charges were that they had not released their prisoners as promised nor restored Oneglia and other towns captured during the last hostilities; and that the Monferresi were guilty of committing outrages against his subjects which they had not dared to do in time of war. He is ready to observe the Treaty, but if the Spaniards act deceitfully, as Spinola has done in the case of the Treaty of Xanten, then 'in a short time *laesa patientia* will become *furor*.'

Claudio Marini, who was left here as French Agent by the Marquis de Rambogliet, has gone to Milan to urge the Governor to observe the Treaty. But he has been put off by the answer that it cannot be done without prior approbation from Spain. This is not encouraging for we have heard from Spain that the Treaty has been rejected as too dishonourable to the Spanish King, and that Don Pedro di Toledo, 'a great brouillon and capitall enemye of the house of Savoye', has been appointed Governor of Milan. The report is probably true because Don Giovanni has sent his personal property from Milan to Genoa during the last few days.

The Governor of Milan appointed a gentleman to come here to supervise the removal to Milan of the body of Don Francesco di Sylvez, brother of the Duke of Pastrana, who died of his wounds here after being captured at Asti. The Duke 'caused all the fraternities of this towne and the whole clergie to accompanye the bodye out of the towne to the Po, where it was imbarqued,

in a very solemn procession, and clothed 200 poore children in black who caryed torches before the coffin.'

I am glad to hear that Count John of Nassau's troops are going to Sedan, for I was informed that advances had been made to him by the Dukes of Lorraine and Bavaria to have them enter the service of the Catholic League. I communicated this news to the Duke, 'and desired him to interpose his authority for the crossing of that designe, which if it tooke effect could not but be very distastfull to his Majestie, in regard that his countenancing the affaires of the Duke of Savoy had facilitated the leavve of those troupes and purchased them much favor in their passage this waye with the Marquis of Baden and Turlach, who quartered them in his dominions a good while and disbursed a round summe of monny to keepe them from disbanding.' I have been given every assurance that these troops will enter the Duke of Bouillon's service.

If you should have need to write in cipher, you can use that of the Lord Ambassador, of which I have a copy. Turin.

3 pp. *Holograph. Seal.* XLIII, 5.

669. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [7/] 17. I received your letter of the 11th of this month confirming the disembarkation of 44 Spanish companies at Dunkirk, but we have no news of this from the coasts of Flanders and Zeeland. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the King of Spain would break with us at such an inopportune moment. France, Italy and Germany present him with much better opportunities. In France voices are raised on all sides for and against the marriage alliances, but there are few acts of violence, which is due either to weakness or to a desire to accommodate these dissensions by an agreement. The Reformed churches, however, have shown their colours so prematurely that the only help for them lies in the success of the Prince of Condé: any middle course can only lead to their utter ruin. We have suffered the loss of a million of gold in the East Indies. Two of our ships fell into decay, a third was mishandled in the port or roadstead of Maurice Island in the Indies, a fourth was found to require caulking, and the fifth brought us the news. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* I, 65.

670. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 7. I am glad to hear that you have been given permission to spend some time in England. Perhaps you will be able to tell us, while you are there, whether my Lord Ambassador is to go to Bordeaux or remain in Paris, since the question has not been finally decided.

The situation here has not improved. 'It is true that Madame hath the small poxe very rife in all her face and bodie and the same accompanied with a fluxe, which would have proved very dangerous had not the disease already broken out. The Queene is also much troubled with a certain great scabb which, they saye, is broken out over all her bodie out of an ebullition of bloud which the heat and agitation of the journie hath wrought in her.' Despite these disabilities and the difficulty of finding an appropriate reply to the demands of the Assembly in Grenoble, the Queen is determined to continue the journey to Bordeaux.

Monsieur Berruyer, the Chancellor's secretary, has brought a patent to be confirmed by the Parlement, whereby the Prince of Condé and his adherents will be declared guilty of high treason. This has given rise to much controversy amongst the members of the Court. Some 'which feare or monie hath cooled

and corrupted' argue that the Prince has acted illegally in resorting to arms; others insist quite as vehemently that 'first, it was against all forme of justice to condemne the meanest man in the world, much more a Prince without first making of his processe; and next they exclaimed against the miserie and unhappines of the tyme that it should be so boldly propounded and sued in a Court of Parlement and so sleightly made of, to have the first Prince of the blood to be proclaimed traitor when as the Crowne being already so weake as that of fower Princes of the blood which were onely remaining (the King himself included in this number) three of them were but children and this onely in the full age of a man whom it was sought to disable from the succession; that a fayerer occasion or a wyder gappe could not be opened to the enemyes of the State to invade the same.' There are others who propose that the records of the Parlement should be consulted before any decision is taken, since they contain precedents for guidance in such a matter of importance; of which two are mentioned involving the Duke of Alençon, brother to a King of France, and a grandfather of the present Prince of Condé. It would appear that this is the course of action which is likely to commend itself to most of the members.

It is said that the Duke of Rohan and the inhabitants of La Rochelle have sent deputies to Poitiers to dissuade the King from going to Bordeaux, and that the Duke of Sully has withdrawn from the Court. The report that Monsieur de Fanas had been detained in Toulouse is not true after all.

Marshal Boisauphin's troops have captured the castle of Creil which belongs to the Prince of Condé, who, for his part, tried to surprise the town of Roye, but his men were beaten back with loss. The two armies are drawn up within six leagues of one another, the Marshal being at Compiègne and the Prince at Noyon. The latter is stronger in cavalry but the Marshal is superior in foot. Paris.

P.S. I forgot to tell you that the King has promised to make my Lord Ambassador a member of his Privy Council upon his return to England.

2½ pp. VI, 38.

671. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 7/17. To the effect that the Duke of Würtemberg and his youngest brother have left for Montbéliard accompanied by 400 horse; and wishing Trumbull every success in his visit to London.

1¾ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 72.

672. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 7/17. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] made no difficulty about providing you with the letter of recommendation which you requested. On the contrary he was able to give expression to that particular esteem in which he holds you for the many services you have rendered him. Since the departure of Monsieur Helfiston the Electress has had no secretary, but only a young Englishman whose name is unknown to me. So that when she wishes to write letters in German or French, she usually entrusts me with it. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 44.

673. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 7. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] was pleased to accede to your requests for letters of recommendation. There has been no word from

Colonel Schomberg which rather surprises us. The Duke of Brunswick has pushed forward his trenches far enough to reach the moat, and is engaged in furious fighting with the town. The inhabitants are defending themselves stoutly, but they could be beaten if they are not quickly relieved by the Hanseatic Towns. The Emperor has wholly disowned the Duke's action, begun without his knowledge or consent, the more so as the ban formerly proclaimed against the town has been suspended. Count Bernhard of Witgenstein arrived at our Court last night after having received 12,000 écus at Sedan to recruit 600 horse for the Prince of Condé. Monsieur de Villeroi has written to assure His Highness that the projected marriages are only meant to serve the public weal, but this is hardly credible. It is evident that from now on the same shop will supply France and Spain with policies. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French*. XXXIV, 112.

674. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 9. You have probably heard of the arrival at the Hague of a Venetian ambassador who is to be the future resident in England. He is to have talks with His Excellency and the States General. The Estates of Holland have prolonged their assembly in the hope of hearing what the Prince of Condé and his associates propose to do, and framing their answers accordingly. Monsieur de Bonnavet, who is now in England having discussions with His Majesty with the full approbation of the States General, is expected to bring the latest proposals to the Hague from both the Prince and His Majesty. I am convinced that the best patriots in these provinces would wish to assist the Princes, but they are impotent to direct policies here; neither do I see any evidence of a desire to help the Princes in England.

The Bishop of Winchester has been made Privy Councillor and Sir Thomas Lake is to be joint Secretary of State with Sir Ralph Winwood. Both appointments are blows to the other party. But these are matters which we will discuss together when you pass this way on your journey to England, for I hope that you and your wife will stay with us in this town. Flushing.

P.S. Thank you for sending me the French King's answer. We have heard nothing here about the Spaniards who you say have landed in Dunkirk.

1p. *Holograph*. XL, 89.

675. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [11/] 21. I was interrupted in writing to you by Count Bernhard of Witgenstein, who has just arrived from Heidelberg. He is leaving shortly for Sedan, which is the rendezvous of the troops raised by him in these parts. The Elector Palatine has done him the great favour of releasing his bodyguard to enter his service. The Prince of Brandenburg had also wished to release some companies for the same purpose, but had not yet come to terms with their commanders over their pay. The Sieur de Iselstein, who has raised 150 men, is determined to go to Sedan, but I fear that the Archdukes will deny him a passage. In my opinion it would be better for him to send his men by small detachments, as the Count of Witgenstein, his Colonel, has done.

The towns of the United Provinces have assembled at the Hague to deliberate upon certain important matters, of which the troubles in France are not the least. I believe that should war break out in that kingdom, the King of France may not only recall the two companies now in the service of the States General, but ask the latter for assistance according to the provisions of the agreement

between the French Crown and the United Provinces, which is aimed against Spain.

The Duke of Brunswick, who is besieging his town, is still raising troops. The Hanseatic Towns are meeting on the 20th of this month to discuss the matter. The wise Prince William of Hesse has advised the Duke of Brunswick to come to the best terms he can with the town.

The deputies of Cologne who were at Brussels have returned, but I do not know what they obtained there. A strong rumour has it that Spinola refused to countenance their insolent demand, and the people of Mülheim are living in hopes of saving their new buildings. It is also said that Don Luys de Velasco was annoyed that these deputies should have first visited Spinola and not him.

The Duke of Neuburg's Lieutenant at Düsseldorf lately convened many bailiffs from the Country of Berges and Juliers and proposed to them, on behalf of his master, that they should raise a contribution from the populace towards repairs at Düsseldorf and other works. Their reply was that it did not lie within their power to do this, and that in order to raise subsidies it was necessary, according to the ancient customs, to call the Estates together and let them decide. The Lieutenant, Monsieur Wonsheim, is hardly satisfied with that answer. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean du Bois a Gandt. IX, 99.*

676. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [12/] 22. In my letter from Montcornet I described the state of our affairs as it was then, and sent you a copy of the dispatch from the Assembly at Grenoble to the King and the Prince of Condé, which was more urgent than the first which I sent you from Sedan. Those of Rochelle held a conference on the 8th of this month in which they approved of what had been decided at Grenoble, and further requested the King to put off his journey and marriage, redress the grievances of the Prince, the Parlement and the Assembly, and release President Le Jay who had been left behind at Amboise. The journey has again been postponed on account of the indisposition of Madame. After she had shown signs of beginning to recover from smallpox, she was seized by so great a flux from her bowels mingled with blood that one night she had as many as thirty stools, and is still suffering badly from the attack. This we learned from Poitou on the 16th of this month.

In other respects our affairs are in good shape, now that it is seen that we have combined force with justice. Our army consists of 8,000 foot and 1,800 horse, with four pieces of artillery. Within a few days we shall have 10,000 foot and 2,500 horse since it is increasing from day to day. The Count of Witgenstein is expected to bring us 600 horse and the Baron d'Oyen a thousand, which means that we shall have more than 4,000 mounted men. The army of Marshal de Boisdauphin is weak and poorly equipped and is sitting tightly the other side of the River Oise where we propose to attack it, which we would have done already if it had not refused to be drawn.

Some days ago we were given to understand that the enemy had designs on Clermont in Vaunois, belonging to the Prince of Condé, that the inhabitants had already capitulated and that nothing remained except the castle which he was determined to capture. But we forestalled the enemy's plan by putting in three troops of horse and five companies of foot, with the result that seeing his plan scotched the enemy retired some five or six leagues from that town, leaving a regiment of eight companies at Bresle two leagues or so from Clermont.

This regiment was completely routed on the 17th of this month by 250 of our light cavalry and carabiniers commanded by the Duke of Mayenne who was one of the first in the fight. Out of 7 to 800 men most were killed or drowned in their attempt to escape, a number wounded, all the commanders killed or made prisoner; while the remnants of the soldiers who called for quarter undertook to enter the service of the Prince, and already most of them have been enrolled. The Commissary Archambaud, who commanded the regiment, was himself taken prisoner, and seizure made of the funds which had been allocated towards raising and mustering a regiment. Enough weapons were taken to arm a thousand men. We shall shortly cross the river and you will be informed of our progress.

A declaration, of which I enclose a copy, was sent to the Parlement, but its ratification was refused, as you will see from the decree at the end of the copy. I would ask you to send both declaration and decree immediately to England, together with a summary of what I have told you about the progress of our affairs, so that the King may be informed of all things without delay. 'Mouchi le pairien.'

1½ pp. *French. Signed only.* XI, 20.

677. THE ELECTOR PALATINE TO KING JAMES I

1615, September 13. I have been informed that Mr Trumbull, your resident envoy to the Archdukes of Flanders, is about to leave for England to attend to certain personal matters. As I have no doubt that he will pay his respects to Your Majesty, I am taking the opportunity to send this letter* with him to testify to his diligence and good offices in my affairs, and to his most meritorious services as your representative. Heidelberg.

¾ p. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 70.

678. THE ELECTRESS PALATINE TO KING JAMES I

1615, September 13. I have been told that your Agent at Brussels, Mr Trumbull, is preparing to leave shortly for England on personal matters. During his stay in Brussels, he has rendered admirable service to my husband and to me in particular, and has earned the reputation of being a loyal and good servant to Your Majesty. For this reason, I would not like to miss this opportunity of sending a letter† by him both to testify to these qualities of his and to recommend him to your favour. Heidelberg.

¾ p. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 71.

679. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, September 13. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 389-90.

3 pp. Min. II, 99.

680. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [13/] 23, N.S. There is little change in the affairs of Juliers, but it is becoming more evident every day that our adversaries are intent on sequestrating that country. Lübeck has requested the States General to send one of their number to the convention of the Hanseatic Towns which will last

*P.R.O., S.P. 81/14, pt.i, f. 158.

†P.R.O., S.P. 81/14, pt.i, f. 160.

at least three weeks. The people of Brunswick have also asked for immediate assistance and advice as to their future conduct.

Holland will never allow the names of the two Kings to be omitted from the formula, it being too dangerous for the House of Brandenburg and, consequently, for the States General, although Monsieur de Caron is properly discharging his duty here. The Hague.

1 p. *French. Seal.* XXXVII, 38.

681. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 13/23. I notice that Gueretin and others are more sparing with their letters to me than heretofore, possibly because of danger in the posts, although they have a cipher to deal with that contingency, but also because they may be awaiting the result of some *coup* in French affairs. There have been some small clashes between the troops of the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Vendôme in Picardy; much ammunition has been captured, and so has a gentleman of the Duke of Longueville. I thank you for the copy of Monsieur Edmondès's protest, which I have seen in print, and hope to receive at your convenience the reply of Their Majesties of France. The King is to be requested to call those of the Religion by the appellation of *Reformez* and not *Pretenduz*; and if he is no longer willing to maintain their ministers, not to force them to pay tithes.

As for the speech made by Spinola about the latest French statement, the French have never exerted pressure upon the States General to omit the names of the Kings, which they consider would be prejudicial to royal authority and to our security. Things go on slowly here as usual. The Emperor talks about the suspension of the sequestration, but only in so far as it could be obtained through his own exertions, adding (in a letter to the Elector Palatine) that these differences could all be composed if the Empire were able to secure itself against the return of the enemy, who wishes the suspension to last as long as it suits him. The Imperial Diet has been postponed indefinitely. But taxes have not been forgotten because affairs are quiet. This summer could well witness some mischievous designs. That is why the despatch of Sieur Benoist to Brussels is being taken seriously, and Monsieur de Vaudémont's levies could be employed elsewhere than in France or for the King.

In Prague they are already celebrating a victory over the so-called heretics, so much do they prize the projected marriages which they regard as the greatest stroke of these times for the consolidation of the Roman Catholic monarchy of Spain. But they too have their troubles and imperfections; for instance, the quarrel between Archduke Maximilian and the Duke of Bavaria over the leadership of the League. The plague is raging in Wesel, where it has carried off more than a hundred in the course of a single night. The Spanish garrisons in Juliers are all suffering from it, and it is said that Spaniards and misfortunes go together.

The Bishop of Minden, who is also Duke of Lunebourg, has sent envoys here to complain about the behaviour of the Reiters, and they are going to the Hague to recite the same grievances there. Not one company of our horse has been disbanded yet. Most are partial to the Hanseatic Towns who are raising 1,500 men-at-arms and 12,000 foot under the command of Count Frederick of Solms. Many think that this will be too late to save Brunswick, where the town's ramparts have been demolished by the Duke of Brunswick's mines. It is said that the King of Denmark has arrived to witness the siege. Colonel Schomberg has gone there to act as mediator, but this is not his profession. Wustro, a

Colonel of the Duke's, was mortally wounded during a sortie by the inhabitants and carried prisoner into the town; this was despite the fact that 300 or 400 coming from Bremen to the help of the town were cut into pieces.

The States General have ordered their garrison and town commanders to allow nobody to leave, the county of the Mark having suffered greatly at their hands on such occasions. The Archbishop of Cologne has again been invading along our frontiers, and His Highness has warned him of the consequences. The Protestants and Martinists at Aix-la-Chapelle are being greatly harassed, and are leaving the town in considerable numbers every day. Cleves.

P.S. 1615, September 14/24. As for our lawsuit at the Imperial Court, I do not know whether we shall get better justice than our Count of Schwartzberg obtained in Lorraine, which is so virulently hostile to the House of Brandenburg that many Catholic Jesuits would be surfeited by it. Little did he benefit from his indisputably rightful claim based on contracts, registers of deeds and even signatures relating to the inheritance of his father-in-law. It is reported from Berlin that the third of the Brunswick brothers has been elected Bishop of Halberstat; that the Duke of Meckelbourg has asked for a Protestant minister with a view to taking communion with Madame his companion; and that Duke Jean-Philippe of Saxony left Prague much discontented with certain conditions imposed on him by the Bohemians at his investiture. The ambassadors of Brandenburg are still being detained there for no justifiable reasons, it seems to us. The Emperor has sent a messenger to the Duke of Brunswick with express orders to withdraw himself and his army. That town is not in such desperate straits as was thought. The ambassadors of Poland, upon their arrival at Stettin in Pomerania, were surprised at the non-appearance of the French and English ambassadors, and, in their impatience, some of them have gone on to Berlin. Cleves.

5 pp. *French*. XXVIII, 24 and 25.

682. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 14/24. In reply to your question, the name of the Electress's clerk is Francis Galbraith. I enclose a printed copy of the results of the deliberations of the Estates of Provence. I have given Monsieur Paul the form of the oath taken by the soldiers of the Prince of Condé's army. I hear from the Ardennes that the Prince is only waiting for the 600 horse raised in these parts by Count Bernard of Witgenstein to begin his operation, whatever that may be. Heidelberg.

1½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 45.

683. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 14. The Duke of Brunswick has reached the moat of the town if not the ramparts themselves. The inhabitants have dug fresh trenches and made a furious sortie in which they killed a thousand of the Duke's men and took as many prisoners, including Lieutenant-General Wusterow. The King of Denmark is in the camp before the town; he lately wrote to His Highness [the Elector Palatine] to request that Colonel Schomberg should succeed Wusterow in his post. The request was quite unexpected, but His Highness has replied that Schomberg is at liberty to act as he wishes. The Emperor has sent a herald to order both sides to lay down their arms under pain of an Imperial ban. Heidelberg.

P.S. News has just arrived that the Prince of Condé's partisans have taken an oath to him; that the King of France's sister has fallen ill with dysentery

at Poitiers, which is holding up the journey; that Condé is advancing with his forces and requesting that his demands be met; that six of the gates of Paris have been closed and walled up, and the rest placed under a guard of 500 men each; and that there has been a clash between the forces of the Duke of Longueville and Marshal d'Ancre. The latter's soldiers were chased as far as the gates of Amiens and lost a number of carts laden with ammunition.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXIV, 113 and 114.

684. SIR EDWARD CECIL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, September 15] To the effect that Monsieur de Coo's father-in-law should be directed to him; and that Sir Dudley Carleton is expected to arrive any day at the Hague.

1 p. *Seals. Signed only. Endorsed:* 15 of September, 1615. Misc. VII, 72.

685. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 16, O.S. In reply to your query, your letter of last May on behalf of Sir Thomas Studder, together with the enclosed statement from him, was left at my house one evening when I was not at home. When I had read it, I wished immediately to have a word with the solicitor named in the letter, but to this day I have not been able to contact him or see any papers other than the statement enclosed in your letter. But it will not be feasible to effect anything in the matter until the King's return from his present journey. However, if Sir Thomas wishes to arrange for anyone who is acting for him to see me, I shall be pleased to perform what services I can on his behalf at this Court, particularly as, apart from your recommendation, I know him to be a gentleman of worth and merit.

Recently there has been some criticism here of His Majesty's proceedings. 'Firste, at his sending of moneys underhande unto the Duke of Savoy, and disavowing of yt a long tyme, although there was so litle secrecie used in the busines that yt was publickly knowen and presently advertized hither, yet still denied to the Spanish Ambassadour in England, and by mee heere by order.' I understand that the Spanish Ambassadour, after much pressure on his part, has now been told the truth. I regret that he had not been informed of it at the very outset, with a warning that although His Majesty would make every effort to settle the dispute between Spain and Savoy, he would not hesitate to support the Duke of Savoy against Spanish military aggression. This would surely have been more dignified and effective, whereas by our behaviour we have forfeited both credit and honour.

The other matters which they hold against His Majesty are Sir Thomas Edmondess's protest to the King of France against the dynastic marriages with Spain, and His Majesty's unconcealed support for the Prince of Condé, and the Princes associated with him, who likewise oppose these marriages. 'But yt seemes thei make slighte account of what we are able to doe, presuming on our povertie whereof I have scene of late sent hither many unworthy instances.'

A little while ago the King received a strange proposition which I consider to be both impertinent and impossible. 'A certaine party recommended hither from the *Marques of Guadaleste*, the *Spanish Ambassadour* with *Archd.* made offer that certaine conditions being assured unto those that should perfourme the busines, yt should be undertaken to *deliver P.* in *Flanders* into the *hands of the Spaniards*. Heerein being pressed to come unto the particular meanes of effecting yt, hee seemed to bee so confident of the performance that hee offred himselfe

to *remain* in their hands to assure them *upon his life* that there was no deceite in the proposition, but that it should bee really performed. But this Councell, whether thei suspected this to be *some traine* or whether thei doubted of the *performance* or that thei would be loathe to give *eare to so odious an overture*, thei seemed utterly to dislike the proposition and commaunded the *party to depart his dominions*. This motion was made *since* departure hence *at Valladolid*, and I am now using all possible diligence to discover who the party should bee that made this overture. And I *despayr not of yt*. Yf you can informe mee of any [*undeciphered numbers*] or *English* that have beene in Marche or Aprill laste or thereabout in the Courte of [*undeciphered numbers*] recommended from thence by *Sp. Ambr.* or the *Marquis of Guadaleste* to [*undeciphered numbers*] I shall intreate you to advise mee thereof as allso to keepe this secrete unto your selfe which I now write you concerning this busines.'

You may have already heard of the detention of the Governor of Milan and his replacement by Don Pedro de Toledo. 'After the conclusion of the peace with the Duke of Savoy, those businesses being heere treated in Councell, diverse of the Lordes planely declared that yt could not bee but that in this action the armes of Spaine had loste much reputation. The which by the beste means thei could use was to bee repayred. After much disputing of the matter, yt was resolved to have the faulte and disgrace to bee layd upon the Governour. Not but that I conceive he will showe sufficient warrant and direction from hence for all hee hath donne; but that since the faulte muste lighte some where, thei holde in wisdomer fitter yt should fall on the person of the Governour then upon the State or Nation. There is a particular judge appointed for the examination and framing of the Governours processe. But by what I have already scene, I conceive thei will not bee able to charge him with any matter of consequence. For, for what he hath donne, hee will produce sufficient warrant. So that the cheife objections that will bee against him, will bee matters of omission; for which, I imagine, hee will bee able to alleage better reasons then his adversaries can doe for the contrarye. Howsoever, hee is like to bee offred up for a sacrifice for the saving of the reputation of his nation. Not that I suppose that there is any likelihood of taking away his life, but that hee is like to live long tyme a restrained man in disgrace and infamie. His successor, Don Pedro de Toledo, is commaunded presently to departe, which I thinke hee will doe about the ende of this monthe. Hee carryethe with him three hundred thousand crownes for the settling of the businesses of the state of Milan.' Madrid.

P.S. Please convey the enclosed to my cousin George Digby, at the Hague.
5pp. *Last part only in holograph. Words in italics deciphered.* XXII, 162.

686. THE EARL OF ARUNDEL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 17. Sunday. 'I thanke you for your kinde remembrance and care in givinge my wife satisfaction in those her little businesses of worthe. For the girles, she is sory none will be perswaded to come, and desires you to give order to some to enquire for that Indian thredde upon all occasions when it may be founde . . . For the picture at Antwerpe I must intreate you to sende me some new aunswere', as I never received your former reply. The King and all of us are much amazed that we have heard nothing out of France these 18 days. The King hunts here all this week, and on Saturday goes to London where he will remain for some 8 or 10 days before proceeding to Royston. Theobalds.

1 p. *Holograph.* II, 115.

687. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [18/] 28. When our booksellers return from Frankfort, I will inform you of the price of books which one of your friends in England desires to know.

The stirring in France which you described to me in detail will force Spain and the Pope to think again. Here they do not wish to hear of the matter.

Near the fortress of Juliers there is a mustering of cavalry which is to proceed to France under the charge of Colonel Bernard of Witgenstein. They will go straight to Sedan. The Colonel had ordered a considerable number of bando-liers at Aix for his reiters, but when some of his men went to fetch them they found that the King of Spain had prohibited their delivery. This has caused some delay to the Colonel.

It is said that the town of Brunswick is on the point of surrendering to the Duke of Brunswick. A relief force of 300 men sent by Bremen was cut to pieces, but Colonel Wonstro was taken prisoner by the town and is reported seriously wounded by a pike thrust in the neck. All the Hanseatic Towns are to meet at Lübeck on the 20th of this month. This town, one of the most important Hanseatic Towns, does nothing for or against the besieged beyond allowing a few foot soldiers to go there.

Any hopes that the people of Wesel may have from the Spaniards rest on the fact that the Governor of the citadel of Antwerp has notified the Governor of Wesel that he is going to Spain to seek the final decision of the King of Spain about the withdrawal of the armed forces from the disputed provinces, and that he hopes to be back by October. Now would be the time to throw the Spaniards out of the places occupied by them, and I am surprised that no advantage is being taken of it.

The Elector of Brandenburg has written twice to Archduke Albert for the release of those of Soest whom the Spaniards had summoned from that town under the pretext of holding a conference with them, and had then imprisoned; seeing that the execution of certain Spanish thieves had only been ordered by the magistrats of Soest at the request of the Count of Lippe, their neighbour. But their release will cost them 2,000 dollars. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean du Bois.* IX, 100.

688. ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO KING JAMES I

1615, September [18/] 28. For the actual letter *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 392.

1 p. *Copy. French.* Min. II, 101.

689. THE DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG TO KING JAMES I

1615, September 18. Mr Trumbull, your resident agent at the Archdukes' Court, has placed me under an obligation to him for his valuable advice in my affairs. Hearing of his imminent departure for England, I wish to take advantage of it in this manner to bear witness to his diligence and capabilities, which qualify him for positions of greater responsibility, should Your Majesty wish to entrust him with them. I couple this recommendation of a worthy

person with the remembrance of my own sincere attachment to your service.
Montbéliard.

1 p. *Copy. Endorsed:* Copie of the D. of Wirtembergs letters in favor of myself. Misc. VII, 73.

690. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September [18/] 28. The first requirement of France is peace; the second, that the Spaniard does not have a footing or any influence there; and the third, that the Reformed churches be maintained. These present disturbances seem to be affecting all three, and there are some who would gladly take advantage of it to effect a reconciliation and avoid that resort to force which would encourage those of the Council of State to strengthen themselves with Spanish assistance. But I do not see how this could establish a firm peace. As long as these disorders continue in the government, and since they cannot be eliminated except by the removal of their promoters, there will be a renewal of old complaints which will give rise to further commotions. The Reformed churches have already enlisted in the ranks of the Prince of Condé's party. Their example will serve to set up a powerful association within the kingdom, and an attempt will be made gradually to begin a religious war in order to force the Catholics to withdraw from the Council. It would be advisable for the Prince to shun this underhand practice in order not to damage the justice of his cause. It is said that the town of La Rochelle has openly declared itself for the Prince and that this will encourage all towns in the vicinity to follow suit. Hostilities at Brunswick are increasing, and nothing has prevented us from assisting the inhabitants to the best of our means. The Hanseatic Towns have met, and we believe that this time they will arrange a union with us, which would be an admirable addition of strength to this republic. The Hague.

2 pp. *French.* I, 66.

691. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] September [18/] 28. I have been to Deventer and other places, and this has delayed my reply to your last letters. The Emperor has newly ordered His Electoral Highness [the Elector of Brandenburg], the Prince of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg to suspend all hostilities for eight months. The Prince of Brandenburg is disbanding three or four companies of cavalry. Monsieur Caron, the States General's Ambassador to London, arrived here two days ago, and at the same time there arrived the Venetian Ambassador, formerly Resident in Zurich, who is now to represent the Republic in England.

You may have heard of the loss of two Dutch ships on their way home from the East Indies. They were wrecked on the coast of the island of St. Maurice. Some of their cargo was saved, and most of that of a third vessel, together with fifty men who are still on the island with the cargo waiting to be rescued. General Bott and many others died there, and the sad news was brought home by a fourth vessel.

The deputies of the Hanseatic Towns are meeting in Lübeck on the 20th of this month to draw up the answer which that town has to make next March to the demands of the King of Denmark. The Counsel for the Finance of Gueldres and the Sindic of Nimmegen have gone there on behalf of the ten towns of Guelderland, and Overysel is represented by my father.

P.S. I now understand that the two ships mentioned above were total losses, and that half the cargo of the third vessel was ruined. The Hague.

1 p. *French. Endorsed:* 18 of Sep. 1615. XXXVII, 37.

692. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 19/29. Although you will have left for England before this letter reaches Brussels, I understand that you have appointed John Wolley to receive and forward all correspondence addressed to you.

You will have heard by this time of the decree declaring the Prince of Condé and his supporters to be traitors. 'But that same hath bredd here a great scandall and indignation in the Parlement because it was otherewise published by the First President then it had ben resolved; which caused 35 or 40 counselors of that bodie to resort twoe dayes after to the Parlement (though the same was already dismissed) and there to protest in the Chambre des Vacances (which doth usually continue during that tyme) that the said Arrest had been falsified, demanding to have an Act delivered them of their protestation in that behalf; but they could not obteyne it because the first President, having had notice of this their purpose, would not come that daye to the said Chamber and caused beside diverse other to absent themselves from it to the end that their number might not be compleate to be able to deliver an Act, which must not be under tenne.' In the mean time they have published their version of what has occurred, together with the original decree.

The Princes advanced from Noyon to Clermont with the purpose of crossing the River Oise at Beaumont; but finding that Marshal Boisdauphin had anticipated this manoeuvre, they retreated to Noyon, and are now encamped around Château Thierry and plan to pass over the River Marne. During the march from Noyon to Clermont the Duke of Mayenne, in command of the advance guard, defeated 5 or 600 men of the Navarre Regiment, killing and drowning some 150 of them; most of the rest transferred themselves to the service of the Princes. Following upon this action they occupied the town of Chauny. Marshal Boisdauphin has entrenched himself at Dammartin, and his plan is to prevent the Princes from crossing the rivers. But although he has destroyed some bridges and placed strong guards on others, the rivers are so low because of the unusual drought of this year that it is likely that the Princes will find a passage across them. The Marshal has lost a well known gentleman in action; his name was Bussy d'Amboise.

Madame has recovered, but the journey to Bordeaux is still being held up by the Queen's indisposition. Things are so expensive in Poitiers that 'the greatest part are forced to leave the towne and come back to Tours or some other places thereabouts, being forced (as they say) to paye 8 or 10 shillings a daye for horsemeate, and no lesse then 10 or 8 shillings for a jointe of mutton.'

After the Duke of Guise's reconciliation with the Duke of Epernon, he was made Lieutenant General of the King's armies. But a new dispute has flared up between them. The cause is the wardship of Mlle de Montpensier, formerly in the hands of Cardinal Joyeuse, and since his death granted by the King's Council to the Duke of Guise. But the Duke of Epernon will not accept this judgment.

The deputies of the Grenoble Assembly have at last received their answer, but of the 25 demands presented by them to the King, only two or three have been granted, the chief of which is the continuation of their towns of security for another six years. The Assembly is likely to regard this as unacceptable,

and the Huguenots generally have shown themselves unwilling to act upon an order from the Council that they should disarm their deputies in Grenoble.

Recently there have been two meetings of some importance in this kingdom. At a place called Tonnins in Guienne, the nobility of that province are said to have declared their opposition to the Spanish marriages and their adherence to the Princes. And at St. Menant in Poitou the leaders of the Reformed Religion met together, amongst them the Duke of Sully, Monsieur de Chatillon, Monsieur de Parabere, Monsieur de la Noue, Monsieur de St. Germain and others.

Count John of Nassau has been given a pension of 1,000 livres by the King until some employment is found for him. And my Lord Ambassador has received new instructions to proceed to the French County. Paris.

3 pp. *Seal.* VI, 39.

693. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 20/30. I am sending you what you requested from His Highness [the Prince of Brandenburg] who desires you to accept this goblet as a token of his appreciation of your many services. He has written to His Majesty to express his high opinion of your qualities and merits.

For various reasons His Highness has reduced his cavalry to two companies. Of those dismissed some are in the pay of the Hanseatic Towns, and others have joined the forces of the French Princes. It is said that Count John of Nassau has gone to Amiens to join Marshal d'Ancre, who has sent him to the Queen. The Duke of Brunswick has sent a gentleman to His Highness to request that all the men disbanded by him be sent to assist in the siege of the town of Brunswick, which the Duke is pressing with 1,400 foot and 1,700 horse. The King of Denmark is most enthusiastic about it, and arrived at the camp the same day as Colonel Schomberg, who was immediately given the command of 4,000 men following upon the death of Colonel Wustro that very day. The Colonel had been conducting the King of Denmark and showing him the arrangements of the camp as far as the town ditches, when the inhabitants made a sortie to meet at the appointed place the relief troops led by Count John George of Solms. Finding that the latter had already been defeated by Count Wolfgang of Mansfeld, the sortie party decided to assault a fort held by Count Philippe of Mansfeld with 1,200 men. They routed them, killing 50 and taking 150 prisoners. While these were being dragged into the town, the news of the attack on the fort reached Colonel Wustro who, although exhausted by lack of sleep and racked with fever, mounted his horse and rode towards the fort. Thinking himself in the midst of the Duke of Brunswick's soldiers he soon realised that he was surrounded by the enemy. He rode into the river Occre but could not emerge on the other side because of the steepness of the bank. There six horsemen cornered him. One wounded him in the arm with a sword-thrust, and another in the neck with a discharge from his arquebus. He was placed in a cart but died as he passed through the gate of the town. He was regarded by the general public as the author and principal adviser of this unnecessary war, but others say that it had been agreed upon by many amongst the clergy and state officials of the Duke.

At the request of the Hanseatic Towns, the States General have sent three delegates to Lübeck where all the towns are assembling to discuss their alliance and help for the town of Brunswick. I am informed from France that if all foreign rulers were to make as forceful a declaration as the King of Great

Britain, the Prince of Condé would be obliged either to suffer a defeat or seek a shameful capitulation. Cleves.

3 pp. *French. Seals.* XXVIII, 26. For an extract from this letter, omitting the writer's name, see P.R.O., S.P. 101/27, f. 351.

694. JEAN BENOIS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [September 21/] October 1. Wishing him a prosperous journey to England. Bruxelles.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 75.

695. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 22. I assume that you have left Brussels and will receive this letter in London. I wish you every satisfaction in your business and a safe return to Brussels. His Highness has arrived in his county of Montbelyard, much to the joy of his subjects there, and will show to the Burgundians the folly of their dreams.

P.S. I have just had a letter from Cologne reporting that the new buildings in Mülheim were demolished in the morning of the 30th of this month, and that the good people of the town were surprised in their beds.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 71.

696. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [September 22/] October 2. At Mülheim, houses are being demolished. This is being done by the burghers of Cologne, upon the order of the magistrates, and they are being assisted by a company of Spanish troops from Düren under the command of Captain Craus. The Mülheimers knew nothing of it until the demolition began at three o'clock in the morning, for on the previous day the Cologners had shut the gates of their town so that no warning could be conveyed to Mülheim. This is a lethal blow to Brandenburg and to the interests and reputation of that House. Colonia.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French and Latin. Seals.* IX, 101.

697. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 23. I hope that we shall meet shortly in England, where I will have more opportunity to repay your many courtesies to me. Mr Crow, Mr Bridges and I are about to embark for Flushing. Antwerp.

P.S. 'The mony shall be payd presently on condition you will thank your wife for my kind intertayment.'

½ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 74.

698. JOHN DICKENSON TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

[1615, September 25] As I informed you in my letter of the 3rd of this month, written from Posnonia, it was my intention to travel to Lowits or Leovitia. I did so and found the King [of Poland] there, of whom I requested an audience. I was directed to proceed to this town as being a more suitable place, and where the King himself would come in three or four days. In fact there was little comfort in Leovitia because of the Archbishop's prolonged entertaining of the King, which was, if I may say so, the *nunc dimittis* of that prelate, for a couple of days later came the news of his sudden death. On the 14th the King arrived, and is now residing about a mile from the town, awaiting the completion of

repairs to his palace. Upon a further request from me, an audience was arranged between 9 and 10 on the morning of the 16th. I was accompanied to the Court by one of the King's secretaries and another in the Chancellor's coach. 'At the entrance of the first room, whereunto I was brought, the Chancellor received mee attended by dyvers gentlemen, and brought me to the kinge who was in the next chamber; to whome so soone as I had presented his Majesties letter, all departed save the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor of Lithuania (who is an ecclesiastical person) and three other, of whome one beinge, as he seemed and I was afterwards told, a Jesuitt, stood not as the reste neare the kinge but behinde me somewhat on the one syde. The kinge gave the letter to the Chancellor who did open and reade it unto him; which being donne, I spake as followeth.'

[In his speech, delivered in Latin, Dickenson protested that the amicable relations between the two kingdoms, and the good name of James I in Poland, were being prejudiced by the publication of the work entitled *Alloquia Osiecensia*, which had been written by Gaspar Cichocki, Canon of Sandomir, printed at Cracow by Basil Scalski, and dedicated to Hieronymo Osolinski, the Abbot of Koprzywnica monastery. Some of the chapters in it were directed against the Stuart family, and contained offensive epithets and passages at the expense of the religious beliefs of the King of England, which the author compared with those of Nero and other tyrants. Moreover he had even had the temerity to call in question the rightful claim of James to the kingdom of Scotland. In the circumstances, it was understandably difficult for the King to pursue his former intention of mediating in the dispute between Sweden and Poland, and for his representatives to participate for that purpose in the negotiations to be held at Stettin. His personal honour had been besmirched and the reputation of his family discredited by Cichocki's insulting comments, and until this had been redressed by the suppression of the book and the due punishment of the author, there was little likelihood of any English delegate being present at the Stettin conference.]

After I had delivered this speech, the King spoke with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of Lithuania. The Chancellor then answered me in these words that 'although my speech was bitter, yet his Majesty was not moved, and that the matter which I had declared and propounded should be taken into deliberation. I perceivinge by more than one signe, that the king was willing to be ridd of me, thought not fitt to make any replie that might occasion dispute, but to referre matter of that nature to my private conference with the Chancellor.' Later that day the secretary who had been with me before was sent by the Chancellor to request a copy of my speech, and to inform me that the King was astonished that I had conveyed no salutation from His Majesty to him and wished to know whether that omission had been included in my instructions. I answered that I would personally give a copy of my speech to the Chancellor; and that as regards the omission of the salutation, the King had been saluted in the letters of credence presented by me. Moreover my intention had been to avoid prolixity and to come to the heart of the matter, and that I had assumed that after reading the letters of credence he would have inquired after His Majesty's health.

I was not able to visit the Chancellor the following day because his doctor had bled him, but the day after I had a conference with him. 'I tolde him that if I had used any bitternes, it was against the infamous booke and the author thereof only. Hereupon he spake, as the Secretary had donne, of my useinge no salutation; whereto I answered in suche sorte that he told me he thought the kinge would rest contented with the relation he would make to him: but

withall hee said that the woord *mendacia* used by me is bitter and soundeth strangely in a kinges eares. My replye was that I spoke nothinge the full sence whereof is not in my instructiones, and that I found no woord more truly proper to expresse so fowle a thinge. Hee acknowledged the thinge as fowle and promised to contribute his best endeavors that his Majesty may receive satisfaction.' I hope to be able to leave within a few days. I trust that something more will be done than uttering mere words, but that is not possible until a reply comes from the Bishop of Cracow and others to the letters which have been sent to them. Sandomir itself is in the diocese of Cracow.

In the meantime I have been fortunate enough to find means to convey my letters to Danzig and thence to England, since it is not possible to send them the direct way. 'I am tolde that the scandalous booke was called in a good while since, and that Cichocius protesteth guiltlesnes, saycinge his name was abused by some other. This I cannott well comprehend, but whether it be so or not, the printer (I presume) must needs knowe who is a secular person and therefore subgett to the kings power. I understand the Tartars have of late committed great spoile in Podolia and ledd away captvyve no small number of people, among them also a nobleman of spetiall note who assayed them with a small force, whereas their multitude (as is reported) was excessive.' Warsowe.

P.S. I have broached the matter concerning our merchants with the Chancellor, and will deal with it in greater detail on another occasion. But I find little prospect of an agreement, 'spetially in that pointe which hath relation to the towne of Elbinge or Melvin.'

'The answer to my proposition was made by woord of mouth by the Chancellor in the kinges name and presence, and concluded with the delivery of a letter to me from the same kinge to his Majestie here. I excepted against some defectuosity in the answer in materiall points, and demanded that, as I had given coppie of my speech, so for my better discharge I might also have an answer in wryteinge. This was performed and the written answer was somewhat fuller than that which the Chancellor uttered. It hath the kinges seale, but subscribed only by one of the Secretaries; yet with this prefixion *Ad mandatum Sacrae Regiae Majestatis proprium*. It containeth thre promises; the first, that the kinge will publicly testify that he utterly disavoweth the *Convitia*, etc; the second, that he will deale seriously with the authors ecclesiasticall superior for the punishinge of him and purgeinge of the booke from those convitiatory passages; the third, that he will give charge to the magistrate of the place where the printer lyveth to punishc him *ex praescripto legium*. You must understande also that there is withall a declaration of the same kinges sorrowe for the wronge donne, of his high esteemeinge of his Majesties amity; and of his desyer and hope of the continuance thereof; but withall he declareth that he hath no power in himself over clergymen nor their woorcks. The coppie of this answer cannott be comprehended in this syde, and it is not convenyent to make too great a bulcke.'*

7½ pp. *Copy*. Endorsed: 25 September 1615. Duplicate of a letter written by Mr John Dickenson to Mr Secretary Winwood. XXII, 82.

699. MONSIEUR DE LAUNAY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, September 26/] October 6. The latest news is that the Princes, having crossed the Rivers Aisne and Oise between Soissons and Compiègne, obtained the surrender of the small town of Chaulny, whose inhabitants turned out their

* See Józef Jasnowski, *England and Poland in the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries* (1948), pp. 30-1; *Cal. S.P.Ven. 1613-15*, p. 562.

governor, accepted a garrison and made a present of a thousand écus. At the moment, the Princes are at Villiers Cotherch and Nanteuil, while the Marshal du Boisdauphin is at Dammartin, some five leagues away. It appears that a week last Sunday fifteen carabineers of the Princes' army went to reconnoitre some part of the quarters of the King's forces. They were sighted by the Sieur du Boissy d'Amboise, formerly of the Prince of Condé's faction, accompanied by his troop of light horse. He attacked them, but the carabineers killed him and severely wounded his lieutenant. These small skirmishes are common and spell ruin to the ordinary country people.

It is reported that the King was to leave Poitiers on the 20th of last month. Poitou is said to be full of malcontents who are waiting for the Prince of Condé before showing themselves. He is expected to go there with five hundred horse, if he can cross the Seine and the Loire.

I believe that you learned before leaving for England that Count Bucquoi was to return here very soon. Bruxelles.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Endorsed: 6 of October, 1615. Misc. VII, 78.*

700. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, September 27. We are about to leave for Bordeaux, and we estimate that we shall be away for two months at least.

On Monday, the 18/28 of this month, the Royal party left Poitiers to hasten to Bordeaux as quickly as possible, in view of the news that the nobility of Guienne and Saintonge had voiced their opposition to the Spanish marriages, and that there had been a general call to arms there and in the neighbouring provinces, both for and against the Queen and King. There is news also that the Duke of Rohan, incited by the Huguenot churches, has gone to Guienne from St. Jean d'Angely. But what is more significant and ominous is that the Assembly in Grenoble has moved to Nîmes on its own authority. This action is interpreted here as a sign that the assembly will declare its open support for the Princes, which would be an inevitable step towards civil war.

The Princes have captured the town and castle of Chateau Thierry, and are now advancing towards Epernay. Marshal Boisdauphin has left Meaux to follow them and, it is conjectured, to bring them to battle. Meanwhile, Marshal d'Ancre has received two or three companies of Spaniards or Walloons into Amiens from Cambrai, and further levies are being raised for him by Count Jean Jacques de Belle-Joyeuse between the Rivers Meuse and Sambre, of which some have gathered at Corbie. The apparent apathy of England in the face of all these preparations is being criticised here.

I have asked Mr Woodford, my Lord Ambassador's secretary, to deliver this letter to you when he arrives in England, where he is to press my suit at Court that the patent which the King granted me for my pension should pass the seals. This has been subjected to unaccountable delays for the past twelve months, and your assistance would be greatly appreciated, particularly as the whole matter depends upon Mr Secretary. Paris.

P.S. You may address any letters to us to James Chidley, Argentier de Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de la Grande Bretagne.

P.P.S. News has come that the Count of St. Pol, who could have hindered the passage of the royal party to Bordeaux because of his strongholds on the Rivers Dordogne and Garonne, has rejoined the Queen, 'because the Churches

of Guyenne had rather called Monsieur de Rohan then him to be their leader.'

3 pp. *Seal.* VI, 40.

701. THOMAS STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [September 27/] October 5. Since your departure my adversary has put forward many lame arguments, 'amongst the rest (beinge his cheife) he produceth a letter of the Ambassador Buschotis laelye written, which testified of obstacles put in against Camillo in the Court of London.' Our advocate has returned an answer to this argument, and in the meantime I would ask you to continue your good offices in protecting my credit. Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph.* *Seal.* Misc. VII, 80.

702. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [September 28/] October 8. Justice is portrayed as being blindfolded so that she may not see anything. But to me she is invisible because she is not to be seen at all. I am thoroughly disgusted, and I would renounce my profession, if I had the means to do so, rather than see any of your countrymen suffer injustice. The fact is that Mr Chandler, our mutual friend, on 3 October last, obtained a warrant, for which he paid 17 francs, authorizing him to have Diego Lopez Suero arrested by the ushers of the Council of Brabant. Although he went secretly to Antwerp (where he arrived on Sunday morning in the hope of finding you there, but he came too late), the said Diego had been warned in plenty of time to procure for himself a stay of arrest. Is not this a mockery of justice? Mr Chandler earnestly begs you to obtain a letter in his favour.

As regards the case of Mr Stone, you will see by the attached documents how the Agent there continues to show his hostile feelings against him, and how the Florentine talks disparagingly of English justice. We have demanded that the court proceed as directed by the decree of the 20th, which is a reasonable request on our part. If Mr Northon is still there, I would ask you to communicate with him.

I hope that you have arrived safely in London, and I would add these three points for your consideration. Firstly, that to obtain justice for your nation, it is imperative that Mr Albery's suit should proceed; secondly, it is requisite that a fresh agreement should be made in order to avoid the differences which occur daily in matters of trade; you would be the right person to undertake such negotiations. And, thirdly, that the time is propitious for making that proposal regarding the 100,000 pounds sterling disclosed by the suit of Colonel Boid.

2 pp. *Holograph.* *French.* XXXVIII, 2.

703. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, c September 28]. I hope these lines will find you in London, and I wish you every success there. I have today discussed my affairs with Messrs Colford, Wake and Baily, whom we have chosen as mediators.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXVIII, 3. *Enclosed in the above.*

704. THE PRINCE OF BRANDENBURG TO KING JAMES I

1615, September 29. A letter of appreciation and commendation on behalf of William Trumbull, the King's resident agent in Brussels. Cleves.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy.* *Latin.* Misc. VII, 89.

705. RICHARD COTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615], October 2. It would appear that events in France or other important developments have held up your journey to England. 'Mi purpose is to dispathe this bearer presentli into Ingland chify for the placing of Thomas my little boy eyther bi licence in these parts or otherwise there in sum better sort then nowe.' A letter from you to Mr Williams or some other known person would be of much help in this business. Machlin.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 2 of October 1615. Misc. VII, 77.

706. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [3/] 13. The main purpose of this letter is to wish you and Mr Albery every success in London, where you may have arrived already, and a safe return after the conclusion of your business.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXXVIII, 16.

707. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [3/] 13. The main objects of Don Inigo de Borgia's journey are to report on conditions in these countries, and to solicit the renewal of the monthly *assiento* of 130,000 philips which is due to end shortly.

There has lately been a change for the worse at Malines, following upon the building of their school by the Jesuits, who so bewitched some of the magistrates that they allotted the Jesuits 1,000 florins a year towards its maintenance. The *Wyden* or *Breeden Raade* refused to agree to this. Then perceiving that the number of pupils attending the other schools showed no signs of diminishing, the Jesuits embarked on another piece of knavery. They demanded that each pupil in the other schools should pay annually to the town as a tax the sum of six florins, to be used to provide the Jesuits with the promised 1,000 florins. The Archbishop of Malines was furious with them, and declared publicly that he was anxious to maintain the old schools, and that an equal contribution should be made towards his public school (called the High School) as was given to the Jesuits. He added that the Jesuits used their cunning to invent financial schemes of this order to attract the young to their schools. Feelings ran so high that the Archduke, notified of the Archbishop's complaints, issued an order to the Jesuits, which was communicated to them by an officer of the Parliament at Malines, that they should close their school and refrain from undertaking any pedagogic work until directed otherwise by the Archduke. Councillor Grispere has been sent to Malines as a commissioner to gather evidence.

There is talk of sending the Prince of Orange with Chancellor Peckius to the French Princes to pacify them, if that is at all possible. It is said that the King of England does not wish to intervene unless he is invited to mediate and arbitrate, while at the same time observing complete neutrality.

On 9 October, orders were sent to all cavalry commanders to hold themselves and their men in readiness to execute whatever instructions were given them. It is thought these these would entail marching into Luxemburg to hinder the passage of the soldiers who are daily joining the malcontent Princes. The latter are forging gold and silver coins, bonds which are only worth half their value, and écus which more or less retain their value. The Spanish Ambassador showed a forged écu the other day to the Archduke, who was visibly disturbed by it.

Mortality still continues to be high in Wesel, but has begun to fall in Mons.

There is a rumour that the Princes' army has crossed the river and is marching towards Paris.

Archduke Maximilian has not yet arrived in this town, but is expected here. He is withdrawing all his claims to the Crown of the Romans, but Archdukes Ferdinand and Albert are maintaining theirs. At the conference held by the Princes of Austria, the Count of Bucquoy was present on behalf of Archduke Albert, and Don Balthazar de Cuniga represented the King of Spain. Both made strong protests in the names of their respective masters. Don Balthazar pointed out that in order to maintain the Catholic faith and preserve the Empire in the hands of the House of Austria, it was imperative to elect a strong Prince, and that a more powerful one than the King of Spain was not to be found; and that one of his sons should be elected, at least. Some believe that the rivalry between Albert and Ferdinand will enable the prey to fall to a third, that is, the Spaniard.

A small book has been published in Italian with the title *La Philippica*,* which is an exhortation to all the Princes of Italy to resist the Spaniards. I have not seen it, but I gather that it enumerates all the underhand practices of the Spaniards from the time of the Emperor Charles V, and declares that the Genoese placed themselves under Spanish protection for their own private interests and to the detriment of the Republic of Venice.

The *Alloborades* of France are increasing hourly. Life has become so expensive in Paris, because of the influx of people from all quarters, that it costs 20 écus to rent a room. It is proposed to expel all outsiders in order to control the consumption of food and reduce rents.

The Infanta told the Princesse de Ligne yesterday how the King of France had almost been captured near Angoulesme. It was thought that he was with a troop of cavalry, but it was not so. He went outside the town and hearing some noise retreated back into it. The bridge was raised and all gates shut. The leaders in this enterprise were the Duke of Longueville and the son of the Duke of Epernon who had 200 horse with them.

The Queen Mother is showing signs of perception and penitence, accompanied by lamentations, cries and tears. But it is too late to extinguish the fire that has been lit. However, there is some talk of dealing with the marriages by proxy. The Princes are confirming the validity of the motto on their money—*per omnem terram exhibet sonus eorum*.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French. Unsigned.* XXXVIII, 54 and 54a.

708. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, c October 3]. Don Inigo de Borgia's journey is said to have been occasioned by his own private affairs, but there are some who believe that he has been summoned by the schismatics. You know that there exists a party opposed to Spinola, which comprises Don Inigo, Don Luis de Velasquez, the Marquis de Guadaleste and others. Others think that he has been specially charged to report to the King of Spain on the state of this country, and to represent the necessity of garrisoning the towns in the interests of general security.

Archduke Ferdinand is expected here in connection with the business of electing a King of the Romans, he being considered the most eligible candidate.

* *Le Filippiche* were anonymous pamphlets appealing to the Italians to unite and undermine the domination of Spain in Italy. The first two were by Alessandro Tassoni. See P. Puliatti, *Bibliografia di Alessandro Tassoni*, I (Florence, 1969), pp. 93-116.

No preparations are being made at the Court to receive him, since he will be incognito, as was Archduke Leopold on a previous occasion.

The Prince of Condé is reported to have dispatched a gentleman of some distinction to the King of England with a request for help. The King turned it down, but agreed to pretend not to notice any recruitment of soldiers on the quiet. It is said that two thousand men have been raised in this way.

The Prince of Orange, so it is said, has lent a large sum of money to Condé who has used it to levy troops. Kerreman, the Prince's adviser, has died at Malines. The Archduke is not moving from Brussels, although it had been decided to spend the autumn at Terveren, where carpenters and glaziers had already been sent to fit up the house. All this has now been cancelled.

Marshal d'Ancre's intimate friends and those whom he had promoted are abandoning him, and in France disorders are on the increase.

There was a rumour that the Duke of Neuburg had been killed by his brothers, but the latest news is that he is being closely besieged by them in one of his castles.

1½ pp. *French. Unsigned. Loose sheet enclosed in the above.*

709. EDWARD BENTLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] October 3. In the enclosed I have given a brief account of the case in which I am involved, and have confined myself to the main charges that have been preferred against me, and my answers to them. Macklin.

½ p. *Holograph. Endorsed: The 3 of October 1615. Misc. VII, 76*

710. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [4/] 14. Last week I added a few words at the end of Monsieur Thymon's letter to let you know the present state of my suit against Diego Lopez. Because of advance warning of the Council of Brabant's order for his detention, Lopez was able to escape until eventually he decided to surrender and take an oath not to absent himself during the proceedings between him and Maggioli.

As for French affairs, 'Mr Beaulieu by his letter of the 5th of the present unto Mr Wake writeth him that my Lord Ambassador was within 3 or 4 daies following to beginne his journey towards Bordeaux after the Queene, which seemeth to mee a very pregnant argument that those of the religion will not adheare unto the malcontents without whome and the assistence of their freinds I conceive the Princes will not bee able to atcheve any considerable action that maie further their maine desseing.'

Chancellor Peckius is expected here within the next fortnight. A recommendation from a very influential person in England would be most helpful in my lawsuit, which is being examined by the Council of Brabant, but no sentence can be expected until the Chancellor is made acquainted with the merits of my case. Andwerpe.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal. XIX, 35.*

711. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 10, O.S. It has pleased His Highness to appoint me to the place held by the late Monsieur Dathenes. Monsieur de la Voye wrote to me on 24 September from Lyon that after leaving Turin his intention was to offer his services to Monsieur de Bouillon. On the way, some four leagues from Paris, he met Marquis Sigismund of Brandenburg, the brother of the Marquis de

Culenbach, and Count Ernest of Mansfeldt, who obliged him to retrace his steps. The Duke of Savoy had sent two gentlemen in succession to them to entreat them to find Monsieur de la Voye, as the Duke was on the point of entering into war against Spain.

I am glad to hear that Their Highnesses' recommendation was instrumental in bringing you some success in your private affairs. Captain Wildeisen, the bearer, whom you saw in Colonel Schomberg's suite, will give you full details of the siege of Brunswick which he obtained recently from the Colonel himself. He is carrying dispatches from His Highness to His Majesty relating to this unseasonable war, which we hope will be brought to an end very soon by mediation.

According to a letter from Switzerland, it was hoped that the passage through the Grisons would be open by the end of last month, despite the opposition of the Hispaniolized French to the negotiations, in particular that of Monsieur de Castille, the French resident at Soleure.

Monsieur de Montigny, former Governor of Metz, has been sent by the Duke of Savoy with two of his senators, one being Monsieur de Montou, to Bern to propose an entirely new alliance. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 6.

712. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] October [10/] 20. A letter from Paris of the 10th of this month says that the forces of the Princes had crossed the Loire and the Seine with the intention of cutting the King's return route. Monsieur Edmondès, the English Ambassador, has gone to the King of France with express instructions from his master to offer his mediation, if that is possible, in the present deteriorating situation.

At the last fair in Frankfort there was published a highly offensive small book entitled *Corona Regia*. It is a libel or satire at the expense of the King of England. Two Jesuits on their way back from Antwerp on 14 October were reading it on the boat and fulsomely praising its style, language and subject matter. About the same day, the French Ambassador read the work, and his criticism was summed up in these words: the book is very good. In the opinion of some, the author is Scoppius. I have not yet seen it.

On 12 October, the Comte de Furstemberg left for Strasbourg to settle affairs at the house of his brother, who had been killed. He took with him his two nephews, his brother's sons, who are to be brought up in the Archduke's Court. From Strasbourg he will go on to Prague, and some think that he has secret matters to deal with in that place. Marquis Spinola, the Comte d'Aquavera and the Father Confessor to the Archduke paid a visit on the 8th to the Comtesse de Furstemberg, and were with her for more than an hour. The marriage of the Prince d'Espinoy to the daughter of the present Duc d'Arschot should have taken place on the 18th, but was postponed on account of the Archduke's indisposition, which some predict will prove mortal. The Duc d'Arschot is himself at death's door. The fleet has recently arrived at St. Lucar in Spain. In France, the Comte de St. Pol has defected from the Princes, and the town of Grenoble has been given satisfactory assurances and is turning a deaf ear to the Princes. Brussels.

1¼ pp. *French. Unsigned.* XXXVIII, 53a.

713. ADAM WALLIS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, October 10] I beg of you to accept the enclosed work 'the which in regard yt is a worke fytt for your private use and entertainment, your generous disposition and good respect gives me hope that you will not dislike my good will, but rather as kindly accept yt as the greate Artaxerxes did of a cup of running water presented him by a stranger.'

½ p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 10 of October 1615. Misc. VII, 82.

714. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 11. The resident French Ambassador in Switzerland has asked permission of the authorities at Bern to print the King of France's answer to the protests of the King of Great Britain conveyed to him by the English Ambassador in Paris. His request was flatly turned down. He also wished them to understand that His Majesty in no way approved the proceedings of the Princes in France, and that the projected marriage between the Prince of England and the second daughter of France was on the point of being finalized. This we regard as nothing less than false, the idea behind it being to lull all our suspicions. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French. XLI, 7.*

715. THOMAS STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [11/] 21, N.S. My case is still proceeding, and I would ask you to assist Mr Yates on my behalf. Brussels.

P.S. 'Mr Naughton lyeth very sick in towne. And divers miscarries with a Fluxe which raignes now in Brussels.'

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. VII, 83.*

716. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [11/] 21, N.S. Since my last letter to you, 'our affaires here have imitated the paroxismes of an agewe, going one day well, the next ill'. At first we were afraid that the Spaniards would reject the Treaty of Asti, but eventually it was ratified in Madrid and Don Giovanni, the Governor of Milan, instructed to dismiss his army as soon as he had been notified by Claudio Marini that the Duke of Savoy had disbanded his forces. As the Duke had already done so, it was assumed that Marini would sign an attestation to that effect and present it to the Governor. But Marini, aware of the disturbed condition of France and that it necessitated the maintenance of the Spanish army in Italy, refused to give the attestation on the pretext that he had received express injunctions not to subscribe to any document. The result is that the situation has become fluid once again. The more obstinately Marini withholds his signature, the more insistently the Governor demands it. This would, in our view, smack of a subterfuge, 'if it were not that it imports him [the Governor] much in honor to consummate this buisness before his departure and that he is spurred thereunto in contemplation of the profit which will accreue unto him by disturbing the great sum of monnye which is remitted to Milan for the payment of the armye and the dismissing of all those forces; which two respects do transport him with such zeale to the conclusion of this buisnesse that he hath caused it to be signified to the Duke of Savoye, that in case Marini shall wilfully seeke to drawe time into length, he will be content to receive any assurance from the Duke himselfe of his having disarmed; or if the Duke should

formalise upon the writing such a letter himselfe, it shall be sufficient if the Cardinall write a word to that purpose, or the Chancellor of Turin to the Chancellor of Milan, which being donne he promiseth to disarm immediately.'

The Duke has already sent to Milan a formal act of his disarmament, and the Governor is now bound, by his own proposals, to dismiss his troops. Any sign of equivocation on his part will serve to indicate that there is some collusion between him and Marini. I personally am rather apprehensive about the whole situation and 'do feare that shortly we shall sing *O navis referent in mare te novi fluctus*.' Turin.

P.S. I enclose an account of the war published here by the Duke's order to counterbalance the tendentious narrative lately printed by the Governor of Milan.

3 pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 6.

717. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [12/] 22. Comments on the slow progress of the lawsuits of Chandler and Stone, English merchants, criticises the judges and the administration of justice, and advises how to proceed further in their respective cases.

At bottom. Notes in Trumbull's hand relating to Studder's accusations against him in his letter of 15 October 1615.

'That I bestowed most of my tyme about myne owne busines; for my particular in solliciting about banckrupt marchants.

That I had no credit or reputation in the Archdukes Court or acquaintance with those that might give me notice of anything of moment.

Publishing of the libels suspected to be given me or brought by Mr Calvert:

That Prince Henry should have used the Lord of Sommerset with termes of disgrace.

That the Howards had gotten an office for Ingram and were forced to make the marriage with my Lord of Sommerset to uphold their credits.

That the Queene was an unreconcillable enemy to my Lord of Somerset.

That the Earle of Pembroke had bearded my Lord of Somerset about one Mr Coppinger.

That pestilent woman, the Countesse of Pembroke—a false lye.

That my Lord of Canterbury, Pembroke, Zouche and Mr Secretary were the only true and loyall counsellors.'

2½ pp. *French*. XXXVIII, 52 and 53.

718. MONSIEUR DE LAUNAY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] October [12/] 22. Their Majesties were expected to leave Angoulême for Bordeaux on the 5th of this month, and the exchange to take place the day before yesterday. There is talk in Paris about some action undertaken by Monsieur de Candalle, the son of Monsieur d'Epéron, but nothing is known about it at the Court here. The Count of St. Pol is at the [French] Court, and it is said here that Monsieur Edmont also went to that Court with the purpose of settling everything. The Princes have effected nothing since their capture of Epérenay. They are now proceeding towards Vitry. It is reported that the Prince of Condé is desirous of going into Guienne with 500 horse. Here Archduke Maximilian and Count Bucquoi are expected daily. Bruxelles.

P.S. Monsieur Berruyer is seriously ill.

1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. Misc. VII, 81.

719. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [18/] 28. I and your friends are glad to hear that you are safe in England. My business here with Diego Lopez is in *statu quo*, and will remain so until Chancellor Peckius returns. It would be welcome news to understand that you can do something over there to further our case. As for Lopez, 'I am afraid ... hee will serve us a dogge-tricke by setting on worke his letter of licence ... and soe goe for Spaine without givinge us any caution or acknowledging the debts he oweth us auctentically before notary, which beinge made according to the use and manner of these countries are not pleadable in Spaine, at least wise not of that validitie as maie induce sentence or condemnation if the partie will contend.' Those in England who are interested parties should therefore deliver you any bills or schedules they have of Lopez's debts or send them to their correspondents here where they can be produced when required. Moreover they should invest you and me with their procuracion.

Father Anthony Hoskins has died in Valladolid. Bruxelles.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XIX, 66.

720. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 18. Any news that I send you from these parts will 'come to you as stale as a peece of sea beafe'. Yesterday I was informed by letter that the Princes' forces had defeated the King's troops at Epernaye and taken the town. They are now marching rapidly towards Poytou with the object of joining Monsieur de Rohan who has thrown in his lot with the Princes and has a strong company of gentlemen. It is also said that the Huguenots are in arms and have declared for the Princes. But one item of news in the letter I find very difficult to believe; it is that the Count of St. Paul has defected from the Princes to the King's side. 'You knowe that in things of this nateuer mens affections are subject to dayly change, as their is noe doubt but that promises of favors and rytch preferments are carryed with goulden wynges from both parties to alleuer suche powerfull freinds; but methinks that the aentient brave stok or trunk of the house of Longuivill shoulde be muche more nobell then to commit or doe anye base actes.' Marshal d'Ancre is reported to be fortifying an old castle near Corbey. We know nothing about the activities of the Queen Mother and the King since their arrival in Bordeaux.

'Our brave politycons (the Stats) lye houerung abovfe to see the suces of these first mutyns and hoope to come time inoulfe to serve their owne turnes which waye ever the game shall goe. But perhaps theye maye be deseaved, and if my intelligence doe not beguile me, if the Prince of Conde shall prevaile, they have soe lost him by their cunning that theye will not easely regaine him. But theye think that theye have not only all the wytt but allsoe that theye are of soe great power that theye are abell to geve the lawe unto all beusynesses whatsoever.' This assumption of self-importance and domination is exemplified by the religious dissensions in their churches in Holland which could undermine the whole commonwealth. Vlushing.

P.S. This letter will be delivered to you by Mr Maurice Browne.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 90.

721. CHRISTIAN REMONDE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [18/] 28. I have received your letter of recommendation together with the petition. I am powerless to do anything about the latter since, as you know, these booklets were thrown into my house without my knowledge

and during my absence, and up to now I have not been able to discover who performed this act of kindness. I immediately got rid of the few I had, and I do not know where I could find them again. I have been told that they were available in Paris before they appeared here, but that they have all been burnt, much to my gratification. For according to what I have heard, they were worth nothing. Nevertheless if I had some, I would render you a service in this matter as in all other things. A certain Joany Berclary is suspected of being the author.

Some eight days ago I sent you a packet by your man, which contained a reply to the Prince of Condé's proclamation, and this day I have given him a copy of the letter which the Count of St. Pol has written to the Prince.* Bruxelles.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 87.

722. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 18/28. 'I have received your letter dated the 6 of this present, in the which you commanded me to speake to Monsieur Rimond for two or three of those Latin books, the which I have done, but he hath non of them left ... nor I can not heare of any of them in this towne. He tould me, as for the leaves that was wanting of them, that they were never sett in any of those books which he had, and he tould me also that he had sent to Paris to see whether he can gett any of them or no.' If he gets any copies, I will procure two or three from him and send them to you at the first opportunity.

News from France is so uncertain that I would be ill-advised to write about the situation in that country. Instead I shall send you a copy of a letter which I received from Monsieur de Gueretin. It is reported here that Sir Griffin Marcam is to lose his command and all his men to be disbanded because of the expense of maintaining them in the King of Spain's service. According to his own servant, only 4 or 5 companies of Walloons are to be dismissed and he has said the same thing in his letters to some people here. It is said that an appeal from him to Spinola was turned down by the Marquis, and that consequently he may well lose the whole regiment.

The Archduke has recovered and yesterday he was up all the afternoon. Next Sunday, unless he be indisposed again, the marriage will take place of the Prince of Pinwoy. Bruxelles.

P.S. I am sending a copy of the letter written by the Count of St. Paule to the Prince of Condé.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. Addressed to:* Mr William Trumbull ... at this present at London. XLVIII, 183.

723. THE COMTE DE ST. POL TO THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ

1615, [September 26/] October 6, N.S. As long as I understood that the reasons for your disaffection and estrangement from the Court had to do with the welfare of France, I joined forces with you to show that I was no less a Frenchman than others and that I desired nothing but the tranquillity of the realm. But now I observe that instead of applying some remedy to the irregularities which you claim to be rampant in the administration since the death of the late King, you have during the past few days taken possession of a certain town, that of Chasteau Shery, and demanded of the inhabitants the sum of twelve thousand écus, and have even seized upon some of the principal men of the town and taken them to Soissons where they are to be detained until

* No. 723 below.

the money is paid. This leads me to believe that your design is different from what I had imagined. I consider it my duty to impress upon you that this manner of redressing abuses in the state can never be commended by any good Frenchman who serves the King, inasmuch as it takes on the appearance of a rebellion against His Majesty and the ruin of his kingdom. As first Prince of the Blood you should be more concerned about this than any other prince who follows you; and you should devise another remedy, if you wish to escape the censure of all loyal servants of the King. As far as I am concerned, there is nothing dearer to me than my word, especially when it is given to a person of your quality. I must now ask you to relieve me of my promises to help you, the more so as the King has urgent need of my services and assistance. Neart.

1½ pp. *Corrupt copy. French. Misc. VII, 79. Enclosed in the above.*

724. THOMAS STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October [18/] 28, N.S. I am glad to hear of your safe arrival, but feel that I must excuse myself for sending so many letters after you to England. I still presume on your generous disposition towards me to ask you to further my case wherever and whenever you can. Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. VII, 85.*

725. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 19. During your absence we have had little reliable news from France. Our friends there are reluctant to write to us because all correspondence from Paris is examined; and the passage from Metz to Sedan is also closed.

The Duke of Brunswick has laid siege to that town without the advice and consent of his friends; it was poor advice that made him believe that he could take it at the first onset. The defenders are putting up as stout a fight as ever those of Ostende did. They have made sorties and killed many of the leading commanders of the Duke. They have also been reinforced by 800 foot and 500 horse under a young Count of Solms who entered the town under the besiegers' nose. Count Frederick of Solms, Commander in Chief of the Hanseatic Towns, has taken the field with 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, and is ravaging the Duke of Brunswick's lands. He has destroyed the castle of Stoltenaw and taken the fortress of Steinberg some three leagues from Wolfenbeutel. The Count of Hohenloe has arrived in Dresden, where the Elector of Saxony usually resides. He has been instructed by the Emperor to proceed to Brunswick and order the opposing parties to lay down their arms. The King of Denmark has entreated the town to become reconciled to its Duke, but received the answer that this could not be done without the advice of their allies. Some members of the Senate together with the Secretary of the town have gone to Magdeburg for that purpose. His Highness has deputed Colonel Schonberg and Monsieur Andre Pawel to go to Brunswick to participate in the peace negotiations. At the request of the French Agent in Prague, the Emperor has forbidden the Princes and States of the Empire to allow any recruitment by the Princes of France whom he regards as rebels to their King. But this will have no effect since it is contrary to German liberty, and it has been often contested in Imperial Diets. Since the Bohemians granted contributions, the Empress's pregnancy has vanished, and nobody talks about it any more. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. XLI, 8.*

[1615, October 20*] Friday at night. Now that you have returned to England, I would like to see you as much as any friend I have. Let me know when it would be convenient to meet. From my lodging in Aldersgate Streete.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed: 23 of October, 1615. XIV, 54.*

727. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, October 21] About three weeks have elapsed since you left Brussels, but we have had no news of your arrival in England. I wrote a few lines to you about my suit against Diego Lopez, which will have to wait until the return of Chancellor Peckhuysen [Peckius] 'from whome wee must expect the oracle.' In his rescription to the Council of Brabant's order for his detention, Lopez demanded that I name those who are joined with me in the suit and the sums we claim, and produce my procuracy to act on behalf of my associates in this matter. He also denied that he owed anything like the sum of 24,000 crowns claimed by us. It is imperative that those in England interested in this affair should make a point of ratifying what I have already done in their name, and deposit their bills and other evidences with you or others over here who will collaborate with me in prosecuting this suit; otherwise they stand to obtain nothing.

When I was in Antwerp last week I had a conversation with the Chevalier Ximenes who told me that Manuell Zuero† had brought him a project of a letter of licence compiled by a lawyer, in which he requested the consent of his creditors to go to Spain to press for the payment of 100,000 crowns owed him by the King of Spain. Lopez 'supposeth that if hee canne procure the twoe third parts in number of his creditors or the $\frac{2}{3}$ partes of the some hee oweth to be underwritten, to procure from the Court of Brabant letters of confirmation, whereby the lesser number or some standing out shalbee enjoyned to conforme themselves to the major parte. And soe by this meanes owing grosse sommes to diverse of his owne nation, and to some dwellers in the towne of Andwerpe of quallitie, to whome it maie bee hee hath secretly given securitie, who in respect thereof will underwrite his letter of licence, hee will endeavor to give us the slippe without givinge us any securitie.' But no such letter of licence or confirmation has been granted to anyone hitherto, and if the Archduke is warned of the injustice we may receive by it, it can be stopped in time, and Lopez forced to come to better terms. I have provided you with these details so that you can enlighten the interested parties in England. Mr Robinson, Mr Peeter van Loore, Mr George Chaundler, Mr Kendrick, Mr Plumer and Mr Monger are all creditors, and are to send their procuracy if they wish to seek satisfaction in this matter. I shall be glad to hear of their reaction to my proceedings so far.

There is little news here. 'The letters of Spaine bring nothing unto our frends heere but the desperate sicknes of F. Anthony. But since by 2 shipps arrived at Dunkirke it is reported they sawe the Admirall and Vicedmirall of the West Indian flete neere Caliz Maliz, and afterwards mett with 3 galleons more neere Cape St Vincent which maketh us hope that the Flete is by this time arrived *in salvo*.'

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. Endorsed: 21 of October, 1615. XIX, 65.*

* 20 October 1615 was a Friday. The endorsement 23 October presumably marks the date of receipt.

† Son of Diego López Sueyro. For their activities as intelligence agents in Flanders of Philip III see M.A. Echevarría Bacigalupe, *La Diplomacia Secreta en Flandes, 1598-1643* (1984), pp. 133-92.

728. THOMAS STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [October 22/] November 1, N.S. The protraction of my case has forced me to reanimate some of my friends to act on my behalf, and I trust that your kindness and endeavours in such a just cause as mine will succeed in helping me out of my misery. Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc.VII, 90.

729. MONSIEUR DE LAUNAY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [October 24/] November 3. Marshal d'Ancre is before Clermont with six pieces of artillery and it is said that the town has surrendered. The Count of Bucquoy is expected here in a fortnight. On Monday the Archduke goes to Treveure. Bruxelles.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. VII, 91.

730. JOHN SEARLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 25. A little while ago our good friend Mr Monger told me that you were to come over to England, and he promised that I should see you and him in Essex. I would be glad to hear of your safe arrival, and would regret it very much if you were to leave without my seeing you. Chambers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Part of seal. Endorsed: 28 [sic] of October, 1615.* Misc. VII, 84.

731. HENRY LIGON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [October 25/] November 4, N.S. Your servant John Woolley has told me that you have taken a great deal of trouble in trying to locate my cousin William Ligon, which he would have saved you if he had followed my directions. I would be glad to know whether he is in London or not, whether, in fact, he is dead or alive, for I have received no answer to my letter concerning his affairs. Bruxelles.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. VII, 92.

732. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 26, O.S. I am anxious to hear of your arrival at the Court, and more so of your return to Brussels. Your absence is a loss to us, since we can hardly obtain any reliable news of France except via Brussels, as the roads are everywhere damaged. We miss your good advice, especially in our disputes with our neighbours of Burgundy. They came to see us here and went away, I hope, with the intention of behaving like good neighbours, or, at least, with a better opinion of us than the late memoirs would justify, which they themselves repudiated as malicious. If the friend who brought them to our notice would provide us with the name of the author, and of the third important personage who is opposed to us in these countries, as well as the reply of Archduke Leopold, it would increase our debt to him. There is to be another conference where the other party say that they wish to propose means to settle all differences; and to show our readiness for peace, we have agreed to it on condition that if the agreement fails, this will not prejudice the verdict given at Grenoble. His Highness wishes this conference to be held in Brussels, primarily so that you may be there to assist us, together with the French Ambassador, and for this reason he has written to both Kings.

I think it is high time that, jointly with the King of England and the States General, we should intervene in the affairs of France which are going from bad to worse, although the letter that I received from Monsieur Villeroy suggested that things are calmer and that there is some apprehension about the proclamation of those of the Religion. For quite some time I have been conferring with the Council of Heidelberg on this point of intervention, and I believe they have already written about it to His Majesty and to the Hague. If we had acted like this in the case of Brunswick, our party would not be so weak in men and means, which were squandered in that conflict. The Emperor shows a great desire for general peace within the Empire and, with this in view, Bishop Glesel, the Prince of Anhalt and some others are to consult together. Montebelyard. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 73.

733. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

[1615, October 26] For the original draft, which is also endorsed 26 October, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 397.

2 pp. *Copy. Endorsed:* 26 Octobris 1615. Min. II, 136.

734. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

[1615, October 27] For the original draft, which is also endorsed 27 October, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 399-400.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed:* Royston 27 Octobris, 1615. To the Archduke Albert from his Majesty by Mr Trumbul concerning the printinge of libells. Min. II, 102.

735. CAPTAIN GEORGE DELAHOYDE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, October 28. The Earl of Tyrconnell's portrait is not yet ready. It had to be altered for the reason that the painter 'did peint him all in blew lick as the Altcases pages are clad'. There is a report that the Prince of Condé's army was beaten by the King of France's forces and the Duke of Mayenne badly wounded. But according to another source, it was the King's army that was defeated, and some of its ordnance taken. What seems certain is that the Princes have seized some pieces of royal artillery that were being conveyed from Paris to Amiens. Here the Marquis [Spinola] is preparing an army to go to the French frontiers to help the King if need be, and he has ordered the Spaniards in Antwerp, Lyre, Ghent, Cambray and elsewhere to be ready. In Germany hostilities have begun between the town of Brunswick and its Duke, who is being assisted at the siege by the King of Denmark. It is said that 70 other towns in Germany are helping Brunswick with men and money, in particular Cologne. 'The cause of their strife is, the Duke would build a castell in the tounne to keepe them in subjection and would establish som newe lawes to the which the tounsemen will not consent because the tounne is neutrall, and they swere to maintaine their privileges unto their deatnes, and the Duke, on the contrary syde, swere [*sic*] he would never rayse his sige untill he had his will.' Brussels.

1 p. Misc. VII, 88.

736. CAPTAIN PATRICK HAMILTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] October 28. The Procureur General has obtained a sentence against our parties at Brussels. Our advocate Mr Timthe is not at all satisfied with

the way matters are proceeding. As for our case at Antwerp, the Lords have not yet nominated a 'Reporter' for it. Mr King has decided to abandon the case because of lack of assistance from Mr Morrison and his son-in-law, and I have not the means to help him. Please advise them that if he does abandon it, it will inevitably be lost, and I assure you that he will leave if he is not sent money and clothes without delay, despite my efforts to keep him here. Anverp.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 28 of October, 1615. Misc. VII, 86.

737. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, [October 30/] November 9. Everyone is occupied with the rebellion in France and the results of the war in Brunswick. The Elector Palatine has sent Colonel Schonburch and Andrea Paul to try to bring about an agreement between the Duke and the town, and the Emperor has also dispatched an envoy for the same purpose. The Prince of Neuburg's men are being disbanded in the country of Berg, no money or passports being given to those who take the oath to the King of Spain. At Düsseldorf work is still going on for the fortification of the town. The peasants are forced to come there from many miles around and to work for a week at a stretch. Some important person is expected there, possibly Spinola, who they say will act in the capacity of Lieutenant to the Emperor who appears determined to sequestrate the disputed provinces. Others mention the Count of Solms, and it is rumoured that he has been authorized by the Emperor to raise 1,500 horse. I think it more likely to be the Palatine of Neuburg who is to take up residence once again at Düsseldorf. It is said that the Emperor is working through Klesl for a perpetual peace between Catholics and Protestants. The Empress is reported to be with child.

News has just arrived that in the Low Countries, at Cleverham, there have gathered 30 troops of horse, 4,000 foot, 6 pieces of artillery and 400 wagons, with Prince Henry in command. Some think that they have been assembled to help the town of Brunswick, others that their destination is the Bishopric of Cologne where they will wreak vengeance for the wrong done to Mülheim. Cologne.

4 pp. *Seal. French and Latin.* IX, 102.

738. FRENCH POLITICS

[1615, before November] A polemical tract entitled *De bon Navarrois aux pieds du Roy*, addressed to Louis XIII. The anonymous author demands justice against the murderers of Henry IV; denounces the King of Spain, whom he calls 'ce Bazane', as the sworn enemy of France, and condemns the projected dynastic marriages with Spain as being detrimental to French interests and security; deplors the attempts made to discredit the Prince of Condé, and accuses the Prince's adversaries of wishing to dethrone the King and relegate the entire Bourbon family to obscurity; censures the French Church for its manoeuvres within the Estates General to liberate itself from the temporal jurisdiction of the Crown; and, finally, demands that the Duke of Epernon and his adherents be charged with conniving at the assassination of Henry IV and summoned to face such accusations as the province of Navarre will bring against them. It ends with a warning to Louis XIII that the people of Navarre are ready to rally to the Prince of Condé.

7¼ pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 195.

1615, November [1/] 11, N.S. You have no doubt been made conversant with the state of affairs in France by Monsieur de Beaulieu who is still in Bordeaux, and by the Lord Ambassador [Edmondès] who is travelling to Paris in the company of the King of France and his young bride. 'On the 21 of October the Princes of France, the Kings sister, was to goe to Bourguan in Spaine to be delivered in hand to the Prince of Spaine under the conducte of Monsieur de Guise, for which purpose he had some companies of souldiers that was with the King, so that long before this time the mariages be accomplished of both sides.' The Huguenots who have taken up arms have explained to the King their reasons for doing so. The two armies are facing each other near the River Loire, between Orléans and Santere, and while the Princes' forces are eager to cross that river, the King's men are determined to repel them, which could lead to a battle. It is said that Marshal d'Ancre is besieging Clermont in the Beauvoisis, and has already captured the suburbs of the town. He has ordered three cannons to be sent to assist him in the siege.

The Count of Wicgenstein was to go from Sedan to the Prince of Condé, but on the way was attacked by the Marquis de Renelle with six hundred foot and some horse. During the fight, however, the Marquis was killed together with 400 of his men, while the other side lost only eight or ten persons and some wounded, Wicgenstein himself being hurt but only slightly, 'for he was some 8 howres upon his horse before he knewe whether he was hurt or no. There is also a towne hard by Santere which the Prince hath taken by force and hath given it to sacke to the souldiers, which hath first taken all that is in it and at last sett it on fire'. It is reported on the one hand that the Princes' forces have already crossed the Loire and are marching towards the King as fast as they can to hinder his passage; and on the other, that they have sent commissioners to him to discuss peace.

There is a report also that Count Maurice is advancing towards Cologne with 2,000 horse and 4,000 foot, 'to hinder the desire of the Marquis Spinola, which is to lie upon the frontiers of Luxenbourg with some companies to hinder any ayde to the Prince of Condé.' It was the Archduke's intention to have gone to Dervier, but the cold weather and the advice of some people around him persuaded him to defer his journey.

I have delivered your letter to Monsieur de Timont. Bruxelles.

P.S. Last Sunday I received a letter from Mr Blancks who asked me to inform you that 'as on Sunday was 3 wicks Mr William answered the minister in the Catekisme before the Duchess and the other Princess, and did dooe it exceeding well to the aployding of all the whole assembly.'

2 pp. *Holograph*. XLVIII, 184.

740. NEWS FROM VENICE

1615, November [7/] 17. The Governor of Milan has already begun the work of disarmament as far as he can, and has delegated its completion and the restitution of the occupied places to Don Pedro de Toledo. But while steps are being taken on this side towards a pacification, the war between the Republic and the Usocchi is intensifying. It is an old quarrel, but it is renewed so often that it qualifies as a vexatious war which costs Venice annually at least two hundred and fifty thousand écus. Nevertheless, the Republic is resolved to organise the invasion and spoliation of the lands of Archduke Ferdinand since he is more exposed to an attack. The Emperor has declared that he will protect

his kinsman. The Pope has placed himself between them and is exhorting both to listen to wiser counsels, but so far has had little success. Venice.

1 p. *Copy. French.* Misc.VII, 97.

741. JOHN MAYNEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 8. Although I have frequently sent to the posthouse, or gone myself, I have not heard from you during the whole of this year, nor from Mr Sdragon. I would beg you to return my money to 'Mr Edward Pem of the Inner Temple. His chamber is in Mr Tanfyelde courte'. London.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* From Mr John Mayne. Tanfield Courte in the Inner Temple at the Chamber of Mr Edward Penne. Misc. VII, 93.

742. SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 8. Your engagements have prevented us from meeting even for an hour's conversation, but I would ask you to give me an opportunity of seeing you. 'It shalbe no buisness of ceremony *quant a present*, only saie but you desire to be recreated and private a little while, I will accommodate yourself and me, with a third freend, and wilbe merry as farr as gravity or discretion will give leave.'

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XIV, 55.

743. THE DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG TO KING JAMES I

1615, November 8. He refers to the judicial verdict returned in his favour by the Parleмент of Grenoble in the suit between him and the Archdukes concerning the Lordships of Blâmont, Hericourt, Chatelet and Clement. He describes the background to the disputes which have arisen between the two parties since the publication of the verdict, and the abortive attempts to settle them in various conferences. Another is to be held in Brussels and the King is requested to ask the Archdukes to respect the Grenoble verdict, and also to authorize the English resident agent at Brussels, William Trumbull, to assist the deputies of Würtemberg with his advice.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy. French.* XII, 74.

744. PARLEMENT OF BORDEAUX

1615, November [8/] 18. Extract from the Registers of the Parleмент of Bordeaux concerning the forcible release of Haut Castel, condemned to death for several murders and detained in the prison of the Palace of Lombrier. During this incident the keeper of the prison, Castes, was killed. Those inhabitants of Bordeaux who witnessed the disturbance and the murder of the keeper, and can recognize the participants, are required to testify before the officers of the court or their deputies.

1 p. *Copy. French. Signed:* De Pontac. Misc. XXXVI, 62.

745. PARLEMENT OF BORDEAUX

1615, November [9/] 19. In conformity with the desire of the King, expressed through his Attorney-General, to see justice done on those implicated in the forcible release of the criminal Anthoine d'Hault Castel and the murder of the keeper of the prison, Castes, the Parleмент of Bordeaux has ordered the arrest

of Cardinal Sourdis, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and nine other persons.* Most of these have withdrawn to neighbouring towns and to fortified houses in this province, and are resolved to resist the execution of the law. At the request of the Attorney-General, the court has instructed all the royal and municipal officials in the district to proceed to the arrest of the Cardinal and the others on pain of loss of office.

1½ pp. *Copy. French. Signed: De Pontac. Misc. XXXVI, 63.*

746. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 9/19. I am pleased to hear of your safe arrival in England, and in this letter I shall give you a summary of the chief events that have happened since we left Paris to come here.

My Lord Ambassador's offer of His Majesty's mediation between the Queen, King and the Princes was met with the answer that there could be no conference with the Princes until the latter first sued for peace. 'My lord Ambassador did not expect to have received so drie an answeare considering the present state of things here, and the good disposition which both the Queene and most of the cheife ministers did shewe to embrace a peace. But they forbore to make a more forward answeare because his Lordship brought them no manner of ouverture or assurance from the Princes, least they should thereby discover the necessitie of their affaires, and for that also, perhaps, they were loath to deferre so much authoritie unto the King as to make him the umpier of their differences.'

At Bayonne the Spaniards inflicted a great humiliation on this kingdom, by forcing Madame to remain there for nine days before the interchange took place because the Spanish Princess had not arrived at Fontarabia. The French, however, prefer to think that this has been compensated for by the honour done to his daughter by the King of Spain himself, in that he accompanied her to the river side where the interchange took place in this manner on the 9th of this month. 'On each side of the said river there were cabinets made where the Princesses (after they had putt on their solemn apparell in some neere townes) did rest themselves about half an hower afore they passed into the Pavillon which was made in the midst of the river upon fower boates with twoe Crownes over it; whereinto they were carried by boates at one instant, Madame by the Duke of Guise and the young Queene by the Duke of Uzeda (the Duke of Lerma, his father, who should have performed that office, being fallen sicke upon the waye). At their entrance into the Pavillon Madame did first advance her self towards the Queene whom she saluted by bowing her bodie somewhat lowe as she embraced her, and is commended for the curteous and gracefull complement which she used unto her. But the Queene keeping her Spanish gravitie did scarce stirre her head when Madame saluted her, and did returne very fewe words unto her. After this passage betweene the Princesses, the conductors and the other great men and ladies that were come into the Pavillon with them, did reciprocally make reverence unto them; and then having spent about half an hower in that place and action, the Princesses changed hands and quarters, Madame being carried by the Duke of Uzeda into the cabinet of Spaine, and the Queene by the Duke of Guise into that of France, where they paused yett about half an hower longer; and then with a

* They were Le Moulin d'Arnac, Sourdis's crucifer, le Jeune Beynac and St. Gemy, two of the Archbishop's adherents, le Normand Torneur, another of his followers, Montauban, the commander of a city company of Bordeaux, and other persons, including Montaigne, employed in Montauban's service.

sounding of trumpets and drummes and great shuting of peeeces, they departed each one their wayes, to witt Madame to Fontarabia and the Queene to St Jehan de Luz where they did lye that night and rested the next daye.'

In this ceremony the Spaniards outshone the French in the splendour of their clothes, liveries and equipages, which the Duke of Guise attempted to excuse by saying that the French had come there as soldiers and not as courtiers. The Spaniards were also somewhat suspicious of the number of soldiers who attended upon the Duke of Guise, and insisted that they should be removed about two leagues away from the river side. And it was observed that both parties had removed the arms of Navarre from amongst the coats of arms erected above the Pavilion and the cabinets. 'But one thinge was taken here most unkindly by this side; that the King of Spayne, as soone as he had bidden his daughter farewell, turned backe and went to bedd six leagues off that night without staying to see Madame; which the Spaniards say that he did because he would receive her with more solemnitie at Victoria; but rather it was because he would not have the world beleewe that he had come so farre for anie other respect but for the love of his daughter.' She is expected shortly in this town where great preparations are being made for her entry with the King. Most of her train of 40 or 50 women and 80 men will be sent back to Spain, just as the Spaniards have returned Madame's coaches and litters with many of her suite.

The Duke of Rohan made no effort to hinder the journey to Bordeaux, as had been feared, but has gone, together with his brother Monsieur de Soubise, to meet the Prince of Condé in Poitou. There is some apprehension that the Prince and his army now lie across the road to Paris, but commissions are being issued to levy enough forces to secure the safe return of the royal party to the capital.

The Huguenot Assembly at Nîmes has not yet publicly announced its support for the Princes, but has secretly ordered the towns to assist the Duke of Rohan. The Assembly of the Huguenots of High Guienne at Montauban has associated itself with that decision. Despite his annoyance, the King has again declared that he will protect and guarantee the religious liberty of those Huguenots who remain loyal to his government. This is done partly to encourage dissension amongst them, and in accordance with that policy attempts are being made to exploit the present dissatisfaction of Monsieur Lesdiguières with the party. A confidant of his, Monsieur de Verdun, has been sent to invite him to levy a substantial force for the King's service.

The Queen so much resents the defection of Monsieur de la Force, the Governor of Béarn, to the Prince of Condé, that she has replaced him by Monsieur de Gramont, the Governor of Bayonne, and dispatched a councillor of state, Monsieur de Commartin, to deprive him immediately of his office. She has also dismissed his eldest son from his post as Captain of the Guards, and expelled his youngest son, the Baron of Mompulean, from the Court.

The Duke of Rohan has laid impositions on this river and its mouth, while the Governor of Royan has armed some merchant ships wherewith to force traders to pay him a crown for every ton of commodities; he has even seized an English vessel that came for a shipment of wines, and converted her into an armed merchantman. This has alarmed the merchants who have congregated in Bordeaux from all parts for the shipping of wines. In the town preparations are being made to chase these ships away, and the Prince of Condé has not enamoured himself to the inhabitants by declaring that those ships which do not join him can be regarded as lawful prizes.

'The Cardinall of Sourdy, the Archbuisshop of this place, hath committed strange insolencies since the Court is here. First, in casting by violence into a prison of his owne one Potter, a poore English preist who is one of Madames almoners, who hath remained there the space of a moneth up to the knee in water. Neither could Madame (for the respect which is borne to his coate) have anie other remedie against him then by carrying away with her by waye of reprisall one of the Cardinalls men into Spaync.' He was with great difficulty released after my Lord Ambassador had complained to the King that he had only been imprisoned because he had sued the Cardinal before the General Council for the restitution of a benefice of which the Cardinal had unjustly deprived him.

But the Cardinal is guilty of a more heinous crime against justice. 'The King having retracted a pardon which he had the day before graunted him for a gentleman who was here condemned to be beheaded for manie fowle crimes, he (the Cardinal) went with 30 or 40 gentlemen to the Palace (where the prisoner was, his crosse being carried before him, as his custome is wheresoever he goeth), and there with hammers and hatchets did breake open all the prison doores, and not onely carried away the prisoner by force, whom he hath conveyed awaye, but also caused the gaylor to be killed because he did resist against the breaking of the doores.' The King and Queen have advised the Court of Parlement here to proceed against the Cardinal. 'Whereuppon they have summoned him (having withdrawn himself to a house of his without the towne) with publick sound of trompett to appeare within three dayes, and in default thereof they have decreted a Prize de Corps against him. This mans life is full of such violent and tragicall actions but he is a great champion for the Pope in this kingdom, which is like to sheild him against all proceedings.' Bordeaux.

5 pp. VI, 41.

747. THE COUNCIL OF BRABANT

[1615, after November 10] A legal document to the effect that William Trumbull, Agent to King James I at Brussels, has been given power of attorney to act on behalf of Pierre van Loor, Henry Robinsson, George Chandeler, Jehan Kendrigh, Thomas Plummer and Jaques Monger, merchants of London: and that he and Jehan Chandeler, attorney of the above mentioned merchants (witness the act of procuration dated 3 November 1615, drawn up at London in the presence of Daniel le Blancq, a notary public) declare that they both withdraw the suit commenced at the Council of Brabant against Diego Lopez Sueyro, chevalier and commander of the Order of Christ, for debts due by him to the above mentioned merchants. Particulars follow, and there is a marginal reference to a document dated 10 November 1615.

2½ pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed: 1615. Misc. VII, 9.*

748. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 14/24. 'At Milan they have dismissed onely the auxilyaries of the Italians which they could not well keepe longer, and they retain the flower and strength of their armye, notwithstanding that they have received from here such satisfaction as they required of our disarming here. Marini, the French Agent, is gone thither againe to quicken that Governor who feedeth him with good words.' We therefore assume that nothing will be done until the arrival of Don Pedro di Toledo, who will assess the situation in France

before giving us any satisfaction here. Monsieur de Mangeant has newly come from Rome, where he served as secretary to the French Ambassador, and he will take over Marini's duties in this place. Tomorrow we are expecting Signor Antonio Donato, the Venetian Ambassador, who will replace the Republic's Ambassador Extraordinary in this town, Signor Renier Zen. Turin.
1½ pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 7.

749. JEAN BAPTISTE VAN MALE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615, November [14/] 24. Wishing him a pleasant voyage from England to the Low Countries. 'De vostre maison.'
1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. Misc. VII, 100.

750. FRANCIS CRANE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
[1615, November 15] I would be glad if you would deliver the enclosed to Mr Lucy and Sir John Throkmorton. It was my intention to give them to you personally, 'but I am told that the tyde serves you so early that I despaire of rising so soone.' This short letter is therefore also to wish you goodbye.
1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: 15 of November, 1615. Misc. VII, 94.

751. VALENTINE MORTOFT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615, November 16. I entreated you on behalf of myself and Mr Goddard, Mr Stone's uncle, to procure for us two Brussels ticks of eleven quarters, of the best quality available. The upholsterers have now informed us that these would be too large, and so I would ask you to find two of ten quarters. My respects to Mr Thomas Stone. London.
1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. Misc. VII, 104.

752. DECREE
1615, November [17/] 27. A decree signed by Louis XIII and countersigned by Brûlart, to the effect that the Duke of Guise has been appointed Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces. Bordeaux.
3¼ pp. *Copy*. *French*. Misc. VII, 96. For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 78/64, ff. 140-1.

753. WILLIAM BARRETT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
[1615, November 17*] Friday. Two of my friends, Mr Sandforde and Mr Otes, have promised to come to my house at eleven o'clock today to eat some oysters. The three of us would be delighted if you would care to join us.
½ p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: 15 of November, 1615. Misc. VII, 95.

754. LADY LUCY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615, November 18. I received a letter from Dike Lucy the same day that I heard you were out of London. I understand from it that he is in desperate need of money, and as his messenger informed me, his English company are all in the same situation. I am therefore sending the messenger to you with a request that you provide him with funds as expeditiously as possible, 'for I feare it wilbe harde for him to come a waye and not comfortable to stay in

* Trumbull left London early on Wednesday 15 November. This invitation was presumably sent to his lodgings two days later.

a strandge country with owt mean.' If Mr Blancher or some other 'good boddy' could help him, it would be most welcome. It is possible that your affairs may keep you away from Brussels for some time. I would therefore ask that in your absence Mrs Trumbull would find some way of providing sufficient money to defray his travelling expenses from Sedan to Brussels. 'From the black fryars.'

LADY LUCY TO MRS TRUMBULL

I make my excuses for troubling you with this letter in Mr Trumbull's absence, on behalf of my son Richard. I have recently lost a most promising boy in France, and am now much perturbed about Richard who is destitute of money and could suddenly be faced with serious difficulties like ill health. Any help you can give him with all possible speed would earn my deepest gratitude.

P.S. Mr Trumbull has already received £60 for the use of Richard. I would have sent another bill of exchange, 'but I dare not truste the booyes carriade.'

1 p. *Holograph. Addressed:* To my honorable Frynnde Mr Trumbull the kinges Agent, or in his absence to my worthie Frynnde Mrs Trumbull his wife gyve theis In Bruxelles. *Endorsed:* 26 November, 1615. Misc. VII, 105.

755. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 21. I am very sorry that I was not available when you came to bid me farewell. I would gladly have seized the opportunity to express my gratitude for your many kindnesses, which I have not yet had a chance of requiting. I return the piece of hangings to be redelivered where it belongs. I am also sending a little box with sprigs of feathers for Lady Dompnet and some letters to her.

Little has happened here since your departure, except Franklin's confession and the discovery of letters from the Earl of Northampton to the Earl of Somerset, 'which together with the rest came so heavy upon Elwise as hee was condemned and yesterday executed. Sir Thomas Monson is expected to come to his arraignment on Thursday next.'

1 p. *Holograph. XXIX, 80.*

756. SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 22. You already know of my legal proceedings against those over there who are detaining my children's portions. I have now sent over my son William with Monsieur de Boisshot to prosecute the law suit more vigorously, and Boisshot has promised to help. I would beg you as a favour to keep an eye on my son who 'is very raw and unexperyenced in the worlde.' London.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. VII, 98.*

757. JAMES MONGER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 23. Mr Wyther intends to visit you with the first fair wind. 'Sir Thomas Monson was yesterday indyted. The great inquest hath found the byll and one [on] Thursday next he is to be arcygned. He is very confident in his wone opinion that he is clere.' My regards to Captain Hance.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals. Misc. VII, 99.*

758. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 23. We had some difficulty here in having your luggage passed to Lillo, and because of the size of your trunks and coffers, they may

insist on opening them there. If so, I will have the Governor informed and use my name to have the luggage returned here unopened, so that you may send your servant with a key to open it. You know how strict these people are in cases of this kind. The Archduke's ambassador was compelled to open all his coffers and baskets, and to pay customs dues for such things as he had hoped to conceal. Vlushing.

P.S. There is a rumour that the Infanta has arrived at Bordeaux and that the French Princess has been handed over to the Spaniards.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 91.

759. KING LOUIS XIII TO BENJAMIN AUBERY DU MAURIER

1615, November 23. The Queen joined me in this town on the 21st of this month, and in a few days our marriage will be celebrated with the customary solemnity and ceremony. This week and the beginning of the next will be employed in settling the affairs which detain me in this province. After seeing to its security against my enemies and the disturbances they have created here, I propose to march with my forces towards the Prince of Condé and his supporters who are in Lower Poitou. I am writing to inform you of my decision to take the offensive against them wherever they may be. They have been followed from the River Loire by Marshal de Boisdauphin and the troops under his command, and the soldiers whom I have raised in many provinces will also proceed against them now. Bordeaux.

2 pp. *Copy. French. Signed: Louys. Countersigned: Broulart.* Misc. XVII, 98.

760. CAPTAIN WALTER DELAHOYD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 24. After your departure I went to see Mr Moore, as you directed, and told him that you had sent me to him to deal with Mr Secretary regarding my claims, which amounted to obtaining three things: a letter from the King to the Deputy and Council of Ireland to put me in possession of my lands according to the evidence I had of my rightful title to them; some money for my brother and myself; and a safe conduct to travel between England and Ireland. In reply to Mr Moore's question whether you had spoken to the Secretary on my behalf, I said that you had been in some haste and had left me in his charge, and that I was to remain in London until I heard further from you about my former business. If that prospers, I would ask to be given some money because I cannot serve anybody without the means to do so. If it fails, the fault will not be mine, as you know.

My request is that you write and ask the Secretary to procure the King's letter for me. I hope that there will still be some employment for me in the Low Countries. London.

P.S. I have delivered your letters to Dr Lodge.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 101.

761. JOHN THORYS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 26. I shall be glad to hear of your safe arrival by my boy Nicola, the bearer of this letter. Mr Thomas Sackville sends his regards to you. If you have any letters for him or me, please send them to Christian who still lodges in my old house near the 'Chartusians', with instructions to convey them

here without delay, particularly if there is any correspondence for Mr Sackville since he is leaving shortly. Sir Thomas Leedes is not here at present. Lovain. 1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 103.

762. RICHARD KNIGHTLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, November 26] 'My Lady Lucy desires you to doe her the favor to send to Mr Flud for certeine letters that shee sent to him to bee delivered with care. If you cannot conveniently send to Paris, if you will bee plesed to wright a note to Mr Lucy to tel him that ther is a letter of the Kinges to the Duke of Bullion which concernes him, my Lady acknowledgeth her selfe beholding to you for these favors.'

½ p. *Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed:* 26 November, 1615. Misc. VII, 102.

763. NEWS FROM ENGLAND

1615, November 27. 'Weston, Turner and the Lieutenant dyed good Protestants. It is thought Sir Thomas Monson will followe them, and some other servants of theirs besydes Francklen who did lyke a wicked fellow buy the poyson. The Earle of Sommerset, it is thought, will not comme out of the Tower untill his arraignment, which is thought wilbe ere long: and so soone as his Lady is delivered to comme to the same degree of ruyne etc. Sir John Leedes wife is imprisoned in the Fleet for strange woordes shee spake against his Majestie and her husband commanded to keep his chamber. The Lady Suffolk is gonne into the country by command to Audleeyend. Sir Thomas Howard, Master of the Princes Horse, nowc againe at liberty, who was committed lykewise for some words as they say in defending his unfortunat sisters honor, who is such a plague to the House she came of. It is said Sir Francis Bacon, Atturney Generall, and Crew the Sollaciter are in trouble for bidding Weston and some others of the prisoners to be silent. From my harte I could wishe this misery never had happened on so noble a family, and I beseech Jesus sende their soules pardon and comferte; for the Lord Cooke saith he neither as yet can fynde brymme or bottome nor tell when or where it will ende. The Lord Privy Seale wrote strange letters and not voyde of much levity, and is thought to bee in this business not the least woorker. There also was read strange letters of the Lady Sommrsets to Forman and other magitiens and Mrs Turner.* There is a cabinet of the Lord of Sommersets founde, in it severall partyes letters and many of his richest jewells, delivered to him at the beginyng of the said Lords trouble, meaning by the Lord to Sir Robert Cotton to keepe, and hee lefte in the custody of a hostes or such a lyke woman, so that was brought to light strangely to be but in so meane...'

1 p. *Unsigned. Imperfect.* Misc. XXXIV, 29.

764. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO [SIR THOMAS SMITH]

[1615, after November 27]† I had intended to have submitted a request in person to you and the rest of the Company when I was last in England, but His Majesty suddenly commanded me to resume my duties in this place. I now propose by this letter to do what I had hoped to perform then. 'I have long

* For copies of these letters see Misc. XIII, 127. See also T.B. and T.J. Howell, *State Trials*, ed. W. Cobbett (33 vols, 1809-26), II. 931-2; A.L. Rowse, *Simon Forman* (1974), pp.255-61.

† Trumbull arrived back in Brussels on 27 November 1615 (S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, f. 406: Trumbull to Winwood, 29 November 1615).

desyred (and am still in the same mynde) by your mediation and authority to procure my admission into your Socyety of the Easte India trade; not as meere a spectator of other mens actions, but really as a true member of that body to adventure some parte of my poore fortunes in the common stock. And not only during my employment heere to submitt my self to the orders of the Company, but also at my retourne into England, to contribute by best and most faithfull endeavors for the advancement of their and your service.' I would ask you to mediate on my behalf and favour this request. I should also like to be informed of 'the proportion of the leaste adventures and the termes at which they are prescrybed to be furnished, to the end I may accordingly dispose of my private affaires and provyde moneys to be employed in the new contract which I understand is to take place very shortly.'

1 p. *Draft*. Min. II, 109.

765. CAPTAIN WALTER DELAHOYD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 28. Time passes slowly here and I have nothing else to do in your absence 'onely counting and telling the clock and seing whow the wind bloues.' I have been to see Mr Moore once again, but the only observation he made was that there existed no reason why I should be given any letter from the King until word had been received from you. I would entreat you therefore to send a favourable letter on my behalf to the Secretary. I have called on Dr Lodge many times to obtain his answer to your letters, but he has told me that he will write personally to you. 'It is reportid heer that the Deputy of Yreland is come to England but he is nott as yett come to London ... The countesse of Tirconnell is very sory that she had that bad fortune that she could not hav sein you during the tyme that you hav bein heer, that she myght render you thanks for the good offices you hav don for her child.' London.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: From Captain Walter de la Hoyd. Misc. VII, 106.

766. WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 29, O.S. *Draft*. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 406-7.

3 pp. Min. II, 135.

767. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, November 30, O.S. 'Ce jour de St Andre.' Your absence from Brussels has deprived the public of reliable news about events in France. The Hague is our only other impartial source. Stuttgart.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Seals*. XII, 75.

768. GUILLAME DE MAULDE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [1/] 11. I inquired of the booksellers in this town whether they had the booklet whose title you gave me, but I failed to find one. However I learned from the principal bookseller that Monsieur Boucher had a copy. I asked the bookseller to pass on my request that I should be permitted to see it, and he promised to do so. But when I asked him later whether he had contacted Boucher, he said no and added that he (Boucher) had procured it from another. I firmly believe that Boucher had instructed him to deny that the book had come from him. I have perused it and I do not remember having

read such a mischievous book. I have ordered another bookseller to make inquiries for it at Douai, and if I can put my hands on it I will send you two copies. Please give me some news about affairs in France. Tournay.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French. Endorsed:* From Monsieur de Mansart. Misc. VII. 112.

769. HUGUES BECQUET DE BELFOULAY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615, December [1/] 11. Having heard that the person to whom I had entrusted my letter to you was not at all certain of passing through Douai, and seeing that he was making a longer stay than he had promised me, I again put pen to paper to refresh your memory about that matter about which I sent to you and in which, so I believe, you are engrossed. I would be glad to receive news from you, which you can send by the ordinary messengers from here [Douai] to Brussels.

P.S. I am lodging at the sign of the Moulin d'Or kept by an Englishwoman in the Rue St. Jacques.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 113.

770. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 1. You have probably heard that Sir Jervis Elvis was hanged on Tower Hill, and that he openly accused the Earl of Northampton and Sir Thomas Monson of inveigling him into this crime. 'He hath apeached many, as he said, for the cleareinge of his conscience, some within the Tower, some in the Cytie, some in the cuntry. Beleeve me, the Lords Commissioners are perplexed as yet not seeinge the brym or bottome of this buisness.' Sir Thomas Monson has been indicted as an accessory to the poisoning of Overbury, and he is to be arraigned at the Guildhall next Thursday. Twelve persons have been detected as being implicated: the three who have already been executed, the Earl and Countess of Somerset, Monson, Franklyn, Savery, Horne and Margaret, Stephen and Monson's servant. 'The Earle seemes little to care for this aspersion and shewes noe manner of chainge in his countenance, which is strainge, seeinge that by manyfeste proofes it is otherwise which was delivered in publicqe courte, but he knoweth not what is doone or said abroad being a closse prisoner. I heare the Luitenant of the Tower hath nowe comission to acquaint him with the arraignements and excusions paste, and with the discoverie of his casket wherein strange letters appeare touchinge this buisnes in hand and others allsoe as is supposed. The Lady Somersetts furtheste reckoninge is 3 weeks before Christmas, which is nowe at hand. She is very pencive and silent and much greeved, soe it is thought. She is come to the knowledge of the proceedings abroad by some of hir servants that attend hir.' We hope that upon the King's return the Earl of Pembroke will be appointed Lord Chamberlain. There is still every intention of summoning a parliament next February. It is reported that the Lord Deputy of Ireland wishes to relinquish his post. I have been told by passengers who arrived here yesterday that Franklyn was executed last Monday.

It is said that the Prince of Condé is in La Rochelle and proposes to quarter himself and his troops there for the winter; that the Huguenot churches have voluntarily taxed themselves to pay his soldiers; and that the Queen Mother has failed to gather an army of 20,000 to escort her, the King and his Spanish wife back to Paris. I am disinclined to accept all this, 'notwithstandinge that divers printed pamphlets, which run up and downe from France unto these

people, doe avouche it to be true'. Sir Dudley and Lady Carleton have just passed through on their way to England. Vlissinge.

2 pp. *Signed only.* XL, 69.

771. RICHARD THORN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 2] Requesting Trumbull to further his suit.

¼ p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 2 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 107.

772. ADAM MESTERTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 3] You have, no doubt, learned that those of Zealand would not let your trunks through to Antwerp without an inspection which, in your absence, I refused to permit. At length they could come to no other decision than to put them on another ship and return them to the Lieutenant-Governor of Flushing. Jan de Bour, the shipper who brought the trunks from England, was very indiscreet, and I could hardly satisfy his demands. I disbursed in freightage and other charges 25 florins or thereabouts which Mr Wake at Antwerp reimbursed me because I had to pay it out to the 'Lycenten', otherwise I would not have been so hasty about it. I have provided very good claret for you, of the best sort that I could find in Middelburg, but because of pressure of time that evening I failed to deliver it to Mr Wake.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 3 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 108.

773. JACQUES DE NIXON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 4. We understand that the Duke of Brunswick and his forces are exerting much pressure on the town of Brunswick, and it is generally believed that he will shortly take possession of it, despite the assistance that the Dutch are trying to give. People are somewhat surprised that the King of England is not helping his brother-in-law,* but it is hoped that the Duke will attain his objective before long. You have heard of the German knights who have arrived with Archduke Maximilian. He has been sent to sequestrate the Duchies of Juliers, Cleves and Berg in the name of the Emperor, to whom they were adjudged at Spire because of the lack of male heirs, to the exclusion of the two Princes who are claimants. There is a rumour, however, that the Duke of Neuburg, in exchange for his claims, will be nominated Viceroy of Portugal. Liège.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. On reverse:* from Mr James Nixon. Misc. VII, 109.

774. LADY LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 4] I would be glad to receive any good news from England about us and about my son from whom I have not heard since July last. I am expecting my husband every day.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 4 of December, 1615. XXIX, 25.

775. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [5/] 15. Tuesday. I have been trying every day to lay my hands on a copy of *Corona Regia* with the help of old Stessius, but we have both

* The mother of Frederick Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick, was the sister of Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.

failed. 'It seemeth there were noe more dispersed in these parts then onely those that came by hasard unto the hands of Monsieur Remond the Gauntier, all which as I understand wanted folio 90 besides certaine lynes heere and there wholly defaced and some words dispersedly. In my passage to Bruxells about twoe monethes past from this towne in company of the said Remond, I came to the sight and reading of one of the said books which a Jesuite of this country, having then in his hands, offered mee to read over, who seemed to bee much in love both with the matter and smoothe stile of the author. At my arrivall at Bruxells, I was curious to inquire of those whome I thought could best informe mee who should bee the author, and was told by some who have dependance on the blacke robes that they conceived it to bee the worke of one Barkley, sonne of him who wrote against Bellarmyne; but knowing the antipathic betweene the said Barkley and those of that robe, I tooke it rather to bee an imputation and beganne the more to suspect that this childe could not bee begotten without a father. Since then I have understood that some in England doe affirme a portugall preist sometimes residing in England to have bene the author thereof.'

I shall postpone my journey to Brussels until after the Christmas holidays since the Court of Brabant is about to suspend its activities for the vacation. 1½ pp. *Holograph*. XIX, 36. For an extract from this letter see P.R.O., S.P. 101-2.

776. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [5/] 15. I am enclosing two letters from Sir John Throckmorton, 'the one of them I opened out of curiosyty to know what is passed, desyryng you that you will burne this my letter that it may never appear how indiscreete I was in opening of your letters.'

I will have the box that Jermyn gave me valued at the first opportunity. Antwerp.

½ p. *Holograph*. XLV, 71.

777. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 7. The latest letters from England say that the Lord Deputy of Ireland has been dismissed and the government entrusted to the Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of that country. Sir John Digby has been recalled from Spain. Franklyn has not been executed, as was reported, and is now confessing to matters hitherto unknown. Monson should have been arraigned last Thursday, but this has been deferred until next Monday because 'the presse was soe greate that the judges nor jury could have noe passage to their places'. Some people say that 'Monson made a petition to my Lord Chiefe Justice that a greate lord might be neere at hand at the tyme of his arraignment, if there should be neede to call for him to justefie some things that he was to deliver, for the savegard of his life.' The Earl of Somerset's goods, plate, jewels, horses etc have been sequestrated for the King's use. Mistress Brittainne has been committed to the King's Bench 'for some speeches she used of Prince Henryes poysoning which she denyes, but two men (uppon oathe) doe depose that she spake it.' His Majesty is at Newmarket, 'whcare there are at this present 20 Earles and Barrons attendinge and such a number of principle gents as it is wondered how they can lodge in that poore village.' The King has sent for his best horses and for Sir Anthony the rider. Sir George Villers is on horseback every morning and is being taught to ride. He continues to increase in favour. Lord Effingham is dead or, at least, past any hope of recovery.

The only news we have of France is a rumour that the Duke of Longueville has crossed the Loire on his way to Picardy. Vlishinge.

1 p. *Signed only.* XL, 70.

778. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, December 7/17. These Princes were so engaged in entertaining Archduke Maximilian that it was not possible for me to gain access to them until last Thursday. I then presented my letters of credence and conveyed Their Majesties' and the Prince's salutations to the Infanta and the Archduke, which they returned with protestations of affection and amity and with enquiries as to the Prince's health and welfare.

Last Monday Archduke Maximilian was to have gone with his brother, the Archduke, to Mechlen and Antwerp, and visited the miraculous Lady of Montaigu on his way home; but an attack of gout forced him to remain in his chamber. He must either leave this town tomorrow or else remain here over Christmas, 'which beginneth to approche by reason of the new computation.'

It is the considered opinion among experienced observers here that he had other objects in view in coming here besides that of seeing his brother: 'viz, the settling of the succession of the House of Austria upon the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz, and consequently the making of him King of the Romans for the continuing of the Empire in their family: to consulte these oracles (which knowe the designes of Spaine) for the maintenance of the Romishe Relligion and advancing of the Catholic league in Germany: and, lastly, for the sequestration of the litigious provinces of Juliers and Cleves into the hands of the Emperor. In the first, they fynde much difficulty by reason of the aversion of the Hungariens and Bohemiens. In the second, they are much supported by the Electors of Mayence and Cullen, the Duke of Bavaria and other Alleman Princes and Bishops of the Romishe Relligion. And in the third, by the double allyances betweene France and Spaine, together with the possession of the townes they holde in the abovesaid miserable provinces.' On the other hand, the consensus of opinion here is that because of the dependence of Their Highnesses upon the King of Spain, they are obliged to seek his approval and that of the Pope before taking any decision in these matters. And this takes time and money, which is advantageous to their adversaries.

Since his arrival Archduke Maximilian has been the guest of the Spaniards and the local nobility and entertained with such spectacles as 'their Juegos de Toros, Correr de Lanças, which is breaking them upon the grownd in full career, certaine maskes and dances made by the Archdukes pages and Infantas ladyes. There are moreover some rich presents of jewells, embrothered bedds and sumptuous tapestry hangings provyded for him and his servants, towards the defraying of which charge and the expences of his trayne (consisting of 212 persons or thereabouts) these Princes are nowe demanding a benevolence or contribution of their principall townes and particulerly of this, which is requyred to fournishe a thowsand pounds sterling, as Antwerp and some of better trade are taxed at greater sommes proportionable to the meanes of their rents and revenewes.'

Last Thursday the old Nuncio who is titular Archbishop of Rhodes and a member of the House of Bentivoglio took his leave of Their Highnesses and they installed his successor, who is a Neapolitan of the House of Giesualda and Bishop of Baric. The following Sunday, Monsieur de Preaux gave the Archdukes an account of the ceremonies used at the marriage of the French King with the Princess of Spain, and of her arrival at Bordeaux, and told them

that the King, the Queen Mother and the young Queen were on their way to Paris.

After many disputes the agreement between the Archdukes and the Bishop of Liège concerning the boundaries of their lands has been finalised. Count Henry of Nassau, on his way to Brunswick, has taken possession, in the name of the States General, of the towns of Ham, Billevelts and other places in the county of the Mark, which had hitherto been neutral; and he has also reduced the county of Ravensberg to their obedience. This has caused great offence to the Archdukes, but they are not in a position to do anything about it except await an opportunity to avenge themselves, 'and the rather (as I conceive) to sett forward a secrett treaty which they have nowe in hand of reneweing the Truce with the States for 20 yeares.'

During Archduke Maximilian's stay here, there came an agent from the Elector of Mayence named Epherne to assist in the consultations regarding the election of a King of the Romans and the disposing of the lands and succession of the House of Austria. There is also present an envoy from the Count of Ridberg, who appears to be afraid that his town may be surprised or besieged by the States and is seeking Spanish protection.

I have only been able to find two copies of *Corona Regia*. 'They doe both want folio 91 and as farre as I can perceive, are both of one impression, haveing the lower lynes of the leafe 90 blotted out as it was in those which I brought into England. But in the end of one of the said books I fynde the additions which your Honor may fynde in the paper sent herewithall. Nowe whether it be donne to disguise and coullor the printing of that wicked lybell in these parts, or to shewe that it hath ben made and printed in France as a recrimination and answere to his Majesties booke against the Cardinal du Perron, I leave it to your Honors wisdome and judgment to censure.' I will only add that whereas the French Ambassador constantly affirms that the libel was printed in Louvain, others maintain equally as insistently that it was published in Paris. I am now employing secret means to find out whether it was printed in these provinces or elsewhere, for there are many who believe that it was printed either at Cologne, Liège, Lille, St. Omer, Arras or Cambrai, as the Jesuits have presses in all these towns. 'The common opinyon here is that this malicious and scandalous booke was composed by Barclay and printed in Paris.' Remonde, from whom I brought books to England, is still here, and I can have him interrogated when the Archduke permits it. Bruxelles.

5 pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 139.

779. WILLIAM ACOURT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 8] I regret that I did not see you when you were in London, but that was the fault of my kinsman Morton. He told me that you were desirous of receiving your money from His Majesty before seeing me; but afterwards, meeting with Mr Questor, he told me that you had returned to Brussels, but had left order that Mr Monger should repay the £22 due to me. I find that no such arrangement exists, and would therefore ask you for the discharge of this debt as soon as possible.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: 8 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 110.

780. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [9/] 19. I have showed your jewel to three different jewellers here, who unanimously commend its workmanship and declare all the stones

to be perfect, but only one of them estimates its value to be £200. The other two say that they will undertake to make a similar jewel for less money, and that the most it would fetch here would be about 280 or 300 florins. 'Whereas you desyre to have it under 2 or 3 of there hands, that is not well to be donn, unless I would invite them to a banckett and to spend 40s uppon them, but I do understand that they are verry curious in dooing of that.'

I request your help in the recovery of a debt. Mr Gorham has written to Monsieur Thymon in my name to inform him what requires to be done, but we would ask you to recommend the matter to Monsieur Peckhuys. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 72.

781. THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ TO KING LOUIS XIII

1615, December [10/] 20. I have formerly depicted to your Majesty in my humble representations the disorders and misfortunes which threatened your realm, and I have entreated you respectfully, as becomes a loyal subject, to avert them by your wisdom and to apply the necessary remedies in good time, so that through negligence the evil may not become incurable. My object was, and always will remain, the preservation of your kingdom and of public order and tranquillity, to which I shall dedicate my actions and employ every possible means in order that the calamities and miseries incident to a civil war may be avoided. I had decided, before the arrival of Monsieur Edmondes, the Ambassador of the King of England, and the Duke of Nevers, with a view to discharging my duty and responding to the wish and request of the deputies of the Reformed Religion assembled by your permission, to send to your Majesty a person of quality to supplicate you once again, as I do now by Monsieur de Tyange whom I have chosen for this purpose, to grant your kingdom that peace which is so necessary and so much desired by all your subjects, by giving effect to the Remonstrances of the Estates General and of the Court of Parlement, and to those which I have already presented to your Majesty; and, with this in view, by summoning to your Council the old and faithful councillors whom the late King, your father, employed so profitably, and who are not involved in the above mentioned Remonstrances, and desire nothing more than the good of the kingdom. St. Jean d'Angely.

1 p. *Copy*. *French*. Misc. VII, 188.

782. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [11/] 21. Regarding Sir Thomas Mounson we understand 'that he was brought to guylde hale but in regard of the great presse of people, the Judges could have no place and therefore was defered. And, as it is sayd, he will not confess any thing at all. The post sayth that Sir William Monson is also comitted.' Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 73.

783. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [11/] 21. I would ask you not to advertise the fact that I am back in Placett until I have heard again from England, where I have been treated with little consideration, even by my friends. 'In the heat of the late troubles in England my sonne, as I understand, is commaunded to his chamber and his wif unto the Fleete. Her fault, as I do heare, is lavishnes of speech uppon her fathers restraint; a fault incident to her sect and she over apt unto itt; for which her husband doth also suffer and not for anie thinge els that I do heare.

If this would make them both know them selves I should not find fault with ther commitments; and my hope is it will, and so I leave them both to attend ther fortune.' Placett.

P.S. 'If you can I pray you send me word of the wordes which my dawghter used to cause her restraint, and whether ther be anie other cause of my sonnes restraint then that he is her husband and so father in law [*recte* son-in-law] unto Sir Thomas Mounson.'

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 26.

784. THE RECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF HEIDELBERG

1615, December 12. Invitation to the members of the Academy to attend the funeral of Anne Dudley, late wife of Marshal Meinhard Schonberg, with much praise of the deceased. Pridie Iduum Decembrium.

1 p. *Latin*. XLI, 10.

785. CAPTAIN WALTER DELAHOYD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 13. These last six months of waiting in London have been wearisome and expensive, and if things continuc like this I shall have no money to go to Ireland. I urge you to advise me how I should act for the best. London.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. Misc. VII, 114.

786. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 14. During your absence Madame Anne Dudley, the wife of Colonel Schombourg, died here of a fever on the 8th of this month, a short while after giving birth to a son.

Sedan is fortifying itself to resist any attack, should that be necessary. Our young Prince, brother of His Highness [the Elector Palatine] is still there, and it is likely that he will not be recalled while there is hope that matters will be settled. It is said that the Queen Mother is disposed towards a settlement and that the Pope is working for it. The Emperor complains loudly of the proceedings of the United Provinces in the Low Countries, and denounces them as being the sole cause of the troubles in Germany. Nothing has been decided about the sequestration of Juliers. Heydelberg.

P.S. The son of the Marquis de Rinelle and some captains from Lorraine, who are under Vaudémont's command, are in the Bishopric of Metz. They have 300 horse and 500 foot, and are expecting additional infantry. They claim that they are there to prevent any Germans from entering the service of the French Princes, but some think that their purpose is to avenge the death of the Marquis de Rinelle.

P.P.S. News has arrived of an agreement between the Duke of Brunswick and the town based on the terms of a treaty made 38 years previously, which are much less advantageous to the Duke than the conditions he refused before the siege. He will also have to pay the town 100,000 thalers.

3 pp. *French*. XXXI, 46 and 47.

787. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 14/24. This is to welcome you back from England, where I hope everything went successfully for you. Madame Schonberg died suddenly last Friday to the great grief of this Court. Monsieur Pawel, who is taking part in the peace talks at Brunswick, appears confident that the town and the Duke

will be reconciled, although the terms are somewhat hard on the latter. He will be called upon to give surety to the town *de non amplius offendendo*, to reimburse 100,000 thalers *pro fructibus perceptis*, and obtain the withdrawal of the ban imposed by the Emperor, who complains about the States General and accuses them of attempting to found a popular government in the heart of the Empire. This is a specious pretext for making them unpopular with their allies, and so oblige them eventually to give up Juliers and East Frisia. The Catholic League commends this proceeding of the Emperor's which will bring in Saxony, while Denmark will conform in the long run. That King's dispatch of envoys to Brussels has roused our suspicions.

As for France, we have little definite news. You will have heard what Desdiguières said to the Assembly in Grenoble. The resident French Ambassadors at the Hague and in Switzerland have published it in the hope that it will prove useful. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 9.

788. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 14/24. The differences between the Archdukes and His Highness [the Duke of Würtemberg], which you have laboured to reconcile these past three years, have not yet been brought to a definite close. Now that there is to be another conference, His Highness has thought it advisable to write to His Majesty by whose intervention he hopes to obtain a final accommodation. As soon as the Archdukes confirm that a conference will be arranged, His Highness will write to you personally on the matter. Stuttgart.

P.S. I am enclosing this extract from a letter written by a friend of mine to one of his friends at the Hague.

2 pp. *Postscript only holograph. French.* XII, 76.

789. NEWS FROM GERMANY

[1615, c December 14] Since our journey to Montebéliard, I have found a number of changes in the affairs of the world, but we are primarily affected by the events at Brunswick. By the opportune dispatch of your forces (without desiring to ruin the country of the Duke who is closely allied to your friends, but nevertheless favouring the agreement between the two sides which is advantageous to the town, and forcing the Duke to withdraw), you have indicated to the world that your friendship can be relied upon. It remains for you now to support the House of Brandenburg in its acquisition of Ravensberg, to secure the passage of the Wesel until the Rhine is made freer for us, to relieve your people by wintering your troops in another's country but using the fodder sparingly, and to get to know the country intimately, so that if any action is called for in the coming season, you will be near the towns which may have need of your assistance. At the same time, it appears to me that the Duke of Brunswick, aware of his mistake in withdrawing from the Union on the advice of his counsellors that this provided the only hope of capturing the town, could once more be won over to our Union, if he could be convinced that the only way to obtain equitable terms and avoid undue pressure from the Hanseatic Towns would be for him to rejoin our ranks. This would be of great benefit to you and to us, and particularly to the House of Brandenburg who, with the Duke of Brunswick standing firm for them and us, could march unimpeded from Marck to Ravensburg. In time this might induce all the other princes and the King of Denmark to join with us. This notion could be discussed in

whatever quarters you think fit, even with the object of persuading the States General to advise the towns allied with them to treat the Duke of Brunswick with greater consideration. I have already broached the matter with some of the better affected of the Duke of Brunswick's officials and with those of the Elector Palatine who are representing the Princes of the Union.

There is much grumbling at the Imperial Court about the advantage you have gained by this alliance of yours with the Hanseatic Towns. For, as they say in Vienna, instead of having to seek help from France and England, who have hampered them at every step until the opportunity passed, the States General—with the collaboration of the Princes and States of the Union, the Hanseatic Towns, Sweden and others—can now undertake any enterprise without waiting for France and England.

Archduke Maximilian has been in Brussels to persuade his brother the Archduke not to hinder their cousin Archduke Ferdinand of Graz from requesting the Emperor and the Estates of Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia and Silesia to grant him immediate succession to those countries. The reason is to prevent the King of Spain, who claims it after the death of the three brothers, from reopening the matter, and to retain the Empire in the hands of the House of Austria.

Duke Wolfgang William of Neuburg has recently christened his son by the name of Philippe Guillaume at the solicitation of the Jesuits. The King of Spain was the senior godfather and he presented as a gift a note of hand for 60,000 florins payable by the Fuggers over the next ten years. He also continues to maintain 50 carabineers and 24 halberdiers in the Duke of Neuburg's service. The Estates of Neuburg are reported to be on the point of dispersing without contributing any money because the Duke would only give them vague assurances on the question of religion.

4¾ pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed: 14 of December, 1615. XII, 77. Enclosed in the above.*

790. JOHN PACKET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] December 14. I have spoken to many people, including His Majesty, about your financial affairs, and Sir Thomas Lake has promised to arrange with the Lord Treasurer that your arrears shall be paid. Newmarket.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: 14 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 115.*

791. DE LA BOUSSAUDAYZBIORETZ TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [16/] 26. This is to remind you that before you left for England the Sieur Caron handed you a report on the coinage of that kingdom, in which he requested a copy of the contract of the farmers of the coinage together with the rates of foreign currencies in the same country, in order to extract some profit for the King of England. If you have been able to return here with these, I would ask you to give them to Mademoiselle de Norton to be brought to me rather than to the Sieur Caron, for reasons which I shall explain to you one day. De la prison de la Wrint.

1 p. *French. Signed: De la Boussaundayzbioertz. Endorsed: from Monsieur de La Baussodioretz. Misc. VII, 123.*

792. SIR PETER MANWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 16. 'I am bould to send you a doe bakted [*sic*], beseeching you to take itt in good parte.' There is little news here and, in any case, there are some matters which it would be unwise to commit to paper. St. Stephens.

P.S. My Lord Warden is so ill of the gout at the Castle that he will probably spend Christmas there.

PSS. 'There is oute of Spayne, as wee heare, a rumor [of] a plott discovered which should have byn acted in Flaunders.'

½ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 122.

793. TOBIE MATTHEW TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 16. I am returning your two papers with thanks, and promise to assist you in every way I can regarding the leaf that is wanting. Lovayne.

¼ p. XXX, 57.

794. THOMAS SULYARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 16. I regret that I was not able to see you when you were in England. I am already in your debt for many kindnesses, and would again ask you a favour, which is to send me some seeds, the names of which I enclose. Austen Friers, London.

Cole Flower seed

Curled cabage seed

Black redish seed

Red beet seed

Turneps and parsnepes of the sweet kind

Cabage lettice of the great kind

Onyon seed of the long onyon

Seeds of any sallets or Flowers that will grow of seeds

Muske Millian seed

Seeds of any other Mellons of the smalle kindes

Some Mirtell Berries

1½ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. V, 160.

795. SIR HENRY PEYTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 17/27. I regret that my illness should have prevented me from writing to you and finding news of some interest to impart to you at the same time. At the moment there is a great deal of talk and conjecture about Sir Thomas Monson's second committal to trial. Some think that it has been done '*in terrorem*' therby to shake his constancy, to try whether he would pleade; that there is in deede some matter, at leste suspition of higher crimes to be layed to his charge; if this be, why so narrowly sifted for Overburyes death? But we believe the judgment seate, only doubtbe what that deliverance maye be, equall to that of the children of Israel. Lastely, most men doe imagin that though the suspition be pregnante, yet there maye wante some legall prooffe agaynst him.' And this opinion is likely to be generally held until further proceedings.

'Mr Coppinger gave a keeper 20s for commodity to write, offered 100 for conveyance, but though the Lieftenants warraunte mighte serve him in the former, yet he durste not sweare what he could not performe, at leste stucke so at the proposition that the letter or packet was burnt. The Lordes in commission for that buissnes examined Mr Coppinger, who on the soddaye coulde invente no better excuse then to saye he had written to a Lord that oughte him money to entreate the payment therof to his wife. He is imprisoned in his owne righte as also another fellow servaunte; 2 others given to attende my Lord [Somerset], but with 2 more of the Lieftenants to observe theyr behavioure.'

All other proceedings have been postponed until the season's distractions are over. I think the reason for this is 'because my Lady [Somerset] wilbe the nexte out of whom more playne prooffe agaynst others maye perhaps be extracted. She is a weeke since delivered of a daughter, which at the nexte church without ceremony is christened Anne. My lord of Walden godfather, Sir Thomas Howards wife and Mr Henry How[ards] wife godmothers.'

It would be a presumption to predict how this business will end, but I can express my hopes to you that justice will be done at the trial, and that afterwards the King can exercise his clemency.

There has been much more talk of a Parliament in the past than at present, but many believe that one will be summoned shortly.

'There is a projecte and some saye a resolution of contractinge his Majestys expenses in his presente manner of livinge, which wilbe of such momente that the graunde debte shall heerafter not be encreased.'

We shall soon have another Secretary, whom I need not name, with equal powers to the other. 'His Majesty himself, as I heare, hath toulde the present Secretary his resolution in that behalfe, and not without some expostulatory reluctance which doth rather confirm then change the resolution.'

Before this letter reaches you, the Earl of Pembroke will be Lord Chamberlain, and it is believed that there will be new appointments to the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Master of the Horse.

Mr Seymour's intention to come over I heartily endorse, and I wish, for many good reasons, that he does so very soon, especially to satisfy his grandfather that he has not allowed his new habits of life to injure either his constitution or his religion. If he does not come before the death of that Lord, he will find that the estate at home 'will be ever as little as he hath enjoyed abroad.' London.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seals. Misc. VII, 116.*

796. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 20. News from France is not always reliable. Some people here still refuse to believe that the Infanta of Spain is at Bordeaux or that she is married to the French King. I would like to have your opinion on the present events in France, for here our knowledge is very limited. There are conflicting reports about the Dukes of Vendôme and Nevers, some maintaining that they were both on the side of the Princes.

Regarding the alleged treaty with the Archdukes, I can find no member of the Council of State who professes knowledge of it. On the contrary they affirm 'that their is noe suche treaty and sewerly I veryly beleave them, that theye are not yect made acquainted theirwith. When 2 or 3 of those master greatones in Hollande have concludued of it their and wrought it after their owne fashion beioynde contradiction or opposition, then shall these peopell first knowe of it. And thus is this Government carryed which in the ende will be the totall rewine of their Commonweale.'

I see no sign that the King of France will press for the return of more than three French regiments to assist him at home. I have been told by an officer in this province that the Council of State intend writing to me to the effect that they have knowledge of a dangerous Spanish design on Flushing and Terveare, and also on Enceusen. I am reluctant to believe this at the present time, but I propose all the same to keep an eye on the Spaniards, and I would ask you to do likewise where you are.

I will tell you what a friend of mine in England wrote in his letter of the 9th of this month. 'On Mundaye last Sir Thomas Munson was committed to the

Tower for beusynes of a higher nateur then the deathe of Sir Overburye. My Lord Cheefe Justice sayed that God had discovered a practise for which the whole State was bounde to geve God greet thankes, which shoulde be disclosed in dewe time. It is thought that upon Teusdaye next Sir Thomas Munson will be called againe and then wee shall understande what this greet beusynes is. Sir Thomas Munson, when he came the first time to his arraignment, desyered that my Lord Tresorer might not be farr of from the place, whearof when my Lord Tresorer had knowledge geven him, which was doone by my Lord Cheefe Justice, he wrote a letter unto my sayed Lord Cheefe Justice by which he sayed he coulde not tell whye Sir Thomas Munson requiered his presence, for he coulde nether accesse him nor woulde he exceuse him, but he hooped that he woulde acquite him selfe to be an honest man. Againe when Sir Munsons Inditement was redd unto him at the barr, he sayed he did put him selfe upon his cunterye, but theirwithall used suche protestations and obstestations of his innocencye as made all the hearers wonderfully amased; whearupon my Lord Cheefe Justice observing that the peopell weare sumwhat staggered theirat, sayed turning him selfe unto Sir Thomas Munson; it appeareth to be trewe nowe that which longe since I have hard of you Sir Thomas which is that you are in decade a verye athist, for heare you shewe noe Christianitye, the proves being soe plaine which are to be prodeused against you. The Queenes Atturnye toulde him that if he did not prove him to be as guiltye of the deathe of Sir Overburye as Weston was, whoc for the same was allredye hanged, he woulde never be scene to speeke at anye barr any more. But my Lord Cheef Justice brocke of all other wordes, saying as before; wee have greater matters against you Sir Thomas then this, and theirfore I will adjerne this beusynes till an other time and sende you to the Tower; the which being doone the Court brocke up for that time.' Vlushing.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 71.

797. MONSIEUR DE BURES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [21/] 31. Their Majesties have left Bordeaux and have spent the Christmas festivities at Aubeterre. Today it is hoped that they will arrive at Poitiers. The war continues and both armies are in the neighbourhood of St. Jean D'Angely, quite close to one another. Yet peace negotiations are in progress, and it is said that much use is being made of the services of the English Ambassador and Monsieur de Nevers. Paris.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seals.* Misc VII, 125.

798. ROBERT GARSET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 21. I have received your letter of the 7/17th and the enclosed from Mr Stone, who has acted according to your advice and mine. I have so seriously handled his business here that I hope there will be an end with Camillo also 'or ells I feare some of our throts must be cut.' Mr Yates's offer is accepted by him and articles are to be drawn and signed until it is completely effected. London.

P.S. 'Let ther come a word or 2 from you to Mr Monger to strenthen his fayth of John Brownloe who is destitute of imployment and had concluded with him and now falleth of.'

¾ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 118.

799. THOMAS STONE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [8/] 18. Friday. Your order for supply will much assist us, since we have occasion for diet and other necessities. Therefore I desire to receive the half which Mr Yates paid you in London, which he says was £20.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 117. *Enclosed in the above*.

800. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [21/] 31. I am sorry that I cannot send you the book you desire so much. I made every effort to obtain it but failed. The Jesuit Fathers, amongst whom I made discreet inquiries through some servants of theirs, declare that they have never heard of the book and that it is probably some Calvinist work.

The Archduke was expected in Bonn where the money had been lavishly spent for his entertainment, but I see that he has been kept in Brussels by the gout. The Ecclesiastical Electors propose to hold a meeting at Cobbelentz which the Archduke is to attend. People coming from Brunswick say that the agreement between the Duke and his subjects has been signed. It is said also that the King of Denmark, who is blamed for this unnecessary war in Brunswick, has decided to slip away to England. My belief is that he will do his best there to discredit the States General with whom he is extremely angry. Düsseldorf.

4 pp. *Holograph*. *French and Latin*. *Signed: Pistorius*. *Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois a Gand*. IX, 103.

801. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December [21/] 31. While you were absent from Brussels and Mr Beaulieu was away from here, I corresponded with Mr Wolley, your secretary, to whom I am grateful for forwarding my packets to Cleves. I have learnt of your return to your post from Mr Woodford, who has been keeping you in touch with events here. I will only add that according to what Beaulieu has written from St. Jean D'Angely, there is some faint hope of a peace treaty, but that there are so many obstacles that nothing will come of it without a collective effort by all concerned, with the exception of a few. Paris.

1 p. *French*. *Seals*. XXVI, 7.

802. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615, December 21/30 [*sic*]. Draft. For the actual dispatch, which is dated 21/31 December 1615, *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/11, pt.ii, ff. 414-15.

2 pp. Min. II, 141.

803. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 22, O.S. The troops under the command of the late Marquis de Renelle in the Bishopric of Metz have been prevailed upon to withdraw by the Governor of Metz, who mixed entreaties with threats and even raised forces to dislodge them if they refused to go. News from France is too inconclusive for us to be able to judge the situation there. These new troubles in England are creating much noise and comment here, but accounts are conflicting. I will write to Frankfort tomorrow about the book that you name. If my friends can come across it, you shall have it. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 49.

804. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 22. I have been perusing the papers of the late Monsieur Dathenes, and amongst them I have come across illuminating memoranda and information provided by you on Juliers, the Treaty of Xanten and other subjects. The Emperor is angry with the States General for intruding into the country of Brunswick. But the latter will merely say *quod vana sit sine viribus ira*, and that they will not be hindered from succouring their friends. They have indisputably gained much credit for themselves in taking such generous and prompt action. We understand that an agreement has been reached between the town and the Duke of Brunswick. We know nothing of the conditions except that the Duke will have to pay dearly to extricate himself from this foolish enterprise.

We hear from Constantinople that the Sultan has expelled the Jesuits from his dominions, upon pain of being impaled if they ever set foot on Turkish soil again. This expulsion is dealt with in a book in Arabic about religion, which the Jesuits have published in Rome with the intention of disseminating it throughout the countries of the Levant.

Dissensions have arisen between the Venetians and Archduke Ferdinand on account of the Uscoqui who are given to pillaging Venetian merchants on the open sea. The Emperor has offered help to Ferdinand whose territory in Friouli is already being ravaged by the Venetians. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 11.

805. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE ELECTRESS PALATINE

1615, December 23, O.S. I thank you for your letters of recommendation to His Majesty on my behalf, and 'for that pretious picture it pleased your Highnes to bestowe upon me and shall remayne in my poore cabinet, esteemed the richest jewell of my possessions.' Your letters and those of your husband interceded more powerfully in my favour than any other thing during my short stay in England, for His Majesty was pleased to promise me an allowance of £500 as arrears for my disbursements. I am under the greatest possible obligation to you, and will endeavour to serve you and your interests with all diligence.

As for the present state of affairs in England, 'there is no doubt to be made but in a short space the publicke necessityes shalbe supplyed, his Majestyes revenew augmented, and all abuses reformed which by corruption have crept into the gouvernement. First of all, his Majestie will begin with doing justice upon those which have had a hande in the barbarous murther of Sir Thomas Overbery. Secondly, it is labored to call a Parliament for the raising of moneys to pay his Majesties debts, and in some reasonable sorte to fournishe his coffers with competent provisions. All superfluous expences in the household, Ireland and the Navy are sought to be either wholly abrogated or moderated. Good men and faithfull servants shalbe advanced to places of honor and trust: and those courses followed which may moste improve the reputation of his Majestie among forraine Princes'. Once this foundation has been secured, only success can attend our domestic affairs, His Majesty being the greatest beneficiary of all. There is little doubt that he and the state have suffered at the hands of some powerful men and their factions, and there are reports that these have been in contact with our most dangerous enemies. I personally am of the opinion that a more thorough investigation is called for.

'Some letters from my frends doe affirme that Sir John Digbye, his Majesties worthy Ambassador in Spaine, is revoked and the Lord Deputy of Ireland

summoned to repaire to the Courte (the gouvernement of that realme beeing in the meane tyme conferred upon the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cheef Justice there, by warrant under his Majesties Great Seale). And the pardon sought to be obtained by the Earle of Sommerset and stayed at the Great Seale by the prudent courage of the Lord Chancellor of England will (as I suppose) be a very strong evydence to prove him faulty. Sir Thomas Monson, beeing brought to his arraignment at the Guild Hall in London and indited for felony and murther, was not condemned but sent to the Tower, and shall nowe be charged (if the publicke fame be true) with matters of high treason. His brother Sir William, the Viceadmirall, is in the eye of the State and thought to be Spanish in his affections. At the Arraignment of the said Sir Thomas, it was observed from the Lord Cheef Justice his mouth, that there was now a most dangerous conspiracy revealed, not inferior to the Powder Treason, from which no estate of the kingdome should have ben exempted. Among other complices, the late Earle of Northampton hath ben spoken of at the tryall of Francklin (who is condemned but not executed) as one that had a part in the tragicall death of Sir Thomas Overbery. The Countesse of Suffolke is sayde to be commanded to her husbands house at Audleyend, but neither of them hath ben touched (for ought I have heard) in the fatall busines.'

The enclosed paper contains an abridgement of the treaty concluded between the Prince of Condé and the Reformed Churches of France. Bruxelles.

3½ pp. *Draft. Endorsed by Sir William Trumbull: My Grandfathers letter to the Electresse Palatine 23 December 1615, after his return to Bruxelles from England. Min. II, 100.*

806. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 23/] 1616, January 2, N.S. Peace will soon be concluded between the Duke of Brunswick and his town, as I am told by my father who is there on behalf of the States General. Alliances will also be made between this State and the Hanseatic Towns and the Duke of Lunenburg. The Hague.

½ p. *French. Seal. XXXVII, 31.*

807. JOHN FINET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 24. I was never able to have your company when you were in London, because of the pressure of your business or the invitations of your 'greater friends'. I am venturing to recommend to your attention the desire of an honourable person to whom I have many obligations, namely Lord Dacres. It concerns his second son who is in Brussels, is already known to you, and gives every promise of being worthy of his family. 'But the worst weedes grow up many tymes with the best hearbs.' His parents are anxious that you should keep an eye on him and help him with advice when necessary while he is in that city, 'a place which, as all know that wyth judgement have scene yt, may for the civile fashioning of a confirmed man be of much profit, but to one of greener yeers not of the least corruption, especially in matter of religion, wherein you know he shall not want many there (and of those the most and worst of our own nation) that wyll not spare to assayle him.' If you think that he will benefit from a stay in Brussels, please find accommodation for him. Otherwise his parents would like you to arrange for him to move to Leyden in the spring. As for his allowance, his father thinks that he should learn to live within his means, and not be permitted to give free rein to his natural

inclination to extravagance. The Earl of Pembroke has been made Lord Chamberlain. 'All other hopes and feares (wherof this tyme is so frutefull) seeme to sleep whyle our Christmas sportes wake and wee with them lyke true courtours and the tymes chyl dren.' London.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 120.

808. WILLIAM RAMSAY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 24] I requested you, when we were last together, that by your means letters might be forwarded to Lord Bruce who is now in Sedan, and letters from him conveyed to England. I venture to ask you one more favour, that you would nominate a friend in London to receive money to be sent to Lord Bruce, and help Lord Bruce to get it if you can conveniently do so from Brussels. 'His Majestie keeps himself within all this Christmas. We must not say tis the goutt that makes him do so. The Earle of Pembroke is sworne Lord Chamberlaine, the Earle of Woster is to be sworn lord privie seale, Sir George Willars maister of the horse, Sir Thomas Lake joynd secretarie.'

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 24 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 119.

809. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 25. According to the latest news from England, it is hoped that a parliament will be called between now and Easter, there being no other alternative for meeting the pressing financial needs of the Government. 'On Wedensdaye last was a sennight the Lords Commissioners went to the Tower and first called for Coppinger and Andro, the Earl of Sommersetts 2 servants that all this while attended him in prison, and examined them; and they bothe weare then committed close prisoners in severall roomes. Tis sayed they would have corrupted a warder of the Tower to deliver a letter safely to Mrs Coppinger and offered him an 100 li to doe it, and in part payment theye gave him 20 li to helpe them to pen, inck and paper.' However he refused to take an oath for the safe delivery of the letter, which they then refused to hand over to him as well as the rest of the money. 'Then the Earl was called before the Lords Commissioners, whoe came in a chearfull maner to them and, as it is sayed, carried him selfe verye submissive. Their he was examined and upon his retorne from the Lords, yt was noted that he was muche trobled and dejected. These examinations are yeet kept verye cecret [sic]. His lady was brought to bedd before this of a daughter, and the christning was done verye private. An oulde English woman that hathe lived for divers yeares verye private in the Spanish Embassadors house, by a wile was gott out and arrested and committed to prison.' I do not know why this was done. I hear that Sir Dudley Carleton is about to leave for the Hague, and will pass this way. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 59.

810. LORD DACRE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] December 26. I understand by Mr Lusye and Mr Digbe that you have been kind enough to take care of my son Fynes. It had been my intention to send him to France, but the war in that kingdom has hindered my plans. My father died a short while ago leaving me many debts aggravated by law suits, and I have other children to provide for. I would ask you therefore to impress upon him that he cannot expect more than £100 a year from me. 'I onelye desyre to have hym a perfect frenshman, and for other exercyses he maye refrayne from them unlesse out of hys frugallytye he be able to save any thing

for the compassing of them.' I am enclosing from Mr Burlomacchye a bill for £40 which will be his allowance until our Lady Day. The money is to be paid to you, and I would request you to give it to him in such sums as you think fit, 'for I feare yf he finger yt, yt comes into loose handes.' London.

1 p. *Holograph.* *Endorsed:* 26 of December, 1615. XXI, 111.

811. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 26] I made good use of De Font's visit to me, during which he named the author and the town where the printing was done. But these are matters to be imparted to you by word of mouth rather than by the pen.

½ p. *French.* *Endorsed:* 26 of December, 1615. XXXVIII, 17.

812. NEWS FROM ROME

[1615, December 27/] 1616, January 6 - [January 26/] February 5. Espinola arrived here from his legation of Ferrara on 6 January. We hear from Milan that when the Duke of Mantua left that town, he wished to bestow chains of gold and other things upon the Governor's gentlemen, but they were strictly commanded by the Governor not to accept anything. Moreover, after the Duke had visited the body of St. Carlo Borromeo and distributed alms in gold, the Governor ordered that all the soldiers who were present, excluding the Duke's company, should surrender the money within a day upon pain of death. Every day persons despatched by the Princes and Republics of Italy are reaching Milan to congratulate His Excellency on his arrival. The Duke of Savoy has sent away from Turin, for some purpose not yet revealed, the Ambassadors Extraordinary of Rome, France, England, Venice and Switzerland, and has imprisoned the Count of Raviliasco for an unknown reason.* It is reported from Genoa that two galleys have left Spain for Italy to collect 150 chests of money and that the five galleys with infantry sent by Genoa to quell the disturbances in Corsica have now returned. The Duke of Tursi has obtained leave from the King of Spain to retire for five years.

There is news from Vienna that the Turks of Agria made a foray at St. Andres in Upper Hungary, causing much devastation and killing and enslaving people. It is said at Prague that the Estates of Silesia, in the Diet at Vrratislabia, have resolved to give the Emperor 68,000 thalers towards the maintenance of the border fortresses in Hungary, 30,000 for the payment of his debts, and 20,000 as a gift to the Empress. We hear from Poland that the resident Catholic Ambassador there has handed over the Fleece which the King of Spain had sent to Warsaw for Prince Ladislaus, the eldest son of the King of Poland. Twelve thousand men were despatched to Moldavia to eject the Voivode established there by the Sultan, and replace him with a Pole. The Voivode waited for them on the frontier with his forces, having executed one hundred of his own people for conspiring against his person. A savage battle took place with the loss of 10,000 Moldavians, Turks and Tartars. Miguel Alexandro was left on the field, and the Poles amassed a booty worth more than a million.

In England the King, since the arrest of the Lord Treasurer, has caused many other important people to be detained. Amongst them is the Earl of

* According to a letter from Isaac Wake to Sir Ralph Winwood, the Count was arrested for having conspired to persuade the Prince of Piedmont to flee to Milan where the Spaniards proposed to invest him with the government of Savoy and to confine his father, the Duke, to a monastery. The Prince refused to be drawn into the plot, and the Count revealed the details of the design under torture (P.R.O., S.P. 92/4, pt.i, ff. 93-4).

Somerset, who confessed to having plotted against His Majesty, and has had all his goods confiscated, including 80,000 pounds sterling and jewels of great value. The Castellan of London [Lieutenant of the Tower] is also implicated, and so is a notable physician who had prepared some poison to give to the King.

We hear from Mantua that the Duke has been crowned in a solemn ceremony which was attended by high-ranking ecclesiastical and lay dignitaries. He received the Crown from the Bishop of Mantua. It is reported from Prague that the Emperor has bestowed 4,000 thalers on the Turkish Ambassador. It is believed that the matter between the Uscocks and the Venetians will be settled. There is news from Brunswick that the town and the Duke have been reconciled and that both parties will disarm. In Genoa, Andrea Grimaldi has been committed to prison upon the discovery of six arquebuses in his house. At Florence, 50,000 escudos have been spent, by order of the Grand Duke, on the royal marriage entertainments. It is hoped that a Polish embassy will arrive to discuss a possible match between one of the Princesses there and the Prince of Poland. At Naples the death has occurred of Casteletto, the magistrate [or president]. Along the coast of Apulia many areas have been flooded as the result of a storm.

Prague has announced that on 20 January the Empress was crowned there amidst general rejoicing. The Emperor has sent commissioners to Archduke Ferdinand to express his desire that the dispute with the Venetians be accommodated. The peace concluded between him and the Sultan is to continue for twenty years. It is reported at Antwerp that the King of England, following upon the discovery of more persons engaged in a conspiracy against him, has convened Parliament so that they may be put on trial; and that he has written to the States General to thank them for having disclosed the plot.

We hear from Parea that at his last interview with the Governor of Milan, he presented him with an official letter from his master, in which the latter said, amongst other things, that he was glad His Excellency had taken up the Governorship. Later, sitting down to eat with him, the Prince of Ascoli, the Count of Trivultio and other noblemen, Parea was given the first place at the table; but during the ensuing discussion about the Duke of Savoy's affairs, no agreement was reached by them.

Monseigneur de Loreto has left this place, and the Japanese Ambassador has embarked for Spain with his family on his way home. He was very satisfied with his reception here. Amongst other gifts of great value, he was given a good sum of money towards the expenses of his journey.

There is news from France of the death in a duel of the equerry of the French King's brother. He was killed by Monsieur de Betri, who was wounded. The Count of St. Pol has also died as the result of an accident with a pistol while proceeding to review the King's cavalry. Roma.

6 pp. *Spanish*. *Endorsed*: 20 March 1616. Misc. XVIII, 8.

813. RICHARD LUCY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615] December 27. 'For the great businesses you left hear, they stand yet still at the execution of the lieutenant of the tower. But after Christemas we attende the revealinge of great thinges and as great integritie of justice upon those which remain.' Lord Dacre is particularly grateful to you for what you did for his son. The money I borrowed from Mr Wake has been repaid by my mother.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: 27 of December, 1615. Misc. VII, 124.

814. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 28, O.S. The Elector Palatine and his wife are to be the godparents of our newly-born Prince, and tomorrow I leave for Heidelberg to arrange this.

The Emperor is so offended with the States General for having sent help to the town of Brunswick that he has requested aid from our Princes to expel their men from Imperial territory. He has been given the very pertinent answer that the real cause of trouble lies in the proceedings of his Council, and that if he does not introduce some changes, other effects of a similar kind can be expected.

I and many others here are delighted with the discovery of those wicked persons in England, and hope that His Majesty will inflict exemplary punishment on them. His good resolutions have no doubt been impeded by these people and he himself impoverished by their intrigues.

It is reported that at the call of the States General, the Hanscatic Towns are again asking for the return of Wesel and Duisburg as members of their league. This would be a sound pretext for their restitution, and I can tell you that the States General have won great credit and prestige for their assistance to Brunswick, and for their prudent behaviour in the pacification, where they showed commendable respect towards the Imperial Commissioners.

I hope that events in France will frustrate the designs of the Spaniards who will have cause to quarrel with Savoy in the spring, the Duke of Savoy caring nothing for the bluster of the new Governor of Milan. The Venetians may well wish to join him, and could do so since they have been forced to arm for their own defence by the proceedings of the Archduke of Graz. Stuttgart.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 78.

815. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 28. I am expecting news every day from Frankfort about the book [*Corona Regia*] and hope to include further information in my next letter. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 50.

816. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 28 [*recte* 29]/1616, January 8. Since my arrival here, I have often written to you and addressed all my letters to Monsieur Jehan Strighet, as you directed. But your silence suggests that they have not gone by the safest route, and I propose to try another.

'The newe Governor of Milan instead of disarming as the capitulations of the Treaty do require, doth dayly renforce his army with newe leavyes, where-with the Venetians and the Duke of Savoy are equally injealous, and I doubt that as the state of Venice hath already begun to put into the feild, so we shall not be long behind them.' Turin.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 8 of January 1616. XLIII, 2.

817. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615, December 29. The articles of agreement between the town and the Duke of Brunswick have been signed by both parties. They only remain to be engrossed in *probanti forma* before being published. It is reported that the Duke has been in the town and was received with due respect and honour by the inhabitants; but this is hard to believe. You will soon be enlightened by Monsieur Pawell whom we are expecting here shortly.

The situation in France seems to be veering towards an open confrontation, and we have been told that the French King is eager to attack the Princes while the latter are resolute to meet him in battle. There is a report from Switzerland that the Protestant cantons are more prepared to assist the Princes than the King of France. In the last assembly of the Grisons, it was decided that the pass should remain closed to prevent the Venetians from procuring assistance from the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The two towns are much incensed by this decision, and they are quite aware that the negotiations have been thwarted by the resident French Ambassadors at Soleure. The latter have been printing, in German and French, tracts and speeches which are distinctly unfavourable to the Princes of France; and so has the French Ambassador at the Hague. Heidelberg.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 11a.

818. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1615, December 30/] 1616, January 9, N.S. By these changes at the Court of England, His Majesty has had his eyes opened to the sort of men by whom he has been governed these many years, and the manner in which cunning enemies have exploited his good nature to the advantage of their nefarious schemes and the prejudice of his true friends. Some have written that His Majesty has dismissed the Spanish Ambassador in the manner of the late Queen Elizabeth, and resolved to recall his own from Spain. The last words used by His Majesty to the ambassador of the States General regarding their opposition to the formula drawn up in England were hard and blunt enough; however, the matter passed off peacefully. The Governor of Wesel has commented that he has no doubt that the town would prefer to have a garrison of the States General because of their natural affection for those of their confession. Nevertheless, if it came to a siege, there would be much misery and loss of life. For one thing his soldiers would put up a resolute defence; for another, women, children and impotent persons would be evicted from the town, and the burghers put to work on the outside defences and in dangerous places. This is how the Spaniards propose to quit Wesel!

I have heard that the two or three Spaniards who slipped into Soest have left the place on realizing, at the return of the States General's soldiers, that the latter had no design upon the town which is neutral, nor on Lippstadt. The conduct of the States General, when sending help to the town of Brunswick, was such that the Imperialists have been obliged to acknowledge that, inasmuch as the States could have undertaken other action, they can neither censure their moderation nor deny their substantial contribution to the final settlement; since the States General had declared from the outset that they neither wished nor meant to encourage the town in its disobedience or any unjust demand, but only to restore it to the good graces of its legitimate Prince in conditions of peace and harmony.

The ambassadors of the Elector of Saxony, who are with the Imperial Commissioners and other envoys at Halberstadt where the agreement is being discussed, can barely tolerate the presence of the delegates of the States General, and have charged them with interfering in the affairs of the Empire. But the Hanseatic Towns have entreated the said delegates to assist in the treaty until it has been completed, and the King of England has likewise pressed the States General to advise the town of Brunswick and the Hanseatic Towns to accept an equitable agreement. Cleves.

P.S. January 10. I pay little attention to the predictions which are the subject of popular talk here, but I must ask you whether you know something of one who carries himself like a King of England, wearing a lion on his heart, and who is to take up arms this year; and who, once he has unsheathed his sword, cannot return it to the scabbard until the end of his life. Tell me something about him if you can, and in return I will tell you that the States General are well advanced in their agreement with the Duke of Luncbourg.

24 pp. *French. Seals. Signed: La Roche.* XXVIII, 10.

819. THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS

[1615] Background to the negotiations over the restitution of the Cautionary Towns of Flushing and Brill to the jurisdiction of the States General, and the manner in which they are to be conducted until the transfer has been finalized.

3 pp. *Copy. Endorsed: The manner of proceeding in giving over the Cautionary Townes in the Low Countries, 1615.* Misc. XXXVI, 68.

820. THE FRENCH CROWN

[1615] Treatise in defence of the authority and power of the French crown. [*Incomplete.* For a full version see the 16-page printed pamphlet, *Discours de l'Autorité et Puissance Royal, contre l'Advis n'agueres imprimé au prejudice d'icelle, et du repos de cest Estat*, 1615, British Library, 1509/4529. Another copy is in the Newberry Library, Chicago].

4 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. XXXVI, 57.

821. A 'GRENOBLE DEPUTY' TO THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ

1615. If we have not actively supported your schemes, in a time of stress for both the Religion and the kingdom, the fault should be attributed to our personal interests which affect us more deeply than public peace, and not to the little knowledge that we may possess of the disorders within the kingdom. It is not necessary to be particularly clear-sighted to realize that France is reduced to the last extremity, deserted by her physicians, and gasping out the last few breaths of her expiring liberty; that instead of receiving relief in her final agony, her own children are dismembering her piecemeal and inviting foreigners to assist in the division of the booty. We are aware that the minority of the King is a clock which strikes for those who so wish it; that the scales of Justice reverently set up to reward good actions and punish the bad, now serve only to decide whether pistoles are of the correct weight. We see the seal of France change its character, and all letters sealed with Spanish wax. We see the Courts of the Parlement grasp with both hands. We observe how the status of Marshal, the just and proper reward for valorous deeds performed in the sight of all, has become the reward for actions too shameful to take place in the light of day. We see the peasant, ground down by taxes to appease an uncontrollable lust for money, working his land like the world's ass and eating thistles. We see the key of St. Peter, under the pretext of piety, open the door to sedition, his net used to despoil kingdoms, and his crozier to scatter legitimate monarchs and subject their crowns to foreign domination. We observe how a nobility who in former times bore the words 'honour or death' on their brows now sell their honour for ready cash, hire themselves out to the highest bidder, and wear a sword, not for their mother country, but to draw blood from the people and ransack her wealth with impunity.

But we do not ignore the fact that these evils took root a long time ago. The tragic memory of Charles the Young still floats before our eyes, the wound is still bleeding. We placed a sword in the hand of that young Prince who did not replace it in the scabbard as soon as we could have wished. We were then living in a century which lent itself more readily to enterprise and fulfilment. We used to throw ourselves bravely amongst the swords, with contempt for this life and the hope of gaining an eternal one; nowadays, we are most careful not to add to the number of the elect. We used to march under captains to whom waiting was more painful than fighting, and whose exploits were individually known. They declared themselves at the head of an army; the surprise captures of towns were their manifestos. You, sire (pardon me if I tell you the truth) know better how to make a stroke with a pen than with a sword. You have made too much noise to come to blows; you express your anger on paper; not that you lack courage, for away from danger you take much pleasure in watching armies locked in battle.

Former leaders enjoyed reputation and authority amongst their soldiers. But misfortune and treachery are inseparable from the person of the Duke of Bouillon. As for the Count Palatine, he is but a pirate on our frontiers, who has a mouth and spurs. Regarding Monsieur de Longueville, what warlike exploit can be expected from him who allows himself to be dared by a dog on his own dungheap? *Qui est lasche en son endroit, says the proverb, est inutile envers tous.* Monsieur de Mayenne is simply a figure O, and is of that number of saints who are no longer celebrated. Monsieur de Lesdiguières suffers from his age and a strange leg complaint. And as for you, sire, your actions do not indicate that Fortune has selected you to win the Golden Fleece; they are much too mean and chicken-hearted. I leave it to your discretion to judge what outcome can be hoped for from your proceedings; and I leave it to you to find reasons for our lack of strength and refrain from charging us with ingratitude. For whoever undertakes to make a move, the desire to serve him will never be wanting in us. Our profession is to fish in troubled waters; our religion grows in strength by warfare; it entrenches itself within the ruins of the kingdom; it flags in time of peace. Moreover, the point of the sword is a more effective instrument for making opinions felt than the spoken word. It is necessary to have regard for time and place. Occasionally it is expedient to disguise one's wishes. To be on the defensive is more advantageous to us than to take the offensive. At this moment, we are holding towns as hostages where we can demonstrate that the King has absolutely no authority. After receiving your letter at Grenoble regarding rebellion, we hoped for more elbow room. We had a scheme to take possession of a little more space and then come to an honest agreement. But a Marquise intervened, who ruined our plans and halted us in the middle of our course, just like Atalanta with her three golden apples. When harvest time comes we will show that the golden plains cannot weaken our courage if it is a matter of doing you service to our own profit and advantage.

4½ pp. *Copy. French. Signed: Jaques surveillant de Grenoble. Misc. VII, 127.*

822. 'LA VERITÉ OPPOSÉE AULX ARTIFICES'

[?1615] The Truth against all Artifices, or a Discourse on the alliances of Spain contracted by the King, the Queen Regent his mother, the Princes of the blood and other officers of the Crown, for the general welfare of Christianity.

4 pp. *Copy. Incomplete. French. Misc. XXXVI, 33.*

1616, January 1. Thank you for your gift and for your letters of recommendation on my behalf to King James.

1 p. *Draft, much amended. French.* Misc. VII, 132.

824. JEAN BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 1. Thank you for intervening in the matter of my pension. I was glad to hear of your installation in your place as a Clerk of the Council on your late journey to England, and of the well deserved favour which you found with the King.

We remained at Bordeaux for seven weeks, during which my Lord Ambassador had little success to record in his efforts to adjust the differences between their Majesties and the Princes. However, they perceptibly changed their attitude as time went by, and knowing the good relations between the Ambassador and the Duke of Bouillon, the Queen at last consented that he should go to St. Jean d'Angely and convince the Princes of the desirability of a reconciliation. Such was the success of that visit that the Prince of Condé wrote to the King, the Ambassador and the Duke of Nevers, who had previously been in negotiation with them, that the Princes were disposed to a peaceful settlement, and proposed a conference to discuss the following matters: '(1) a profession that they all, together with those of the Religion, that were newly joynd with them, were desirous of the peace; (2) that if the King would be pleased to treat with them and with those of the Religion jointly, they were readie to harken thereunto, otherwise not; (3) that the King to that effect would be pleased to send a Brevet to the Assemblée of Nîmes to make them come neerer to the place of the Conference; (4) that Milord Ambassador should interveine as a witsesse in the treatie; (5) that the Countesse of Soissons should be sent for to the like effect; (6) that they might knowe the place of the Conference and the Commissioners whom the King would employe therein; (7) that as soone as the Conference should be agreed on, the President le Jeay should be released; (8) that they might knowe what should become of the armies during that tyme.'

My Lord Ambassador, the Duke of Nevers and the Baron de Thianges, as mediators, brought these letters to the King at a place called Aubeterre, and they were all three made welcome by their Majesties. But the advent of three deputies from the Huguenot Assembly at Nîmes superimposed certain problems and delayed the Queen's answer. 'First, because there was difficultie made to give them audience in that they will not here acknowledge the Assemblée of Nîmes to be lawfull by reason that they have no allowance from the King to be in that place, though fewe dayes after they were both publickly heard and their letters received: but afterwards the busines was stayed upon a greater difficultie because the Queene would not by any meanes have them joynd in the Treatie with the Princes in the qualitie of Deputies of the Assemblée generall but onely of the Assemblée of Nîmes, alleading that diverse, both great men and commonalties of the Religion, had separated themselves from the said Assemblée to adhere to the Kings service who should be too much wronged if there were no distinction made betweene them and the others.'

However, the deputies rejected the existence of such a distinction which they judged would invalidate the decisions of the Assembly of Nîmes, while Monsieur de Thianges refused to leave until satisfaction had been given to them. Finally they were dismissed with a verbal answer, that the King was prepared, of his own volition and not because of any compulsion or pressure,

to offer peace to his subjects. As for their claim to be admitted to peace negotiations, an article was drafted to the effect that the King would be willing to treat with the Prince of Condé who should negotiate *tant pour luy que pour les autres Princes, Ducs, officiers de la Couronne etc, qui l'ont suivi et assiste mesmes pour ceux de l'Assemblée de Nismes*. My Lord Ambassador and the Duke of Nevers were sent back to St. Menant to persuade the Princes to accept this formula. But it was rejected because neither they nor the Huguenot deputies with them would submit 'their severall interests to the sole disposing, as it were, of the Prince de Conde; and he, on the other side, would neither drawe so much hatred upon him as to arrogate suche an authoritie unto himself, nor such a burden as to make himself warrant for all the rest'. They amended the article in this manner, that the King should treat *avec Monsieur le Prince, les autres Princes etc et mesmes avec les Deputes de l'Assemblée de Nismes*. If this was accepted by their Majesties, they declared that other ancillary matters like time, place and persons could be discussed, but, above all, the disposal of the respective armies during the negotiations. Their Majesties, who are now in this town, have consented that a conference should be held at La Mothe St. Eloy, two leagues from St. Menant and eight from Poitiers, and have appointed Marshal Brissac and Monsieur de Villeroy to represent them. The Duke of Bouillon will probably be one of the Princes' commissioners. It is hoped that this preliminary meeting will pave the way to a fuller conference, but many who are not partial to peace are critical of a foreign minister like my Lord Ambassador being allowed to meddle in the internal affairs of this kingdom. The Queen, however, approves of his being present at La Mothe and of his being invited to mediate if need be.

All in all the army of the Princes amounts to 17,000 foot and 6,300 horse. The Duke of Sully, who has newly joined them, has promised to contribute 400,000 francs yearly besides men and arms. His son, the Marquis of Rosny, the Vidame de Chartres, Monsieur de la Loupe, and others in Maine, Perche and Beausse have provided troops, and the Princes are sanguine enough to believe that the Duke of Vendôme will support their cause. 'But the cheifest strength of the Princes partie doth consist in their union with those of the Religion who have joyned themselves with them upon good tearmes and conditions.' This is confirmed by the articles of their convention, on the basis of which the Princes hope to get adquate supplies of men and money to prosecute their military action. The churches of Languedoc and neighbouring provinces have nominated Monsieur de Châtillon to be general of their forces. Recently he secured Aiguemortes at the mouth of the Rhône by a transaction with the governor, Monsieur d'Arambure.

As to the Crown forces, they number around 20,000 foot and 3,000 horse commanded by the Duke of Guise and consisting of the soldiers escorting the royal party and of troops raised by the Dukes of Epernon, Montmorency and Ventadour, Monsieur d'Alincourt and others, not excluding Monsieur de Lesdiguières, or so the Court hopes, although the Huguenots cannot believe that he will actually turn against them. Monsieur de la Noue is the only notable Huguenot who has dissociated himself from the Princes; he is Mareschal de Camp in the fighting against Monsieur de la Force in Béarn. Marshal Roquelaure, Lieutenant General of Guienne, is in charge of the districts around Bordeaux, but his authority is liable to be challenged by Monsieur de Thémines and Monsieur de Montespan who have troops under their command. The Dukes of Guise and Epernon are said to be collaborating so closely in the pursuit of common objectives that they have agreed that the former should

govern the army and the latter dominate the Court: both have set their faces against peace, but fortunately the Queen is resolved to find a settlement.

Despite the proximity of both armies to one another, there has been little serious fighting, only two attempts at surprise attacks—the one by the Duke of Guise on the Princes at St. Menant, the other by the Princes on a quarter of the King's army, both of which failed to achieve anything; and a skirmish in which the Duke routed a very small number of the Princes' men but lost a gentleman of some local reputation, named Monsieur de Chevarault. 'But this is nothing to the miserie which the poore paysants doe suffer under the burden of these twoe armics and so manie other forces as are spred over all the provinces, by the excessive insolencies, tortures and extortions which the cruell soldiers doe exercise against them; so as manie good villages are altogether abandoned by the inhabitants and these parts almost exhausted of victualls.' Poitiers.

7 pp. *Seals*. VI, 42.

825. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 2/12. News about Brunswick has been for some time the most important in these parts, and it would seem that peace has been or is about to be concluded. It appears that the delegates of the States General took advantage of the occasion to advance still further their alliance with the Hanse Towns, in opposition not only to the Spaniards but to many in those parts who are influenced by the passions of disputatious theologians. It is said that the Duke of Brunswick has announced his desire to join the Union. There was more fuss made at the arrival of Archduke Maximilian at Brussels than at his departure. I do not know whether the declaration of the States touching the county of Ravensberg has had any effect on the policy of sequestration. The Archbishop of Cologne will take it even worse that Borquelau should have been seized, which is a piece of land belonging to the Bishopric of Munster, over which there has been a dispute with the Comte de Styrom, who obtained a verdict in his favour some time ago and has now put it in execution. I would like to know if there is any talk there of the little war which Archduke Ferdinand is waging against the Venetians. The latter have recently been defeated in retaliation for their many assaults upon the Archduke's territories and subjects. Peace with the Turk in Hungary is not at all certain. I am making enquiries about Casaubon's *Corona Regia*. Cleves.

1½ pp. *French*. *Seals*. XXVIII, 8.

826. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 2. Some days ago a certain person was arrested at Tertollen, 'whoe then gave him selfe out to be a Pollake but spocke exceeding good English, having as he sayed dwelt in Englande above 30 yeares before that. About him was founde certaine papers amonge which a jurnall of his actions and employments. But being examined, he affirmed that he was well knowne unto his Excellency and allsoe unto our dreed soveraigne, adding that he even then at that veye time came from his Excellency. He referred them to take the trewe knowledge theirof from his Excellency, which since, theye saye heare, hathe bien done and that he is theirupon sett at liberty. Upon his first apprehention, it was breuted amonge these peopell that the shippes of this towne, of Terveare, of Roterdam and of Anceuson in North-hollande shoulde be all sett on fyer on one and the selfe same daye, besydes that the towne of Vlushing, the Brille

and the castell of the Ramekins shoulde be delivered over in our Christemas time to the Spaniards.' This has generated much abuse of us by the people here, and offensive disparagement of our king and country, and I have come in for my share of scurrility. But this is only to be expected of people 'whoe are and will be at libertye to speake and to doe what theye list, without all regard ether to Prince or private person.' I do not believe in any such conspiracy against us, but you would do well to keep an eye on people's actions where you are. Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 60.

827. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 3. The Prince of Condé has sent to this Court a Monsieur de Courtenay, who claims to be of blood royal, to give an account of the present state of affairs, which the Princes consider to be very favourable to them. His demands were very moderate: that His Majesty should favour their cause and induce his friends and allies to do the same; and that should peace talks be initiated, His Majesty should intervene to ensure that the result would not be a *paix fourrée*, but a firm and durable peace. With him there arrived the Sieur de Valliné with letters of credence from the Duke of Bouillon, and three requests to the King. 'First, that sith his case is closely joynd with that of the Relligion, whereof his Majestie is the protector, and that he hath the honor also of kindred with his royall issue by the late mariage of the Elector Palatin of the Rhyne, his Majestie would be pleased, in case his towne of Sedan should be besieged, to affoord his royall assistance to the disengagement of the same. Secondly, that the King would give you ordre (which hee is well pleased you shall do) to treat with the Archduke in his Majesties name, that yf the territoric of Sedan shall be infested with any millitarie forces, hee forbear to nourish them directly or indirectly, for that his Majestie doth hold him selfe obliged both in honor and reason of state for the causes above-mentioned, not to suffer the Duke of Bouillon to be ruined or oppressed.' His Majesty thinks fit to warn the Archduke in advance of his intention to protect the Duke, so that caution and moderation may prevail in the Archduke's policies and actions, and good relations be preserved between him and His Majesty. To this end, you are also to deal with the Archduke's officials and any Spanish ministers there who can exert influence in this direction. 'Lastly, hee did request that his Majestie would recommend the Duke of Bouillons affaires to the Conte Maurice and the States, to which pourpos effectuall letters shall be forthwith dispatched.'

If you can validate your opinion that Puteanus, the professor at Louvain, is the author of *Corona Regia*, as you suggest in your letter, you shall receive further instructions how to proceed in the matter. 'But his Majestie doth merveille that you give no account of the answeres which you might have drawn from the bookeseller who first delivered you that booke.'

On Christmas Eve His Majesty conferred the office of Lord Chamberlain of his household on the Earl of Pembroke. Today the Earl of Worcester was made Lord Privy Seal and Sir George Villiers Master of the Horse. Mr Cotington has been sent with all speed to Spain as resident agent, and Sir John Digby has been recalled from that country. The Countess of Somerset has given birth to a daughter. Whitehall.

4 pp. XLVII, 100.

1615-16, January 3. I am writing this in haste after my former letter of today's date. 'His Majestie having this day perused Puteanus booke against Casaubon, and finding the style thereof to agree with *Corona Regia*, is of opinion that Puteanus is in deed the author of that defamous libell.' The King wishes you to discover whether this is true, sparing neither effort nor expence in the matter, and to make a journey to Louvain for that purpose if necessary. When you have established the truth, you are to demand an audience of the Archduke and submit this proposition to him: 'Whether that yf the author of *Corona Regia* be founde to be a subject of his and within the compas of his jurisdiction, hee will cause condigne and exemplaric punishment to be inflicted on him, which being graunted then to declare unto him the discovery you shall have made of Puteanus, and withall instantly to presse the Archduke to do his Majestie that right against that virulent fellow, who being his subject and no ecclesiastique is wholly subject to his secular censure.' Whitehall.

1½ pp. XLVII, 99.

829. NEWS FROM POITIERS

1616, January [3/]13. The Court arrived here on the 6th of this month. The following day, the Ambassador of Great Britain and the Duke of Nevers returned for the second time from the Princes to take preliminary steps towards a conference for bringing about a peace which is generally desired, even by the soldiers. To this end, a place called La Motte St. Eloy, three leagues from St. Maixant, had been chosen for the conference. But since the Prince's forces had withdrawn 12 or 13 leagues in the direction of Fontenoy, Niort had been taken, and today the Ambassador and the Duke, with Marshal de Brissac and Villeroy, have gone there to begin talks with the emissaries of the Prince. It is said that they will be the Duke of Sully and de Courtenay. It is already agreed that they are to treat in the name of the Prince and of those Princes, Crown officials and lords, Protestant as well as Catholic, who have adhered to the Prince, and even in the name of the Assembly of Nîmes; and that for this purpose the said Assembly will proceed to La Rochelle. This resolution was taken after the departure from the Court of the Sieurs de Berteville, Dolhairé and Parenteau, who were delegates from the Assembly and had been given an audience at La Rochefoucaud; and who, in return for the letters they gave and the speech they made to the King, had received only a verbal answer and nothing in writing, and had gone away highly dissatisfied. The rumour which circulated here that on the 7th Monsieur de Guise had routed a considerable force of infantry belonging to the Prince's army is now so discounted as not to merit any attention whatsoever. For it has been discovered that it relates to 25 sick soldiers left in a village, who were attacked by the Sieur de Chemeraud at the head of his carabineers. He himself was killed at the beginning of the action, but his men killed seven of the other side and forced the rest to withdraw into the church where they surrendered on condition that their lives were spared.

Since the capture of Musidan by Monsieur de Rohan, it is reported that he has repulsed the men of the county of Lozun who had hurried to relieve it. Monsieur de Chatillon has reached an agreement with the Sieur Darembure over the government of Aiguemortes, which is a place of some importance in Lower Languedoc, and has despatched a gentleman to the King for his confirmation of the arrangement. It is believed that this will be forthcoming out of fear that to refuse it would produce even worse effects. The action of

Cardinal du Sourdis having met with disapproval at Rome, he came to beg for the King's pardon on his knees. But there is little prospect that his stay in Bordeaux will either be secure or redound to his credit from now on. There is still mistrust of Monsieur de Vendôme's troops, which are estimated to be more numerous in infantry than either of the two armies. The damage they inflict is hard to imagine, and they have done more harm to the people during the seven months they have been waging this campaign than was committed in previous wars in as many years. 'Extrait de lettres de Poitiers du 13 Janvier, 1616.'

1½ pp. *French. Seal. Endorsed:* 22 of January, 1615, from Monsieur de Gueretin. XXVI, 1.

830. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [-16], January 4. Regarding the diamond, I would like it to be sold for the highest price it can fetch. 'Sure I am itt cost £400 butt stones lose dayly of ther prise, therefore gett whatt you can and speedily send mee itt over by exchange to Mr Burlimaqui heere for my use.' Dorset House.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. VII, 2.*

831. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 4. I wrote to you two days ago by George Balam. Since then I have received letters from England dated 30 December, which refer to the arrival at the Court of Monsieur de Courtney, sent by the Prince of Condé, and Monsieur de Valany who comes from the Duke of Bouillon. They both confirm 'that the French King and Queene Mother weare then allredye at Angowleme; that bothe the armyes are verye neare together; that the Protestants and the Princes are accorded and nowe declare them selves on the Princes syde; that the Prince of Conde was permitted to enter into Rochell with 600 gentlemen; and that the Princes have resolved not to put downe their armes till the King hath graunted their just demandes.' Since that letter reached me, we have heard that a battle has been fought and won by the Princes.

Last Friday Sir Robert Cotton was committed to prison and his study searched. He was a follower of the late Earl of Northampton. Mr Cottingham, Clerk of the Privy Council, is going to Spain as His Majesty's Agent. The Ambassador, Sir John Digby, is returning home with his family. It is said that Sir Thomas Monson's trial has been fixed for the 9th of this month, and that the Earl and Countess of Somerset will soon follow him. A friend tells me that something will soon be made public which will cut short any lamentations for Sir Thomas Overbury's death. Last Saturday, the twin sons of the Earl of Argyle were christened at the Queen's Court, the Queen, the Prince and the Earl of Worcester being sponsors. Sir Thomas Lake expects to become joint secretary with Winwood. Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph. XL, 61.*

832. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 4/14. In violation of the neutrality accorded by both sides to the town of Scherrenbeck, the Spaniards have taken possession of the castle and the town, partly because of the absence of the Governor or bailiff, which does not make them completely masters there as they would have wished. I have just seen news from France which suggests that there is no settlement in sight and that war is imminent. The Queen Mother stands irresolute amongst

so many contrary factions and opinions; Monsieur de Nevers is treating with Monsieur de Bouillon in the absence of the Prince of Condé; Monsieur Edmonds has been to see the Prince privately; there are differences of views amongst those of the Religion, some of them being dissatisfied with the declaration of Nîmes and doubting whether Messieurs de Mayenne and Longueville will adhere to the Prince, and the latter being suspected by those of Bordeaux of wishing to turn the province of Guienne and the neighbouring parts into a seat of war. There is only one argument which appears to be shoring up peace, and that is that certain Governors, such as the Dukes of Montmorency and Vantador in Lower and Upper Languedoc, de Lesdiguières in Dauphiné, d'Alincourt in Lyon and the Lyonnais and others have come together at Pont de St. Esprit to discuss how best to maintain their governments and restrain those of the Religion. The King's army, reinforced by the cavalry of the Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Schomberg and the Marquis de Beuvron, seems to be about to march against the Prince of Condé in order to control the passages for the King's journey. Monsieur de Chambelay with 1,000 foot and 500 horse entered Lorraine but was driven off by the Duke and those of Metz. There was a rumour to the effect that passage was denied to 600 horse wishing to proceed from Brunswick to France to assist the Princes, but this seems hardly likely. Cleves.

1½ pp. *French. Seal.* XXVIII, 9.

833. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 4. I am enclosing a copy of what the King of France has written to his ambassadors residing abroad. He who is accredited to the Swiss is doing as much harm as he can to the Princes by publishing libels in various languages and propagating adverse opinions, and even by inciting dissensions amongst the Swiss. I understand that the Protestant cantons will send no men to the King but rather to the Princes if the latter ask for them.

I thought of sending you the articles of the agreement concluded at Brunswick, but it was not possible this time. Peace was declared on 21 December. There is a rumour that the King of Denmark is desirous of starting another war against Lübeck.

News has reached us that the Venetians are masters of all Friuli, and that their troops are advancing with cannon and mines to besiege Trieste. Men are being raised secretly in Vienna for Archduke Ferdinand, to whom the Emperor has sent Colonel Trautmansdorf.

Archduke Maximilian has been entertained by the Elector of Cologne who is accompanying him to the Elector of Treves. They will all travel together to Coblenz where the Ecclesiastical Electors are holding a meeting.

The condition of the Empire induces us to believe that there will be no lack of subjects for discussion amongst honest men. But the troubles in France are keeping a tight rein on our adversaries. Monsieur de Caux sends you his greetings. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 1.

834. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January [5/] 15. I was curious to learn of the judgment formed the other side of the sea of the assistance given by us to the town of Brunswick, because it has always been my wish that our actions here should commend themselves to the King of England. But Baron Stirce, who arrived a few days

ago from the English Court, assured us that His Majesty approved of our action and put the blame for all this agitation on the bad advice followed by the King of Denmark and the Duke of Brunswick. The help given was so successful that it has led to a close alliance with the Hanseatic Towns, which will in future consolidate our independence. The journey undertaken by Archduke Maximilian despite the time of the year and his age is a subject of much comment. Many believe that he is working for the Catholic League, and see this confirmed by the conference he had with the Elector of Cologne. In any case, the Empire is divided into factions ready to explode given a leader or an opportunity.

One of our captains, who left twelve days ago for Auxerre where he had access to the French Court, has reported that there was animated talk there in favour of peace, that the Queen Mother was inclined to it, and that the Prince of Condé had made overtures for it by letter; and that there was even a likelihood of its succeeding since Monsieur d'Epéron, who has opposed it, was out of favour. Messieurs de Villeroy and Jeannin are to undertake the negotiations. But I foresee difficulties arising both from the interests of Monsieur de Guise, the King's Lieutenant-General, who will find it hard to surrender that title, and from the declaration of the Huguenot churches who will not be so ready to rely for their security on what will be negotiated, for the pressures which have driven them to their extreme measures have been exerted on them for a considerable time. Monsieur de Valagny is gone on behalf of the Prince of Condé and the churches to England and will come on here afterwards to justify their action and test our inclinations. The Hague.

2 pp. *French.* I, 89.

835. NEWS FROM FRANCE

1616, January [5/] 15. There is still much ambiguous talk about the disgrace of the Commandeur de Sillery. Some say that it is all a deliberate feint designed to conceal another scheme: others claim that it will be followed by further downfalls which would expedite the treaty of peace. The young de Lorme, the physician, has been dismissed, not only for being one of the authors of the song composed to the air of the pilgrims of St. James—in which are described quite artlessly the difficulties of our return from Bordeaux to La Rochefoucaud, with a promise to continue the song during the remainder of the journey—but for a more mischievous theme aimed at sowing dissension and disorder in the Queen Mother's household and that of the young Queen, by discrediting some people and praising others. We are beginning to feel the inconveniences of this big town, particularly as regards fodder for the horses which is scarce and terribly expensive. There is also much sickness at the Court and in the army. It has been confirmed that the Comte de Candale has changed his religion, and that he made his confession of faith in the Reformed Religion at Nerac where he also took communion. This has been a great vexation to his father, reported to be almost dead with grief, the more so in that, as it is said, this conversion was connived at by his third son, the Archbishop of Toulouse. We have been told as a fact that the troops of the county of Lauzun have been defeated by Monsieur de Rohan, and that he and Monsieur de la Force take sides as they wish in Upper Guienne. The commanders and leading officers of the army are here, but the forces themselves have been reduced or disbanded, and will no longer be needed if God gives us peace. Poitiers.

1616, January [11/] 21. I understand that the Queen Mother is beginning to realize that the young Queen's authority is not going to permit her to exercise her power as she has done up to now. We shall soon find out from Court gossip

who are the more subtle—the Spaniards or the Florentines. I hear that the Huguenots are firmly for peace, even if it means modifying their demands, and that the Assembly at Nîmes is moving to Ste. Foy or to La Rochelle, as some maintain, to be nearer to the treaty negotiations and to participate in them. Suspicions are still rife about the intentions of Monsieur de Vendôme, to whom the Court has sent Monsieur de Vic. Orléans.

1616, January [13/] 23. Their Majesties were met here by the Ambassador of Great Britain, the Duke of Nevers, Marshal de Brissac and Monsieur de Villeroy on their way back from Fontenoy, where the initial move was made to arrange the peace conference, and where they took the articles formally approved of by the King. The journey from Poitiers to this place was so rough that more than thirty persons died on the road; so that we shall make a halt here before going on to Tours, in order to shelter from the atrocious weather in these parts. It is said that Monsieur de Rohan has set out for the conference which is to be held at Loudun, and which the Countesses of Soissons and Longueville are also expected to attend. Chastelleraud.

1¾ pp. *French. Seal. Endorsed:* 29 of January, 1615, from Monsieur de Gueretin. XXVI, 3.

836. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January [6/] 16, N.S. In France there is some hope of a peace settlement through the intervention of the English Ambassador and the Duke of Nevers. News from Heidelberg speaks of the disposition of the Emperor and his advisers to aggravate the situation in Germany by an occupation of the Marck and Ravensburg as well as by the hostile action in Brunswick. The dispute between Gelderland and Burkulo has intensified with the ejection of the latter's garrison from Lichtenvoord. The Archbishop of Cologne has become involved in it and has addressed a complaint to the States General. The Hague.

Appended: the Articles of Agreement concluded between the Princes of France and the deputies of the Reformed Religion at Nîmes; and a letter referring to the discovery of a strange fish with human feet at Calmar in Denmark bearing the inscription *Deus misereatur hominum*, and to the entertainment of Muscovite ambassadors at the Hague on their way home from France.

3½ pp. *Latin.* XXX, 7, 8 and 9.

837. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 8. I wrote to you soon after your departure, and enclosed letters for Madame de Dompret. At the same time I sent a piece of hangings and a box with some things for her.

'You have hearde, I am sure, that My Lord of Worcester is Lord Privy Seale, Sir George Vilares Master of the Horse and Sir Thomas Lakes Secretary. Other alterations this yeare hath not yet produced. Of Sir John Digbyes sudden revocation the opinions are so divers as I will not speake of any. Mr Cottington is gon to bee Agent in his roome; neither do I thinck that hastily wee shall have a legier Embassador in Spaine.' His Majesty has recovered and proposes to visit the Queen tomorrow. He will go on Monday to Newmarket. At the Court.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 76.

838. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 9. All is now quiet in Brunswick where I have been engaged in peace-making for the past three months. The Duke and the town have agreed on certain conditions of peace, of which the following are the most important. First, that all treaties, and in particular that of 1569, be observed; secondly, that the declaratory judgment of the Imperial ban and that of the Duke be annulled; thirdly, that all confiscated goods be restored, and the Duke pay 100,000 florins in five instalments *pro fructibus hactenus perceptis*; fourthly, that damage caused by both parties be indemnified; fifthly, that all hostility between the Duke and town cease permanently, and all future disputes be settled by recourse to law; and sixthly, that the Estates of Brunswick and the Hanseatic Towns undertake to supervise the observance of the agreement. Heidelberg. 2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. XXXIV, 79.*

839. JOHN SANFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 9. I am glad to hear of your safe return to your post. Your packet to my Lord Archbishop by way of Zeeland had not arrived when I received your letter. I showed him and his brother, recently consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, the note of the newly made Cardinals. 'The Archduke Maximilians going to Rome to meet the Elector of Culleyn is a mysterie that we understand not.'

The King was confined all this Christmas by the gout, but he made an effort to be present at the masque, of which a second performance was given. 'At the second tyme, the Queene was pleased to daunce, a good signe of her convalescence.'

As for the New Year's appointments, the Earl of Pembroke was made Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Worcester Lord Privy Seal, Sir George Villiers Master of the Horse—he is also to be created Lord Beaumont—Sir Thomas Lake Secretary of State, and Mr Cottington Resident Agent in Madrid with an allowance of 40s a day. He left post haste for Spain on New Year's Day. My Lord [Ambassador Digby] is to return home with all speed, having scarcely set foot in Spain. The reason for his recall is not known.

The Countess of Somerset was examined by the Commissioners last Sunday. Sir Robert Cotton has been committed to the custody of an Alderman. Lambeth.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. XXXVI, 76.*

840. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 10. Since your departure, only Franklin and the Lieutenant of the Tower have been indicted. 'Att the arraignment of the Lieutenant, Sir Lawrence Hide brought the Earle of Northampton upon the stage of this tragedie, saying in plaine termes that he, Rochester, and the Countess plotted Overburies death, adding that it was pittie that he was dead, but he said that he was at a heavier barre. Sundrie letters were produced to confirme this written from Northampton to Sommersett (some of them verie obsceaneos) neither did the Lieutenant spare the Lord Treasurer but said that he was as deepe in as himself, for which he was sharplie taxed and encountered by my Lord Cooke, who told him that it was false and proceeded out of a foule mouth.' I can send you the particulars of these proceedings if you wish. Sir Thomas Mounson has been twice at the Guild Hall to be arraigned, and has been committed to the Tower. He maintains that he is innocent. His trial, which was to be held today,

has been deferred. The Countess of Somerset, after the birth of her child, is also to be sent to the Tower. But no one knows when the principal prisoners will be brought to trial.

The King's departure has been postponed to the 15th because of the cold weather. 'He hath not bin at the Chappell all this Christmas, nor but little out of his chamber, unless it were at a maske and a play.' His Majesty has given the staff to the Earl of Pembroke and appointed the Earl of Worcester to be Lord Privy Seal, Sir George Villiers Master of the Horse, and Sir Thomas Lake Secretary of State. Cottington has been sent to Spain as Agent, and Sir John Digby recalled from that country, who 'bringeth, as it is thought, some matter that concerneth the Earle of Somersett'. The Lord Deputy of Ireland has been relieved of his post, and the government of Ireland entrusted to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice there. There is no definite news of a Parliament, although it is conjectured that one will eventually be summoned.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXIX, 110.

841. JOHN EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, January 10] A reminder that the time has almost come for Trumbull to implement an old promise to assist the writer, possibly in a commercial or legal matter.

1½ pp. *Endorsed*: 10 of January, 1615. Misc. VII, 3.

842. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 11/21. We should be grateful if you could get hold of the letter of the Archduke to Archduke Leopold and his reply regarding the false and libellous memoir about Montbéliard. The Burgundians desire another agreement, but on condition that we repudiate the compromise and verdict obtained at Grenoble, which is an insolent request.

I should like to know one fact about the recent tragic events at the Court of England and that is whether there was treason committed against His Majesty and the State. The Electress Palatine could not tell me anything at Heidelberg. We are expecting her and the Elector, and many other Princes, in five or six weeks' time, for the christening of our little Prince.

I do not know what is being said in Brussels about the discreet conduct of the commissioners of the States General in the Brunswick affair, but without them and our intervention (I mean that of the Elector Palatine in the name of the Union) the Duke of Brunswick would have lost all and the Emperor been slighted without any regard for his authority.

I will look out for the book you mention, and herewith send you another which is offensive to your King. Hagh.

2 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XII, 82.

843. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO [SIR RALPH WINWOOD]

1615-16, January 11/21. Having received from Louvain a confirmation that public opinion tended to regard Puteanus as the author and Flavius, Dormalius or Rivius as the printer of *Corona Regia*, I came to this town upon the advice of trusty friends to see whether, with the help of stationers, printers, booksellers and 'founders of letters', I could discover with certainty the printer of that libel and through him establish the identity of the author beyond doubt. I personally believe that 'Puteanus made the fabrick and the English Jesuits furnished the matter; and the libell was without all doubt printed in Louvayne.' But there

is no positive proof as to who was the printer. Monsieur de Preaux is confident that the author was Puteanus and that the book was printed in Louvain; other witnesses confirm this opinion. What is now needed is the definite unmasking of the author, and I shall apply myself to this task. There is one circumstance which argues powerfully that the libel could only have been published in these parts, which is 'that many coppies of it have ben scene in Bruxelles and Louvayne, some five in Antwerp and only one in Tournay; there being none to bee found at Collen, Leege, Ingolstad or Franckford (as I conceave) because in all those places I have given order to make an exact enquiry for it and lost my labor, all men ther professing that they never sawe the booke nor heard of it otherwise then by a vulgar report.' It seems evident that the book was written by Puteanus, printed by Flavius and revealed by Monsieur R[oberty], an officer to these Princes and commissary-general of their victuals, 'who as he hath a brother among the Jesuitts is most partially affected towards those of the Relligion; for if my supposalls do not prove vayne, Puteanus and Roberty being but deux testes en un chapron, those books which Remond had were first brought by Puteanus to Roberty and from him to Remond.' Monsieur Plouvier, who is secretary to Count Christopher of Emden, and now with the latter in East Friesland, is also a *privado* of Puteanus and is reported to have had a copy or two of the libel. By the advice of a lawyer I have written to an acquaintance of mine at the Hague to obtain an order from the States General to Count Enno that this man be examined by the magistrates of Emden, and his confession sent to His Majesty or your Honour.

The lack of money has generated much discontent amongst the soldiers, pensioners, the *entrettenidos* and *reformados*, of whom the last two have not received one penny during the past three months. 'Twoe thowsand suits of apparrell have ben founished to the newe Spanyards at 2 cr. and 14 st. apeece, and 500 more are nowe providing at the same rate, which some say is the wholle number of men remaying of those 44 companies landed at Dunkerk and Ostend. There are 390 of them sente to Cambray and as many Wallons which were ther in garrison removed unto Luxembourg.'

Weapons are being manufactured at Liège, but it is not known whether they are destined for the Archduke or the Catholic League. 'If for the Archduke, it is to be feared he hath some enterprize upon Sedan; if for the leaguers, then are the Protestants to stande upon ther garde.' Count Henry van den Berg, the Lieutenant General of the Horse, is lately come to Brussels, probably to receive further directives concerning his employment. The latest news from Brunswick is that an agreement has been officially signed between the town and the Duke.

These Princes and their ministers, particularly Monsieur Boisshot, commiserate with the Earl of Somerset upon his misfortunes and downfall. Boisshot is also critical of the gift bestowed on him by His Majesty, 'which he giveth out to have ben of smale vallewe, and that lykewise it was delivered unto him in plate of such an old fashon as he did not esteeme it worth the transportation over the seas, but sould and made away the greater part of it before he came from London. He hath said to some of his frends that no one thing hath so much confirmed him in his relligion as the unspeakable wickednes which he sawe among our nation during his employment in England.' Antwerp. 3 pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 103.

844. *Corona Regia*

[1616, c January 11] The names of witnesses whom Trumbull wishes to be interrogated regarding the authorship and publication of *Corona Regia*.

'Le Sieur President Malineus; l'Audiencier Verreyken; son filz qui est marié; le Greffier Kinschot; les Conseillers du Conseil de Brabant, Bourgeois, Vanden Brande, Haecht, Marchant, et le Procureur General Foxius. Item, les eschevins de Bruxelles Beusleyden, et Vanden Nort, le Pentionaire de Bruxelles Schot; le Secretaire Numan, et Brooman; le Prothonotaire Hopperus, beau frere du Conseiller Marchant. Les deux Pentionaires de Louwayn, Fannius, et Silvius; le Mayeur et le Bourgmastre illec; l'Abbé de Vlierbeque; l'Abbé de Parc; le Baron de Wesmale; le Greffier des Estats de Brabant Maes; les Docteurs Pas, Andreas, Virmgus; Guillaume Athinius, ou Van Thin, voisin a Monsieur le President Maes. L'Advocat Malineus, filz dudit President Malineus; le Vicair General. Le Sieur Comte d'Aesteres, chef des finances; son nepheu le Sieur de—, le Commis des Finances Van Eten; l'Advocat Pontanus; l'Advocat Rose; l'Advocat Bourgeois. L'Advocat filz du Cerfau Marché a Bois. Le Sieur Tobie Mathew; le Sieur Gage; le Sicur Simons; le Sieur Green; le Sieur Stonor; le Sieur Worthington; les Chevaliers Leedes et Bapthorp. Le Pere Hugues Cavel, Cordelier Irlandois a Louvain. Le Perc Dr. Chamberlaine; le Pere Bonadventura Cordelier a Bruxelles. Le Pere Robert Broune, Escossois, Recteur du Monastere des Bons hommes a Anvers. Le Sieur Balby, le Sieur Parham, le Sieur Jehan Chandler, Anglois; le Sieur de Liddington, gentilhomme Escossois a Anvers. Le Docteur Boucher, Chanoine de Tournay; le Docteur Kellison, President du Seminaire des Anglois; le [sic] Docteurs Norton et Singleton, Anglois; le President du Seminaire Irlandois, Cusac; le Recteur du Seminaire du College des Anglois a St. Omer, Schondonq; les Peres Jesuites Creswell et Baker, Anglois, residents a Bruxelles, le Pere Chambers, chapelain du Monastere des Anglois a Bruxelles. Richard Bailly, Anglois; le serviteur de Monsieur Parham.'

Marginal note: 'Ces mesmes interrogatoires se pourront faire a Louvain aux docteurs de droit Silvius, Corzileus, Weyms et Gudelinus. Item aux Docteurs en medicine Fienus, Villiers, Sassenus et Vanden Bembde; et a quelques estudicnts en droit comme Charondelet, Schot et Wyffliet.'

There follows a list of seven questions to be put to the witnesses.

2 pp. *French.* Misc. XXXVI, 34.

845. *Corona Regia*

[1616, c January 11] The names of witnesses whom Trumbull wishes to be interrogated regarding the authorship and publication of *Corona Regia*.

'Le Commissaire General Remacle Roberti; son filz aisné et beau filz qui est l'Advocat; et le Sieur Plouvir, Secretaire du Sieur Comte d'Embden.'

There follows a list of 27 questions to be put to the witnesses.

2 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. XXXVI, 35.

846. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January [12/] 22. By letters received from the Court of the Elector Palatine I learn of the agreement between the Duke and the town of Brunswick, which is identical in form and conditions with that of 1569 made between the town and the then Duke, grandfather of the present one. The delegates of the United Princes, especially those of His Highness [the Elector Palatine], worked hard for it, the more so as they had to contend with the opposition of the Emperor's commissioners who were anxious to throw more oil than water on this particular fire. Amongst all the diversity of motives in this enterprise, the assistance rendered by the States General was the main factor in persuading the Duke of Brunswick to accept the best solution in the general—and his

own—interest. The same letters reveal that during his visit to Montbéliard, the Duke of Würtemberg treated for an alliance with the cantons of Bern and Basel, which may provide a way to bring all the United Princes of Germany into it. There is some talk here of the discovery of a conspiracy in England against the King's life. Paris.

P.S. The Countess of Soissons and her son left yesterday to take part in the talks according to the Prince of Condé's wishes, and Madame Longueville has also been summoned by both parties and is on her way there.

2 pp. *French.* XXVI, 2.

847. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [-16], January 13/23. Regarding Sir Thomas Studder, I am very glad that you have eluded the treacherous design which he had upon you. If ever he comes my way, he will find me as implacable in my opposition to him as I was formerly ready to assist him upon your recommendation.

'The advertisement touching the Prince his transeporting into Flanders, I ever held yt as ridiculous in the proposition as impossible in the effect. And yet I can assure you, suche an overture was really made.'

I recently received letters from Mr Wake in which he entreated me, in the Duke of Savoy's name, to intercede with the King of Spain and his ministers for the meticulous observation of the Treaty of Asti. I did so, but found that they were critical of the way in which the Duke implemented the treaty conditions, particularly as regards the disarming of his troops, which they alleged was fraudulent. From this they went on to say that the Duke's object was to foment dissensions amongst the rulers of Christendom, especially those of Spain and England. Their comments were such as to give the impression that they were dissatisfied with the treaty and therefore reluctant to give any firm assurance of its being observed by them. But despite the threatening attitude of the new Governor of Milan, Don Pedro de Toledo, my opinion is that it is not Spain's intention to recommence hostilities in Italy; for I have learned confidentially from first hand sources that the Governor has been instructed to maintain neighbourly relations with the Princes of Italy. Moreover, in their new financial contract with the Genoese, for the remitting of money to Flanders and Italy, the Spaniards have not included any extraordinary sum—nothing more in fact than 300,000 crowns, despite the apparent but entirely erroneous impression that the new Governor, when he left for Milan, had letters of exchange for another 300,000. All this convinces me that the Spaniards are more eager to preserve their honour by forcing the Duke of Savoy to acknowledge that he is in the wrong than to embark on a new war in which the Duke would receive help from those countries which are now committed to assisting him.

The Duke of Lerma, who enjoys absolute power here as you know, has transferred all or most of his offices to his son, the Duke of Uceda, and has decided to withdraw from all political and administrative affairs in favour of his son. 'The Duke only retaineth a kinde of secrete superintendencie and wholly imployethe his tyme and takethe upon him as his only charge to looke unto the education of the young Prince and the reste of the Kings children. So that hee is now in the pallace as the father of the familie, but for businesses of state whosoever speakethe unto him, hee remittethe him unto his sonne.'

The President of Castile, who holds the highest office of this Crown, has died, and from amongst all the competitors for that place it is highly probable that the Archbishop of Burgos will be chosen as his successor. Another official who

is dead is Don Luys Fajardo, who was commander in chief of the King's Armada. His son Don Juan has been appointed in his place. 'The fleete now wintrethe at Lisborne, being very muche owt of order. There is returned this yeare into Portugall only one carrack from the Easte-Indyes, the reste having beene caste away, one at the Cape de buena Esperanca and the other at the Westernne Islandes. The Portugalls are brought so lowe and that trade so ill managed that I thinke there is litle cause why thei should now bragg of any benefitt thei reape from the Easte-Indyes. And I litle doubt but by Gods blessing and our owne perseverance the cheife proffitt of those countries may bee diverted towards our owne kingdome.'

I do not know how the rumour of my recall started, since nothing has been said about it by His Majesty and his ministers. Agreement has been reached here to pay Mr Calley 127,000 ducats amounting to half what is due to him out of this fleet; the other half will come out of the next fleet. I am glad that the business has been terminated so successfully, and I can modestly say that I have played no small part in it. The party concerned has done well out of it too, 'for when their having ten in the hundreth for their interest, the value of the exchange of their monyes and *Licencia de Sacas*, their having escaped all kinde of gratuities to ministers which they would have willingly yeilded unto shalbe considered, I conceave they may rightly judge it a happye negociation for them. I write this for no other ende but that I hold it wisdome in a man that it should be knowne he understandeth the good he hath bene occasion of, for that the contrary hath almost ever befallne me in this place.' But I am very happy to have been of assistance to such honest and grateful men as Calley, Colford and Wake. Madrid.

6 pp. *Last paragraph only in holograph.* XXII, 150.

848. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January [14/] 24. We are surprised that we have received no details of the treason plot in England, which is thought to have been no less dangerous than the Gunpowder conspiracy. Archduke Maximilian arrived on the 16th of this month in Darmstadt, where the Elector of Mayence had gone to meet him. I would like to know the object of this conference. These important people do not move around for nothing, particularly in winter and when the Archduke himself is ill.

At the moment there is in Cologne a commissary from the Emperor named Arnoldin. He has been sent to all the Electors and Imperial cities to collect money. Those of Cologne will probably contribute an instalment of the sum which they promised the Emperor. It is said that he has also been authorized to extract from the people of Mülheim the fine of 100,000 gold marks imposed by the Emperor, who would appear to require something more than the demolition of their buildings.

You may have heard from the Hague of the lawsuit which was recently won at Arnheim by the Counts of Styrom against the town of Münster, which was ordered to restore to them the Lordship of Borckle near Lingen *cum fructibus perceptis et percipiendis*. The town refused to comply with the sentence, and the States General accordingly enforced it with the help of some companies of soldiers. The Archbishop of Cologne has been much disconcerted by this.

The Spaniards recently seized the house and small town of Sissensboke, despite the patent letters of neutrality given by both sides to the bailiff. They thought of repeating this exploit at Calcar, which is also neutral, but were opposed by the inhabitants who chased them away.

There is a rumour that Archduke Leopold and his brother Charles, both canons, are coming to reside here. I am inclined to believe it, since it is reported from Heidelberg that the Archduke asked the Elector Palatine for the free passage of twenty tuns of wine for his household. Frankfort does not hold out any hope for the discovery of the author of *Corona Regia*. Cologne.

4 pp. *Holograph. French. Seal. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois a Gand.* IX, 85.

849. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 15/25. Claudio Marini has retired to Genoa, and his duties have been taken over by Monsieur Mangeant. But he can do little, partly because he is unacquainted with affairs here, and partly because he has received no precise instructions how to proceed. Both Marini and he went to Milan two months ago and returned without having achieved anything. Their excuse was that Don Pedro de Toledo refused to treat with them on the grounds that they had no letter of credence from the King of France to him. When questioned as to why they had so precipitately left Milan without urging the dismissal of the Spanish army, they answered that they had abided by their orders and cared little how other people interpreted their behaviour. This goes to show how insincerely the French have conducted themselves in these negotiations, for they have disarmed the Duke of Savoy but not protected him from his adversary. In Milan they plead want of money for not disbanding their troops, claiming that of the 300,000 crowns allocated to Don Pedro at Genoa he can only receive 100,000, the rest of the bills being returned with a protest; and that in these circumstances new supplies of money from Spain are necessary before he can dismiss his forces. But this is a lame excuse, for in fact their army is useful in two respects. 'On the one side they keepe the Venetians in awe that they dare not pursue their quarrel with the Austrian so hotly as otherwise they would do; and, on the other, they hinder this Duke from sending succors into France, if he had any such intent as they lay to his charge.'

We are expecting an ambassador from Milan to return the compliment made by the Duke of Savoy in sending to congratulate Don Pedro on his appointment as Governor. This is the custom among the Princes and States of Italy. Turin.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XLIII, 8.

850. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January [17/] 27, N.S. Financial affairs of Christopher, Count of East Friesland. The deputies of Gelderland have arrived to consult Count Bronckhorstan about the prosecution of the sentence against the monks of Borkula, who have sent nobody about the complaint although they were given three weeks to deliberate on it. Circumstantial reports about events in France, where it is alleged that the Prince of Condé has entered into communication with the King, and that the Duke of Epernon has fallen from royal favour. News has come from England of the examination of the Earl of Somerset and the imprisonment of his wife in the Tower of London. Three Dutch East Indiamen are reported to have been almost wrecked by storms. A strange event produced by floods in East Frisia, and the intricate legal problem arising from it. The Hague.

2½ pp. *Latin.* XXX, 10.

851. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [-16], January 18/28. 'The cheife thinge treated of by the Archduke Maximilian with yow hath bene touching the election of the Kinge of the Romanes, about which shortly the Conde de Onate, accompanied with the new Cardinal Pan y Agua, shalbe sente from here into Germanye. If they alter not their purpose, they here seeme much to feare that the Duke of Savoye wilbe therin a strong pretender and not unlikely therin to speede. At least I finde they apprehende it more then I thinke there is cause.'

In my last letter I forgot to answer you about the infamous libel written against His Majesty. I am convinced that the author is Scopi^{us}.

My friends in England have intimated to me that there is a move at the Court to recall me, but neither His Majesty nor his ministers have disclosed their intentions in this matter. I am informing you of this in case I should be recalled at short notice.

As regards Mr Colford's and Mr Wake's business, they should be told that 127,000 ducats have been paid to Mr Calley out of the fleet. Madrid.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXII, 149.

852. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 18. I have no doubt that the Spaniards have their eye on this place, and plan to use whatever advantages it offers them if ever they have the opportunity. But I hope that I have not lived, nor will live, long enough to see the loss of Flushing. You, as His Majesty's Agent, can do much to watch their activities where you are.

A good friend of mine writes from England that there is a greater lack of confidence between us and Spain than has been observed up to now, but he cannot specify the reasons for it. 'The suddaine sending for Sir John Digby and the committing of Sir Robert Cotton, together with some speeches of sumwhat which shoulde be founde in letters of the Earls of Northhampton and Sommersett dothe geve cause to beleave that his Majesty is not satisfied with the courses which have past. Besydes his Majesty hathe bien lately toulde that the Spaniards have an eye upon Vlushing, of the safe keaping of which he is verye sencyble of, and hathe expressed and signified soe muche verye lately.' Sir Thomas Monson's indictment is expected at Westminster tomorrow, and it is believed that the Earl and Countess of Somerset will follow. 'Shee desyered that the Lords Montgomery and Fenton mighte be sent unto her, unto whome shee confessed freely that the poysoning of Overburye was committed by her, and shewes to bee exceeding penitent.' I cannot remember whether I wrote in my last letter that the King 'in a manner, in spite of the marchants hurts, hathe settled them once more at Midelburge. You maye easely ges that wee heare in this place are not a littell gladd of it, for that is yect a good tye of these peopell unto us, and in earnest the King dothe theirin shewe a great deale of good affection unto this province.' Vlushing.

P.S. Sir Thomas has been made joint secretary with Winwood, but Sir Ralph remains the senior of the two. The Countess of Shrewsbury has been released from the Tower. I am told that Sir William Monson was committed there at eleven o'clock on Saturday night. I never had a good opinion of that man.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XL, 63.

853. NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARCHDUKE ALBERT

1615-16, January 20/30. The Archduke is to be notified that the Duke of Bouillon has entreated the King of England for his assistance in the event of

siege being laid to the town of Sedan. His Majesty has considered his appeal, and finds it justifiable and reasonable on the grounds of his cause, which is identifiable with that of the Protestant Religion of which His Majesty is Protector, and of his kinship with the English royal family through the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine. His Majesty therefore directs that negotiations should be opened with the Archduke on the matter, and that the latter should be warned to refrain from supporting or encouraging any military aggression against the town of Sedan and its territorial dependencies; inasmuch as His Majesty considers himself bound, for the above reasons, to intervene, should the Duke of Bouillon be threatened in this manner.

1½ pp. *Draft. French.* Min. II, 104.

854. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] January 20. His Majesty is convinced that Puteanus is the author of *Corona Regia*, and therefore instructs you to bring a direct charge against him and communicate it to the Archduke so that Puteanus may be legally interrogated and examined, and, his guilt being established, receive a punishment commensurate with the heinousness of his crime. To expedite this business, His Majesty advises you to get in touch with Monsieur Boyschott, formerly the Archduke's Ambassador here, and to remind him of his solemn promise, which he gave the King before leaving England, to discover the identity of the author and have him duly and properly chastised. You do not refer in your late letters to the answers given you by the printer at Brussels from whom you bought the book. I would like to receive them in your next letter. I am enclosing extracts from Puteanus's book against Casaubon which will prove that both books were written by one and the same person. Whitehall.

P.S. Sir William Monson is in close confinement in the Tower. 'If you have anything to say to him, you shall be heard.' Yesterday the Earl and Countess of Somerset were indicted of murder at Westminster. All this Christmas the King has been troubled with a weakness in his foot, but he has now recovered and gone to Theobalds.

2 pp. XLVII, 101.

855. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

1615-16, January 21. I recommend the request of the bearer, Sophronius Menius. He is the Prior of a monastery of the Order of St. Basil in Cyprus, and has been delegated by his superiors to collect money towards the release of seven members of that Order whom the Turks are prepared to release from captivity for 3,000 crowns. He has been engaged in this task in Germany, Lorraine and the Low Countries, and now wishes to extend his activities to England. Brussels.

1 p. *Draft.* Min. II, 105.

856. LADY BRUCE OF KINLOSS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, January 24. Regarding financial arrangements to assist her son at Sedan. London.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 6.

1615-16, January 24. The New Company is meeting with much opposition. Last week they presented a petition to the Privy Council in which they complained 'that diverse now of their owne Companie went about to hinder the buisines otherwise then became good Commonwealths men or good subjects, for which my Lord Chancellor taxed them and exhorted them above all things to agreement amongst themselves, telling them that otherwise the buisines could never sort to any good end.' At the same time Sir Lionell Cranefield submitted five articles to be examined by commissioners, if the Council approved. 'The 1 was that the taking of mony to dispense with some did argue corruption in the taker and distrust in the giver, charging Alderman Cockin with the taking of xx s or xv s upon a cloth to free other men for their proportions they were to die. The 2, that it is contrarie to the Kings Proclamation of 23 July, 1613, to carry the cloth to any other place then to the ordinarie mart townes, which is not observed by the Companie. 3, he alleadged that this trade would cause the Duch and other nations to fall to making of cloth and so impaire the making of cloth heere. The 4, that after the expiration of 3 yeares the State should be left uncertaine bycause the Companie is afterwards not otherwise tied but to do their best. The 5, that the new Companie trading to Eastland and other countries (for which other Companies have priviledge) would be an occasion to hinder those Companies. These things were long disputed, and in the end it was resolved that the new Companie should bring their patent unto the Lords to be perused, which was don the last week. And this day my Lord Chancellor told them that there were many things in their charter contrarie to law, as that they had power to imprison without baile or mainprize, to impose upon mens goods and persons, and that such impositions should not be discharged by the King without the Companies consent, that there should be no appeale from orders and lawes made by the Companie, etc. My Lord Chancellor asked the Alderman whether if these things and diverse others which he recited (being contrarie to law) were altered, the buisines might go forward notwithstanding, and to this they have taken time to answer. But it seemeth their patent shalbe altered, for my Lord Cooke seconded my Lord Chancellor, and told the Companie that their patent being grownded upon the same foundation that the olde Companies was, must needs be against law bycause that was surrendered by them for being against the law. Thus standeth the buisines now, but the Companie is encouraged by the Lords and they perswade them that though their patent be altered in these things, by good advise of councell they may have other as avaylable and profitable inserted which shalbe agreeable to law. There fell out other differences amongst themselves which were brought before the Lords, as complaints of some of the Companie at Hamburg and Middleburgh against orders made by the Companie heere and other things, which the Lords rather wished them to compose amongst themselves then to trouble them.' Following upon His Majesty's intervention, it is now agreed that the Company shall not leave Middleburg.

Sir William Monson has been committed to the Tower, and on the 19th of this month an indictment was found against the Earl and Countess of Somerset for poisoning or being accessories to it. 'The jury when they returned their verdict said nothing but that it was *billa vera* for both the indictments. The jurie were all knights and squires, and the Commissioners my Lord Cooke, my Lord Hubart, Lord Chiefe Baron, Master of the Rolls, Baron Altham, Justice Haughton and diverse others.' It is not known when the trial will take place. The King has gone to Newmarket. 'Mr Secretarie Lake hath the diet that was

at the Signet to his chamber with an addition of so many dishes as do make it equall with the other Secretaries diet. His daughter is contracted with the Lord Roos with whom it is said that he is to give 6000 li.'

P.S. 'Sir William Mounson was examined this day by my Lord Cooke and Mr Secretarie Winwood. And some 3 dayes since the Lords Commissioners were at the Tower with my Lord of Somerset.' My man Hugh is ready to come over, if you so wish.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXIX, 91.

858. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 25, O.S. I am about to leave on a short journey to Frankfort, and while I am there, I will not forget to find out whether there are any means of procuring, or at least discovering, this defamatory libel about which you are so anxious. Thank you for the information you sent about your message to the Archduke concerning Sedan. I have communicated it to His Highness. In Sedan itself everything is being done to see to the fortifications. Our young Prince will remain there until we receive more definite news from France as to how events are shaping. Meanwhile His Highness has obtained an assurance from the Duke of Lorraine and the Governors of Metz and Mouzon for a free passage in the event of his being recalled or sent back. Two young Dukes of Saxony, of the House of Naumbourg [*sic*], are here on their way from Savoy with about forty horse. Also an ambassador from the Emperor, asking for money, but we begged to be excused. Their Highnesses are still resolved to attend the christening at Stuckard on the 12/22 of February. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French*. *Seal*. XXXI, 23.

859. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, January 26, O.S. The situation in France appears to be more dangerous than ever. It is true that there has been a peace conference, but we are very suspicious of the intrigues of the Dukes of Vendôme and Nevers; for why should they gather so many troops if there is a sincere desire for peace? It is not without good reason that the Assembly at Nismes are urging the governors of the towns of refuge to declare themselves, and have deputed Messieurs de Parabel and du Plessis to approach them with that end in view. And why have the people of Bordeaux disarmed the Huguenots in that town?

Germany is quiet enough, but the Emperor bears a grudge against the States General for having pushed into Imperial territory to assist their allies. *Le loup se plaint du chien qui garde les brebis*. Archdukes Maximilian and Albert have agreed to try to persuade all the Electors, particularly the secular ones, to accept Ferdinand of Gratz as King of the Romans. Maximilian has sent an envoy to His Highness to convey his apologies for not visiting him when he was passing this way. Colonel Lucan, the Emperor's ambassador, arrived here two days ago. He is travelling from place to place and requesting contributions for his master. He will call next on the Landgrave of Cassel. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XLI, 2.

860. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615-16, January 31. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 11-16.

11 pp. Min. II, 106.

861. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 1. We are still waiting to hear whether treason has actually been committed against His Majesty, as some people affirm, and is being deliberately concealed as was the identity of the murderers of the late King of France, in order to avoid the necessity for revenge. Even the King of England does not wish the least thing to be blamed on the Spaniards! But one day it will be necessary to show that one has the force and courage to resent these things.

Because of important proceedings, our christening banquet has been postponed to 25 February. The Venetians are pressing on with their war in Istria against Archduke Ferdinand, but neither side is suffering much loss. There is a fear that the Turk may meddle in the hostilities. We have received news from Lyon via Montbéliard that Monsieur de Candale, son of the Duke of Epernon, has joined those of the Religion, and that owing to this [torn] and that Nîmes is to be besieged and the assemblies cut off from it. Stuttgart.

On separate slip: I am informed from Basel that the King of Spain has failed to take by surprise the towns of Ast[i], Verzelli and Villenefue from the Duke of Savoy, and that the latter is preparing a new defence.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French. XII, 54.*

862. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 1. Last week there appeared at our Court an envoy from the Emperor, a Colonel Lucan, an estimable gentleman of many good qualities. He brought the customary message conveyed by envoys from that quarter, that is to say *money*. The old tune has been changed but the theme remains the same. Nevertheless, it is no longer insisted that the contributions granted by the last Diet should be paid. What is asked for is a little voluntary assistance in money towards erecting fortifications on the Hungarian frontiers and relieving the Emperor of some of his most pressing debts. The Colonel was courteously entertained and sent away with *bonnes paroles*, the wisest amongst us reckoning that everything that could be extracted from us would be used against *les Venetiens*. In his speeches the Colonel failed to conceal the implacable animosity shown at the Imperial Court towards the *United Provinces*, saying that it was an eternal shame to the Empire that they should be allowed to ravage Imperial territories without any opposition. The *Emperor* has written twice to the *Elector Palatine* and to the others, both *Majorca* [the Ecclesiastical Electors] and *Mesopotamia* [the Lay Electors] on the subject, asking for advice and assistance to avenge himself; and this is the question that, together with the sequestration of Juliers, is occupying the minds of those at Prague. *Riga* [Archduke Maximilian], after having been lavishly entertained by the *Archbishop of Mayence* and the Landgrave of Darmstadt, returned in haste to the Emperor to report on his negotiations but he fell ill on the way (attacked by that old enemy of his family, the gout) in a village belonging to the Marquis de Culenbach, which will delay him for some time.

The Duke of Neuburg is as hot an apostate as ever, and is introducing all sorts of Papistical superstitions throughout his country, including the new calendar or *Allenach*, and without sparing the lands assigned by his father's will to his brothers, who have complained to the Elector of Saxony and asked him for help. The Elector expressed regret and counselled patience, adding that if their brother continued in this manner, they could submit a complaint to the Emperor. So much for the zeal shown towards the religion which he professes. As for public affairs, most of our Princes are only zealous in their

opposition to Calvinists, as we are called. The Duke of Würtemberg has forbidden those who are of our faith in Mompelgart to go any more to take part in the communion at Basel. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] and the evangelical cantons of Switzerland have interceded on their behalf but without success. Nevertheless, we remain good allies and friends, and the Duke has invited Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] to become godparents to his newly born son. They will be attending the christening at Stuttgart on the 20th of this month. We have no news from England and fear that the packets went down with Monsieur de Bruch when he was lost at sea.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Seals. Words in italics deciphered.*
XXXIV, 80.

863. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 1. I have been ordered by His Highness to write to Monsieur de Waldegrave, from whom we have not heard for several weeks. His Highness is particularly perturbed because of the lack of information about the conspiracy unearthed in England in which many persons of quality besides the Earl of Somerset are implicated.

You will have heard from Monsieur Pawell that Colonel Lucan has been with us for some days; he has been asking us for money. He will be given his answer when the Union holds its next meeting.

The French Agent resident here has been summoned home, and so has the French Ambassador to the Swiss. The latter has done his utmost to discredit the Princes by publishing and translating libels against them, an activity in which the French Ambassador at the Hague has likewise been engaged.

While peace is being discussed in France, the war has been rekindled in Hungary. The Sultan seems determined to invade Austria in support of the Venetians who are mercilessly ravaging the country. The Estates of Gratz are providing 2,000 horse, those of Styria 20,000 thalers monthly towards expenses of the war, and the Duke of Bavaria 1,000 horse and 5,000 foot. The Venetians are hoping to receive help from the Swiss, but it is feared that the Grisons will refuse them passage. It all depends on the French Agent with the Grisons, Monsieur Gueffier, who has worked hard to disrupt this negotiation.

Their Highnesses are preparing to go to Stuttgart to attend the baptism of the Duke of Würtemberg's son. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 3.

864. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 2/12. I shall take up the matter of that book [*Corona Regia*] with His Highness [the Elector Palatine] as you desire. I looked for it in Frankfort but failed to find a copy. However, I have asked some of my friends to continue with their inquiries. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 24.

865. DU GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February [2/] 12. Your packet of 29 January was sent to me by Mr Woodford.

Since I wrote to you nothing of significance has occurred here except an accident which took place on the 29th at the Court, and gave much cause for alarm. The King had left in the morning for his house at Amboise, of which he is very fond, and many members of the Council and others had assembled

in the Queen Mother's chamber, including the Comte de Soissons and his mother, who had newly arrived at the Court. A part of the floor suddenly collapsed, and amongst those who fell with it, but received little hurt, were Messieurs d'Epéron and de Villeroy. Those who were injured included de Bassompierre and the Marquis of Villenne.

We are now waiting to hear of the opening of the peace conference in London, and whether the Queen Mother will go there in person as she is desirous of doing, according to some. I forgot to tell you that on the same night of the 29th, half of the St. Michel bridge and four houses near the Arsenal were swept away by ice loosened by a six foot increase in the water level, and by boats carried along by the violence of the flood. However all the residents were saved, except for one maid, although most of the household stuff in the houses was lost. In the Faubourg St. Marceau that night three houses collapsed killing many people.

We have here the Sieur de Bulion, a Councillor of State and nephew of the Chancellor who has followed the Commandeur de Sillery down the path of disgrace; and so has the Jesuit Souffran, the Queen Mother's confessor. Cotton seems to be edging towards receiving the same treatment. If this is being done deliberately and with intent, then other and more important persons are going to be affected.

I am sending you a sample of a letter which is said to have been written by Monsieur de Sully to the King, although there is room to doubt this. It has the profession of faith in the Reformed Religion made by the Comte de Candale, eldest son of the Duc d'Epéron. Paris.

2 pp. *French.* XXVI, 4.

866. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 4/14. We shall be at war this coming summer unless England hinders it. We hear that you are raising troops over there, and that Denmark and the Emperor are doing likewise. I cannot say whether our action will be offensive or defensive, but there is no question of letting you have your will in Cleves.

'We fynd our selves prettily stiffned by this alliance of the Hansse townes, whose order in poynt of correspondency so well among themselves as with this state, as also for matter of quota what they shall furnish, we understand to be regularly contracted, concluded and punctually to be observed.' In my opinion, the time is not oportune for you to launch any action of significance, and you are more likely to temporize until you can do so. 'Denmark is choleric but that is not the vertue by which princes effect great buyssinnes. He hath had Hollands water put in his Rhenish wyne, and he must bethink hymselfe more than our wynter how he will wype out that blott that lyes on hym by the disassieginge of Brunswych.' Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIII, 150.

867. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO VISCOUNT LISLE

1615-16, February 6. Apart from the short introductory paragraph, this letter has been fully calendared in *H.M.C. 77: De L'Isle V, 1611-26*, pp. 395-7.

3 pp. *Copy.* XL, 62.

1616, February [8/] 18. The King's delegates left for Loudun on the 12th of this month, Messieurs de Thou and de Vic being attached to Marshal de Brissac and de Villeroy. And Monsieur Phélypeaux, Secretary of State, was appointed clerk to the conference since it comes within the cognizance of his department for this month; otherwise, Monsieur de Seaux would have been chosen as being the more agreeable of the two. The day before there arrived the Baron de Tianges on behalf of the Prince of Condé and the others, to congratulate their Majesties on the escape of the Queen Mother at the time when the floor of her chamber collapsed; and, at the same time, to inform them of the adhesion of the Duke of Vendôme to their party, assuring them that this would not in any way hinder the success of the conference. I have just heard that in consequence of the Duke's decision his uncle the Marquis de Coeuvre has withdrawn himself and his soldiers into Picardy. Some think that was done deliberately, to guard the places in their possession rather than to show dissent from the resolution of the Duke, who is now on his way to the conference. It is not known what has happened to his troops, or to the Baron de Vignoles who returned to the Duke for the third time with much of what the latter had demanded from their Majesties. On the 13th, the Countess of Soissons and the Duchess of Longueville, together with the Ambassador of Great Britain and the Duke of Nevers, are to leave Tours for Loudun where it is thought the conference will begin on the 16th.

An order has been sent to the Assembly of Nîmes to remove itself either to Ste. Foy or La Rochelle. On the 7th, Monsieur d'Epéron left in a litter for Loches and Angoulême, giving out as his reason that he had sustained a bruised rib from the collapse of the floor. But in fact he has noticed from day to day a great change in their Majesties towards him, not only in looks and words, but in other things. For instance, the King has shown a desire to decide the appointments to the places of those Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns of the regiment of the guards who died on the journey to Bordeaux and back. The Duke of Epéron claims this to be his right, in his capacity as Colonel-General of the Infantry of France, a post which he has filled since the death of the late King. There is much sickness at the Court, and it is believed that more than 12,000 persons, of all ranks and conditions, died during the late journey.

In Italy relations are bad between the Duke of Savoy and the new Governor of Milan, who has sent a special envoy to complain to the King of Spain. The dispute between the Venetians and the Archduke of Graz is likewise intensifying. Paris.

2 pp. *French*. XXVI, 5.

869. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February [9/] 19. Monsieur de Valinie left yesterday after conveying to the Government here a letter from the Prince of Condé in which the latter justifies his action in taking up arms. Monsieur de Valinie is extremely pleased with your King and with Monsieur Winwood's proceedings, and brought with him every assurance of favour and assistance which the Prince could wish for, of which the effects are visible in France, where Monsieur Edmondes has intervened to negotiate a firm and honourable peace. Monsieur de Bouillon, however, is worried about Sedan. Information from all sides is making him apprehensive of a siege by Spinola, and he is striving to meet this contingency by means of his friends, since he cannot do so on the spot, as he is absent and heavily engaged on behalf of the common cause. And so your King has been

requested to have a care of him and protect him. Monsieur de Valinic told me that His Majesty had instructed you to intimate to the Archduke and his officials that he would regard any attack on Sedan as tantamount to an invasion of his own territories, to be resisted by all possible means. The Sieur de Valinic puts all his trust in this promise, but I would like to know whether these instructions were communicated to you and, if so, how they were received by the Archduke. For our part, we cannot persuade ourselves that the Archduke would involve himself in such a siege so far from our borders, since he is so suspicious of us; nor can we believe that he would be so incautious as to give France any cause for alarm by such action on this frontier. We are informed, however, that a general order has been issued to direct a considerable number of soldiers into Luxembourg, which is the reason why the Duchess of Bouillon will be forced to reinforce her garrison in Sedan. The Hague.

2 pp. *French.* I, 90.

870. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 9. We hear from many quarters that the Emperor is gravely ill, and some are of the opinion that he is already dead. The Empress, since her coronation, has interceded for Sieur Kinski who is in prison, but the Estates of Bohemia have refused outright to release him, which is regarded as an insult. The Ambassadors of the Sultan are still in Prague and cannot be sent away for want of money. Their master is disgusted with this and has warned the Emperor that if they are not dispatched with their gifts within a specified time, the peace treaty will be accounted null and void. This would please many, not least the Hungarians who prefer war to such a shameful and disadvantageous peace which was made by Closel without their knowledge or consent. Archduke Leopold is trying to introduce Jesuits into Strasbourg, but is being violently opposed by the magistrates at the request even of the Catholics remaining in that town, who are allowed to enjoy their incomes peacefully but not to exercise their religion. The Emperor's Commissioners and deputies in Frankfort are about to execute those responsible for the late rebellion there. It is said that the Bishop of Mayence and the Landgrave of Darmstadt will be present at their execution.

1 p. *French. Signed: Blondeau.* XXXIV, 81.

871. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, February 10. I am again sending to you a letter of mine which has long been held up at Bearlande because of the ice on the river; and also a copy of my letter to a noble lord, which refers to the saddest news that has come our way here for many years.* We heard about it from these people some time ago, and although they have every intention of carrying the matter through, the subject has not even been mentioned in any letter from England. But I am certain that the subject has received as much attention there as here and that identical decisions have been reached concerning it, so that nothing can be done to hinder its execution. 'Heare wee maye bidd adiewe to the aentient glorye and splendor of our English name and nation.' I wish I had not lived to see this day.

My last letters from England contained no news except that formal indictments were shortly expected of the Earl and Countess of Somerset and of Sir

* Throckmorton is referring to the decision of James I and the Privy Council to restore the Cautionary Towns of Flushing and the Brill to the States General.

Thomas and Sir William Monson. 'The latter is sayed will be proved foule in his plottings with Spaine. The Commission for high steward for this beusynes is allredye framed and my Lord Chancelor shall be he. Yeet some write that all will be deferred untill Sir John Digby be arrived.' Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 64.

872. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [-16], February 10. In answer to your letters of 31 January, his Majesty is of the opinion that 'there was noe cause that you should bee so scrupulous playnely to charge Puteanus to bee the author of this infamous libell, when as it is more cleare then the Sunn shine, that by him it was compiled, and printed by Flavius. Therefore his Majesties pleasure is that if beefore these come to your hands, Puteanus bee not convented and clearly acknowledged to bee the author of this pasquill, that with all conveniency yow addresse your selfe to the Archduke and playnely charge him, and demaund that justice may bee executed against him. You can want noe arguments to make good this charge, the stile of the booke, the like passages in this and in that which he did write agaynst Causabone, the caracter of *Tractatus Novi* and *Coronae Regiae*, evidently doe prove Puteanus to bee the author and Flavius to bee the printer. But if these proofes shall not bee sufficient, yet his Majesty hath cause enough to complayne of Puteanus whoe most insolently in the booke against Causabone hath inveighed agaynst him. And if there were noe other cause, his Majesty doeth hold that to bee cause enough to call him in question.' His Majesty believes that there is no Prince who would not, in the light of this evidence, send Puteanus to be punished by him personally.

As for the recriminations, they are frivolous. The pictures, for example, were neither made in England nor by the King's subjects, but brought into the country by clandestine means; and they were suppressed as soon as they were made the subject of complaint, as the former ambassador Monsieur Boisshot can testify. Regarding the *Efformio* by Barkley, 'it is a universall satire written in covert and concealed termes, of which noe publique minister of any forreyne Prince did ever make complaynt; and if the booke bee rightly understood, noe man hath more reason to speake agaynst it then the Kinge of Greate Brittainyne whome Barkeley doeth noe more spare then the Kinge of Spayne.'

His Majesty expects justice in this matter. If he cannot obtain it by fair means, you are to let the Archduke know that he will retaliate to save his honour from being besmirched in this heinous manner. *Corona Regia* and *Tractatus Novi* are to be compared by the most experienced printers we have, and I will send you their opinion in Latin.

You would do well to signify to some of the Duke of Bouillon's ministers in Sedan what you have negotiated with the Archduke concerning that matter recommended to you by His Majesty, for it is reasonable that the Duke should show his gratitude to the King for his favour and to you for the trouble you have taken.

'Concerninge the preparations for warr this next sommer ... every day will make us wiser, what countenance soever the States make or the Arch-Dukes, they understand one an other too well, to breake theyr truce in favour of the Dutch Princes, and whensoever they render the places they now possess in Cleves and Juliers, it must bee for theyr owne good and not for respect they beare to theyr neyghbours.'

His Majesty wishes you to understand that Sir James McDonnell is 'noe principall gentleman of Scotland, but a base companion and unworthy of

his Majesties favour; of his arrival to Bruxells his Majesty doeth make his conclusion, that the Arch-Dukes countryes are the refuge, and retrayte of all his fugitives, and rebels.' Newmarket.

3 pp. XLVII, 103.

873. JEAN THYMON TO [WILLIAM TRUMBULL]

[1616, February 10] In case the Doctors of Theology or other ecclesiastical persons decline to answer the interrogatories on the grounds that they are not subject to secular jurisdiction and do not recognise it:

It can be stated, by way of reply, that they are being regarded as members of the University and that in that capacity they are obliged to obey the Archduke's decrees; indeed that their excuse is the more untenable in that this matter concerns the State, and that in similar circumstances exemption or ordinary immunity is not to be had.

If it were possible to entrust the task of examination to the Rector of the University and appoint the Commissary to replace him, and if the said Rector or others were to refuse to comply, then it would be expedient to send two attorneys with three or four witnesses to protest against that refusal, and to declare that it was proof enough that they were attempting indirectly to obstruct the punishment deserved by the author and printer (already known) of the infamous book *Corona Regia* in accordance with written law, thus depriving the King of England of the rightful satisfaction of his grievances.

1 p. *Draft in Thymon's hand and much amended at the end. French. Endorsed: 10 of February, 1615. XXXVIII, 13.*

874. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615-16, February 15. I have received two letters from you since your departure, and I am answering the material point you raised in them. 'His Majesty together with Mr Secretary and my Lord Bishop of Bath, being all at Newmarket and having seene the little booke sent from you, grew to a greate resolution that Flavius of Lovaine was the printer of that wicked pamphlett called *Corona Regia*. I in the meane time, knowing that artificers are to bee beleevved in their owne art, gave order to a stationer and some compositors for the presse that they should compare the letters of that wicked booke with the other of Flavius which you lately sent unto mee. They returne mee this answere, that if the likelyhood or identity of letters were an argument to discover the printing of the booke in such or such a place, then might *Corona Regia* as well bee said to bee printed in London or Paris or Leyden as at Lovaine: because when stamps for printing are made at Cullen, at Antwerpe or at Paris, they are bought from thence and carryed into severall countryes, so that you shall have printing upon one and the same sorte of letters in specie to bee out of severall shoppes in the same city, and out of severall houses in severall countryes.'

Their knowledge of their craft leads them therefore to the opinion that the man who printed *Corona Regia* is Hieronymus Verdussius of Antwerp, and they give two reasons for this conclusion. 'One, because hee hath diverse bookes published in the very selfe same letter. Another, because hee is a greate dependant upon the Jesuites and a person whom they do use in many affaires. But they yeeld a speciall reason, which they hold to bee a plenary satisfaction for that their opinion. And that is, that in every printing house of any reputation their [*sic*] bee certaine greate and capitall letters, which are purposely for that printer cutt in wood and adorned with flowers and knotts, so that no such like

in any other mans shoppe is to bee found. If then you shall looke upon the greate P which beginneth the Epistle of Euphormio in the *Corona Regia*, and shall compare it with the P which is to bee found in a booke in folio printed by Verdussius [*marginal note*: printed anno 1611] which is called *Opus Chronographicum Petri Opmeeri*, you will discover the absolute and exact agreement of the one with the other. 'The P is to bee found in the very next page after the Epistle dedicatory of that booke, and wee have tryed with a compasse the quantity of both, which is square at the least three quarters of an inche, and wee finde no difference to a hayre breadth. And your eye will tell you that whereas the flowers and devises of the knott are full of operosity and curiosity, there is not the least title in the one of these letters which is not accurately to bee found in the other.' I have intimated these things to the King at Newmarket, and told him that I would write to you about them. I am persuaded that if you turn your attention to Verdussius, 'you will truly start the hare there'.

I find that Barclay and his family have gone to Rome and that Cardinal Bellarmine has been instrumental in reconciling him to the Pope. I also firmly believe that, whoever wrote this booke, the material was provided by Barclay. It is evident that before he left England he had made his peace with Rome. But he could not have done so without first giving some expression of disloyalty to the King, which he did by furnishing this material. The Jesuits took advantage of this to abuse the King as well as commit Barclay irremediably to being his adversary. 'I trust it will teache us heere how wee putt any confidence in any of the Popes brood, howsoever out of politicke reasons they seeme to mince their Popery.'

I reserve judgment on Erucius Putcanus because I am not yet ready to publish it, 'but I have one in worke about it, and by my next peradventure you shall heare further. Of Monsieur de Reblay late of Lisle I do yet heare nothing, but if I may understand of his being in England I shall do what you desire.'

A priest here called Roger Widdrington has written in defence of the oath of allegiance, and has been much maligned by the Pope himself. 'Bellarmine hath written against him, and the Congregation of Cardinals hath condemned his bookes with an injunction in the Popes name that within one yeare hee should purge himselfe. This Widdrington did formerly printe a supplication to the Pope which I sent to Paris to Sir Thomas Edmunds, and caused him by a slight to convey it to the Popes Nuntio residing there, that so it might bee sent to Rome, which very hansomely was accomplished. This preest hath seconded his former booke to the Pope with another, which I have now thought fitt to commend to your charge that by one devise or other it may bee gotten into the hands of the Nuntio now remaying at Bruxelles, that by his means it may bee sent to the Pope. There is a letter inclosed in the packett which will declare to the Nuntio both from whom it commeth and what is to bee done therewithall. Wee have yet had no arraignment since Christmas, whereof I know not the true cause, unlesse it bee the sicknesse of the Lord Chancelour, all other thinges lying in the brest of the Lord Cheefe Justice.' Lambith.

2½ pp. I, 22.

875. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 16/26. You say again that that cursed book [*Corona Regia*] is causing you a great deal of trouble. I entreated His Highness [the Elector Palatine] that it should not be reprinted or sold in Frankfort, neither in nor outside the fair. His Highness has written to that effect to the Bishop of Mayence

and the magistrates of Frankfort. There is a conference in that city to compound the dispute between the present Marquis of Baden and the children of the late Marquis Edward.* The Bishop of Mayence and the Landgrave of Darmstadt have sent deputies in the name of the Emperor. So have His Highness and a few other Princes. Heidelberg.

P.S. His Highness requested the Elector of Mayence and the magistrates of Frankfort not only to prohibit the reprinting of the above-mentioned book throughout their lands and jurisdictions, but also to confiscate and suppress all copies which could be found.

1 p. *French*. XXXI, 25.

876. ORDER FOR ARREST

1616, February [16/] 26. Petrus Arlensis, banned from the kingdom of France, has ignored the injunction and continues to wander through the streets of Paris. By order of the King's Attorney, he is to be apprehended and committed to the Châtelet.

½ p. *Copy. French. Signed: Calomont*. Misc. XXXVI, 48.

877. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 17/27. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] would be glad to know in what manner Archduke Albert habitually writes to the Kings of France and England, that is to say, how he addresses these monarchs at the beginning of his letters and on the outside covers; and whether he uses the words *Majesté*, *trèshumble* or other such submissive phrases. The Prince of Anhalt arrived here the day before yesterday. Heidelberg.

1½ pp. *French*. XXXI, 26.

878. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February [18/] 28, N.S. Debt of Enno, Count of East Friesland, to his brother Christopher for surrendering his portion in East Friesland. There has been a severe frost in Holland. Sir Dudley Carleton is expected at the Hague. The redemption price of the Cautionary Towns has been fixed; it was desired by the King of England primarily because of the excessive expense of maintaining the English garrisons in them. It is reported that Count Bucquoy has been appointed to the Imperial army, and that Count Henry of Bergh has raised foot and horse companies. There is news of Admiral Spilberg's victory over Spanish warships in the Pacific, in which a number of the latter were sunk or burnt. The Hague.

2 pp. *Latin*. XXX, 11.

879. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 19/29. If time permits, I will send you a duplicate of an extract from the agreement made at Brunswick (which, in the interests of a prompt and peaceful solution, restores everything as it was in 1569). The Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenbourg have avowed it to the delegates of the States General, and the Duke of Lunenbourg has joined the alliance of the Hanseatic Towns, who will send their envoys to the Hague to ratify it. The States General feel that they have been slandered at the Imperial Court and by the Empire,

* They were three sons: William, later Marquis of Baden-Baden (d1677), Albert (d1626), and Herman Fortunatus (d1664).

and have written to the Elector Palatine to the effect that in the matter of Juliers their intention had always been to observe the Treaty of Xanten, if it were implemented in good faith, and that they had accepted the formula as drawn up by the two Kings although they could not reconcile themselves to that which the Archduke had proposed to suit his own plans; adding that they would not have secured Juliers, Emmerich and Rees if they had not seen the Spaniards building fortifications in and outside Wesel and other places; and that they had more reason to make certain of places in Ravensberg, done with the advice of the Prince of Brandenburg, than the Spaniards had in their action at Sybourg. As for their assistance to Brunswick, they declared that they provided it at the request of the Hanseatic Towns and the besieged town itself, but that they had made available all possible means for a settlement, both before and after sending help; and that what they had done, in fact, was to renew and reactivate the ancient alliance between the Hanseatic Towns and some twenty towns of the Low Countries which had been maintained for centuries, and was more necessary than ever for their common defence in these dangerous times. They referred also to their charges and labours in appeasing the quarrel between the Count of Ost-Frise and the Estates of that province at the solicitation of both parties. I do not know what significance lies in the fact that the House of Austria is very much concerned with castigating Republicans like the States General, and coming to physical grips with the Venetians. The latter, however, have snatched from Archduke Ferdinand of Graetz almost the whole of the two counties of Boeren and Mitterbourg. Nor can much reliance be placed on the present peace with the Turks, who were in contact with a Hungarian lord named Sigismond Palaschy, who was besieged in his castle of Blanquenstein and captured as he was trying to escape to Poland (where he was married) and taken as a prisoner to Vienna. The Emperor's spokesman, who was on his way to the Porte, has been recalled. It is said that a truce has been declared between the Archduke and Venice, and that for this reason Don Balthasar Marmada was holding up the recruitment of a German foot regiment for the King of Spain, to be employed in assisting the Archduke. But I see by the latest news that the Governor of Milan has assembled 13,000 foot and 2,500 on the frontiers to trap the Venetians.

The five hundred Spaniards who have just reached Wesel from Düsseldorf to reinforce the garrison are a poor lot, badly clothed, inexperienced, many of them sick. The Governor of Wesel is involved in a dispute with the town over the imposition of new excise taxes, over and above all those of Rhinberck, and has refused to allow the town to save any merchandise on board the Rhine vessels of which two were destroyed by storm and the break-up of the ice. He has at last given them 15 days to seek the advice of the States General. The latter are occupied with the delegates from the Bishopric of Münster who are trying to delay the execution of the judgment on Borquelau, which the Estates of Gheldres are determined to carry out with 2,000 soldiers and 800 cavalry. They have already taken possession of certain places belonging to the Lordship of Borquelau. The insurrection amongst the people of Leuarden in Friesland was promptly suppressed by Count William and the Council of that province. His Highness of Brandenburg has decided to pay a short visit to his parents and will be back in a couple of months. The Elector of Brandenburg has put an end to abuses in his Council of State and Privy Council in Berlin. He has awarded the rank of Bailiff of the Knights of St. John of Malta to his brother, Marquis John George, and set up an ecclesiastical Senate consisting of the principal members of the nobility, some of the Council of State and Privy Council, and theologians and others who are persons of quality and well affected

towards Protestantism. He has instructed them to inspect his university of Frankfort on the Oder and the schools founded and maintained by His Electoral Highness, the revenues from the Cathedral Church of Berlin being entrusted to the said Senate for the payment of salaries to the teaching staff, who at Frankfort have been increased by two special teachers, one in theology and the other in French. The Court has been reformed, thanks to the efforts of the Count of Linar, and many have been dismissed, particularly those associated with the functions of the Court. The death of Duke Augustus of Saxony will present a problem to the Elector, his brother, regarding the wardship of his two young children, the more so as his death took place at the height of the controversy between those of the Ducal House, namely the Dukes of Altenbourg and Wymar.

The subjects of Neuburg have no one to help them in their religion, which Duke Wolfgang William has no intention of assuring to them. On the contrary, he sometimes declares that he has entrusted the reformation to the Bishops of Aichsted, Augsburg and Reguensbourg as ordinaries; and sometimes, more pompously, that he will obtain from the Pope the institution of a special or extraordinary Bishop in imitation of the Archduke in Flanders. In the meantime the people have had to pay his debts by contributing one German florin for every hundred that they are worth, and paying new taxes on wine, beer and other things. You will probably hear from another quarter what a fuss he has made about one of the carabineers (whom the King of Spain employs in Neuburg's service); he has imprisoned him in Neuburg, secured with five padlocks, and will only allow Catholic councillors to examine him. And yet we are assured that there was no question of an arquebus being discharged towards him. The Papists in these parts have created a great deal of noise about the defeat of the Prince of Condé by the Duke of Guise. Some fifteen days ago, we were able to see the articles of the truce sent by the Huguenots to the Princes, and their letter to the Churches, in which there is too much loose talk about even the most secret matters, which could prove dangerous in time to those who have written about them. If the agreement succeeds in restoring peace and good order, this will redound to their credit as being a party within the kingdom capable of maintaining a balance between the others. Everyone is waiting to see how successful the talks will be at Loudun. The articles of the said Truce afford some security to the Estates of Sedan and Raucourt.

A commissioner who claims the authority of the Emperor and is from Bohemia has purchased a large quantity of arms at Liège and is conveying them to Treves. It is said also that those weapons manufactured and bought at Aix and Cologne will be delivered at Metz by certain merchants for the service of the King of France, if they are to be believed. Clevés.

4½ pp. *French. Seals. Unsigned. Endorsed:* From Monsieur de Libigny. XXVIII, 29.

880. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February [?19]. I received your Mardi Gras letter rather late since it came via Cologne.* The raising of troops by the Archduke and the lawsuit at Prague are aimed at depriving the House of Brandenburg of its heritage. But if I know the intentions of this young eagle, the Prince [of Brandenburg], it will cost blood to force anything from him, for he gives the impression of being a man that will not yield but fall on the field with sword in hand. At Prague,

* Mardi Gras fell on [6/] 16 February 1616 for those who observed the Gregorian calendar, 13 [7/23] February for those who observed the Julian.

a further six weeks have been given to the Electress of Brandenburg to submit her arguments, and the other claimants have been sent documents and given four months to reply to them.

The King of Great Britain had thought that his ambassador was opposed to the States General's envoy, in that the former had expressed a desire to see the disputed provinces restored and the latter had declared that the States General were retaining certain places at the request of the Prince of Brandenburg. Since then His Majesty has been enlightened as to their respective proposals. The States General say (and I believe them) that they had no other intention but to ensure the succession of the provinces to the House of Brandenburg, and that though they were never requested specifically to guarantee Emmerich, Rees or Juliers, it was thought necessary to secure the provinces and their frontiers for that House and to halt the actions of Spinola which threatened the legitimate rights of Brandenburg there. The ultimate question is that of a guarantee for the execution of the Treaty of Xanten. If such can be found, and France offers a promise and commitment to the States General similar to that proposed by Great Britain, I understand that the States General are disposed to assent to the formula which the King of England desires, offering to entrust the charge of the fortress of Juliers to the two Kings upon the advice of the Princes of the Union; and in this manner they have abided, as they have always done, by the objectives and principles of those who have supported this cause since 1610. But the objectives and principles being no longer adhered to after the death of Henry the Great of France, the States General prepared themselves for a military campaign after the loss of Wesel—belatedly, thanks to the Sieur Wotton, as they allege and the world confirms it. May His Majesty see to our security and his own, and to that of the Union towards which no good is intended by the proposal to elect a King of the Romans. Copenhagen.

P.S. I will see what I can do in this business of Casaubon's *Corona Regia*. I have written to Mayence, to the Jesuits at Wesel, Embrich, etc. I know that His Majesty has sent interrogatories to the Hague to be used in enquiries at Embden. Pluverius, the secretary of Count Christoffle of Embden, has gone to Embden on matters affecting his heritage.

3 pp. *French. Seals. Signed: La Roche. Addressed to: Monsieur de la Haye, gentilhomme François a Rheims, recommandées au soing particulier et à la bonne adresse de Mr. Trumbul en Bruxelles. Endorsed: 19 of February, 1615. XXVIII, 11.*

881. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 22/] March 3. You were wise not to give anything to that solicitor of money, Lorenzo Rens. It is true that a certain Lazero Rens stayed for some weeks in my house two years ago. I do not know whether this man is his brother or not; if he was, it was a good thing to have refused him money.

The Archdukes have begun to introduce changes at Wesel by the transfer to that place of licences and salt-taxes collected at Rhynderck, to the prejudice of the Hollanders trading in eastern places like Hamburg, Bremen and Brunswick. The States General have declared that if the licences are not restored to Rheinberck but are kept at Wesel, they will be forced to act in the same way towards commodities coming from Dorth to Antwerp. I think that the Spaniards will allow the salt-taxes to be collected at Berck as before rather than put up with that.

The Governor of Juliers, Monsieur Pithan, has announced by the express command of the Elector of Brandenburg to the Dean and Chapter there, that if within 14 days the free exercise of the Reformed Religion has not been reestablished in Mülheim, the Elector will close their churches at Juliers and deprive them of their revenues. The canons, worried by this order, have sent delegates to the captain at Mülheim asking him to make amends to the Huguenots and the Reformed. But he has answered that he never prohibited public preaching of the Reformed Religion, and that upon his arrival in Mülheim he had not found any Protestant public conventicles, and consequently had not been able to license them; so that it was those of the Reformed Religion themselves who had forfeited their liberty of practising their creed. Cologne. 4 pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Addressed to: Monsieur de Bois a Gand.* IX, 88.

882. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 22/] March 3. We have great hopes of the Loudun conference which opened on the 22nd, their Majesties having agreed at last that Monsieur de Vendôme should be present and take part in the deliberations. It is said that the Duc de Rez left him when he announced his adherence to the Prince of Condé and the others. Messieurs de la Force, de Chatillon and de Candale are also expected at Loudun. Meanwhile the preachers in this town are exerting themselves to incite their listeners to sedition, and the magistrates are taking no steps to silence them. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXVI, 12.

883. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 23, O.S. Here we share your opinion that now that the situation in France is gradually becoming calmer, it will offer an opportunity to those who are busily engaged in trying to repair the damage done in England and France to their designs. No doubt Juliers will be the objective of their intrigues from now on. It is certain that Count Bucquoy was sent back to Brussels from the Imperial Court with this end in view, and that his journey to Spain is exclusively concerned with it. Meanwhile, the better to deceive the world, all parties are having their attention diverted by legal proceedings. The *parition* made to the Imperial Court by the Electress of Brandenburg has been declared insufficient, and a further term of six weeks (now nearly expired) has been set to appear at the Court in conformity with the Emperor's command. In the event of disobedience, the case will be prosecuted at the instance of the compliant parties, after it has been ascertained in advance how best to enforce the sentence.

In Hungary matters appear to be leading up to some agitation, inasmuch as the most prominent members of the Estates of that Kingdom are extremely dissatisfied with the peace concluded with the Turks without their approbation, and with the incarceration of a well-known nobleman of that country. Intensive efforts are being made for his release, which are causing alarm not least to Bishop Clösel, who was responsible for both actions. And since I have mentioned that priest, I can tell you more about his activities. He now justifies publicly (although the Venetian Ambassador was lately asked to withdraw from the Imperial Court) the quarrel which the Republic has with Archduke Ferdinand, and exhorts the Emperor not to meddle in it nor assist the Archduke. Moreover, he is trying to persuade his master to rid himself of all the colonels

and officers on active service who are Catholics and replace them with Protestants, as being honest men and experienced in military matters. But can there be any one so blind as to believe that this is being done willingly and not meant to fill us with hopes which he can disavow at his pleasure and destroy our unity?

We have been informed from Switzerland that the Grisons have at last granted a passage to the Venetians and that 300 of the most reputable amongst them are already in the service of the Republic. This will have the effect of debilitating the Spanish faction amongst the Grisons. If matters go on like this, the Venetians will have half won the game, although there is talk of substantial help for the Archduke from Spain and the Pope.

The States General, reacting to the slanders against them especially on the subject of Juliers and Brunswick, have stoutly exonerated themselves, have given their reasons in writing, and have sent a copy to His Highness [the Elector Palatine]. I hope it will be published soon, as it has been translated from Flemish into German and will add mightily to their defence.

In France the Princes are not satisfied with the behaviour of the States General, amongst whom Monsieur de Maurier has been so actively agitating that neutrality is now equated with a crime, as far as the affairs of France are concerned. The Prince of Condé may recall this to mind one day, now that peace is apparently turning to his advantage.

The christening at Stuttgart has been postponed, in the hope of better weather, until 10 March. The celebrations will be magnificent, but time will also be found to think of more serious matters. His Highness will be there and will take with him the principal members of his Council. The main subject of their deliberations will be the affairs of *the Princes of the Union** and how soon they can be called together.

2 pp. *French. Seals. Signed: Blondeau. XXXIV, 83.*

884. NEWS FROM SAUMUR

1616, [February 23/] March 4. The conference is now in full swing, Monsieur de Vendôme having joined it two days ago. The multiplicity of private interests tends to protract and add to the complexity of discussions, but the conference began with general matters relating to religion and the state, and once these have been determined it should be possible to strike some balance. Four articles have been settled without much difficulty—the justice of assassination, the Council of Trent, the oath of coronation and the *Tiers État*. The Queen Mother is eager for peace, and those who oppose it appear to have been removed from the way. The Prince of Condé and Monsieur de Bouillon declare that peace is their aim also. However, everyone is seeking what benefits himself, and it is difficult to satisfy all parties. Saumur.

1 p. *French. XXVI, 13.*

885. NEWS FROM FRANCE

1616, [February 23/] March 4. This is to tell you that we are standing firm on matters of public interest and that the other party is not showing a proper attitude towards them. I will provide you with details which will prove that we are behaving like good Frenchmen.

Monsieur de Vendôme is here, and has a numerous Court. Loudun.

1616, [February 28/] March 9. Marshal Brissac, de Villeroy and de Pontchartrain arrived here late yesterday evening to declare by word of mouth to

* Phrase in italics deciphered.

the King and Queen Mother the last and final resolution of the Prince of Condé, his supporters and those of the Reformed Religion. They are firmly resolved to adhere to what they previously declared to the delegates of the King. However, it is hoped that everything will be adjusted eventually since the most powerful elements here are all in favour of peace. The sittings are suspended until the 25th of the month. The delegates will stay here for a few days before returning to Loudun.

Yesterday the young Queen dressed in the French fashion and showed herself to the courtiers. This gave much pleasure, but what is more significant is that her mood has changed. Tours.

1616, [February 26/] March 7. The answer of the Court to the demands of the Prince was not to the latter's satisfaction, and seeing this the King's delegates called on them and by word of mouth moderated the tone of the answer. On the 6th Messieurs de Nevers, de Brissac, de Villeroy and de Pontchartrain left this place for the Court to learn the King's pleasure concerning certain points not yet agreed upon. That is to say, the *Tiers État*, the annulment of the Council's decree directed against those of the Parlement on the same subject, the demolition of the citadel of Amiens on the town's side, from which the Duke of Longueville will simply not budge; and as regards those of the Reformed Religion, the appointment of the governor for the pledged towns, and the replacement of the old system, which allowed the King to choose two deputies out of six submitted by the Huguenots, by the nomination of only two deputies henceforth. Loudun.

1¼ pp. *French*. XXVI, 14.

886. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 24/March 4 [*sic*]. We know the title of that Jesuitical abomination directed against the King of England, but do not have a copy of the book itself. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] is highly offended by it, and has written to Mayence that the libel should neither be sold nor published there. The Spanish Ambassador in Switzerland and the French Agent to the Grisons have succeeded between them in stopping the passage of the Swiss who were going to help the Venetians. But a few captains are managing to slip their men through one by one. Heydelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French*. XLI, 4.

887. ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO THE CHANCELLOR OF BRABANT

1616, [February 24/] March 5. In favour of John Chandler, an English merchant involved in legal proceedings. Brussels.

½ p. *Copy. French. Original signed by the Archduke and countersigned by Prats*. Misc. VII, 139.

888. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 25/] March 6, N.S. You have probably heard by now of the arrest of Mr Whithers at t'Sartogenbosche. I have obtained and sent him a letter to one of the Bosch who, I hope, will secure his release. When he returns we shall examine the business between him and Mr Ainscombe.

Mr Beer has just written to me that 'the garrisons of Flushing and the Briel will be surrendered to the States, but how soon they know not. A speech ther shall be a care taken of the companies and chiefe offycers. He writes me they have received in 9 weeks noe provision of money for the payment of the garrisons

and that they have ben forced to procure money from the States to pay the garrisons. He writes farther it is thought the Lord Chauncellor is dead, for the 11 past months he lay very sick and spechlesse.' Andwerpe.

1 p. *Seal.* XX, 53.

889. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 25/] March 6, N.S. 'For the bed furniture of yellow damaske, I have this day made enquiry of it at the house wher you saw it, but they have redelyvered it to the honors [owners] and will not be sold under 400 florins. Noe doubt but you mayc be furnisht upon the Fridays market, either with damaske or taffety, reasonable fayre in shew but undurable in wear.' If you wish to be provided with one, give your commission to Mr Wake who is now with you, and when he returns we will both try to satisfy you in this matter. Andwerpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XX, 54.

890. E. ASH TO MR O.

[1616] February 25. Copies of letters to his former master dealing with financial matters. London.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Endorsed:* 1616. Misc. VII, 135.

891. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, February 26. The business of transferring the Cautionary Towns continues, and it seems that it will be to His Majesty's benefit. There is no further point in your looking for a secretary 'for the languajes' to assist me in this place. The Lord Governor wishes to know whether you have received the piece of Arras hangings and other things which he returned to you six weeks ago by Mr Nevet, his servant. They were dispatched to the Master Gunner here and forwarded by him to you. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 65.

892. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 27/] March 8. I am forwarding a bill for £126 from Diego Lopes Sucros, which I would ask you to convey to Mr Chandler. I have sent Mr Withers all those bills which he requested of you. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 69.

893. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 27/] March 8, N.S. There are reports of Imperial military preparations for the coming summer. The Archbishop of Mainz has sent several complaints to the Elector Palatine with the evident object of accusing the States General of encroaching illegally upon the territory of the Empire. There are rumours that the King of Denmark intends to undermine the alliance between the Hanscatic Towns and the States General. An estimate of the cost of the proposed redemption of Flushing, the Brill and Ramekins. The situation in France is described as fluid, and it is said that the claims of the French Princes are unacceptable to the French King. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 12.

894. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616. [February 27/] March 8. I must tell you of the disquiet I feel on account of the many rumours circulating about the King of Spain's arming in your neighbourhood with the intention, it seems, either of attacking this country in spring or taking possession of Juliers. If it is only a matter of bringing the old companies up to full strength, or of false rumours, you would do much for this state by providing us with accurate information as expeditiously as possible. For just as we are conscientious in punctiliously observing our engagements under the Truce, so are we particularly careful not to endanger our security by too indulgent a trust. It seems that France is open to wise counsels. The prudence and loyalty of the French ministers could be of immense benefit to the King of France's service, but I fear that they are more attached to the protection of their private interests. Your King is acting with dexterity and sincerity through the intervention of his ambassador. I believe French matters are approaching a crisis and that this month will settle the issue definitely. Here we wish for peace so that our trade may prosper. But the alliances with the Hanseatic Towns testify that military considerations are not far from our minds. The Hague.

2 pp. *French*. I, 91.

895. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 27/] March 8, N.S. Certain monetary measures have been taken within the United Provinces for the redemption of the Cautionary Towns, the liquidation of debts, and the provision of extraordinary supplies for military contingencies during the coming summer. Monastic representatives from Borkula have been here lately to request the interdiction by the States General of the threatened occupation of the place. But on the evening of their arrival, orders were sent out by Prince Maurice to the Governor of Gelderland and the neighbouring garrisons at Arnhem, Zutphen, Deventer and Doesburg to carry out the sentence against Borkula. The town was besieged, bombarded and forced to capitulate on certain terms. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 13.

896. SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [-16], February 27. I have again been guilty of long neglect in writing to you, 'but yet like a cindar long raked up in ashes and thought for dead, because there was no life seene, I now beginne to shew my self againe.' Both my business and my health have conspired this time, as at all times, to make it difficult for me to give my friends pleasure in this respect.

'This gentleman, Mr. Edward Wortley, sonne to the Lord Cavendish wife, having now spent some time in the Innes of Court, not beeing fitt for the study of the Lawe, is disposed to travaile a while for his experience, and first into your climate, where if it please you to looke upon him sometimes for my sake amongst others, I shall acknowledge your goodness. Hee is a litle volage, but very honest, loving and kinde, full of freends and great alliance, for which cause, if he should at any time be distressed, I pray you direct him how to be supplied by some merchaunt; the billes wilbe paid at sight orderly. Affoord him, I beseech you, your best advise for his gouvornment and instruct him how best to spend his time.'

P.S. Mr Spurling sends his regards to you. It was he who asked me to broach this matter with you.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals.* XIV, 56.

897. NEWS FROM ORLÉANS

1616, [February 28/] March 9. Judging by a letter from Tours, both sides are preparing for war rather than peace; but I can hardly believe that, since neither has the means to resume hostilities. Spurred on by the Huguenots, who remind him of his promise, the Prince of Condé is standing firmly by the article touching the *Tiers État*. As a result, the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Ubaldini, is threatening to withdraw. The Queen Mother is advised not to break with His Holiness by granting the article. And frankly I believe that if a rupture ensues it will be on this general principle. Monsieur de Villeroy is coming to confer with the Queen Mother tomorrow, for he is much in favour of this manoeuvre. Abbé d'Aumale, who arrived from Loudun yesterday, was quite gloomy about the prospects of peace, although he thinks that the truce will be extended for the whole of this month. This is contrary to the opinion of President Jeannin who maintains that such a prolongation would be harmful to the King's affairs. Orléans.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* XXVI, 15.

898. LORD DACRE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] February 28. By your letter of 14 February, I see that you are taking great care of 'my wylde sonne', and I am most grateful to you for this favour. It would have been better to have chosen a tutor to accompany him abroad, but it proved impossible to find a suitable and trustworthy person. 'Besydes we found hym of soe unbrydeled a disposition as yt made me hasten his departure, chusing rather to heare of hys misdemeanours then to be an eye wytnesse of them.' I am willing to increase his allowance, but I must warn you of his predilection for borrowing money from anyone who will lend it to him.

I intend on Good Friday to go down to my house in Kent. If you will let me know what I owe for his expenses I will pay it. If you would prefer to defer this until Easter term, I shall be in London and you can direct your letters to Mr Johnson's house in Fleet Street next door to the Sign of the Horn. I delivered your letter to Mr Finet who was going in some haste to Newmarket to attend on the King. There is no news except that the arraignment of the Earl and Countess of Somerset has been postponed. London.

1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed:* 28 of February, 1615. XXI, 110.

899. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 29/] March 10. You will see from the enclosed petition that an English merchant named Josias Mareschal, residing in Amsterdam, has obtained a final verdict in his favour, in conformity with the terms of the treaty. His adversary requests a further stay of action, so that the verdict obtained after so many hindrances and delays tending to his ruin, is not what it purports to be. As you are the protector of all His Majesty's subjects, I have been asked by Mareschal to entreat you to write a word of recommendation on his behalf to the President.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* XXXVIII, 14.

900. DE NEUFVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [February 29/] March 10. I would like to know whether you have had a word with Mr Stone, who promised me in your presence to give me every satisfaction upon the return of Sir Northon. 'De mon comptoir'.

1 p. *French. Seal.* Misc. VII, 17.

901. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, February 29. Some of your letters may have gone astray, for in that of the 16th of this month you say you had told me previously of the remittance from Spain to Antwerp of 1,600,000 écus, but your letters speak of only 150,000 francs drawn from the Archduke's reserve, and of 60,000 philips at 12 per cent interest, and of rings pawned by the Comte d'Annouer and Spinola; and of the scarcity of provisions since November and want of remittances from Spain because of the journey to the frontiers of France. I hear from Upper Germany that a loan has been negotiated with the Genoese for four millions, of which 1,300,000 écus will be disbursed in various places for the Low Countries, 300,000 for Milan and the residue wherever necessary, possibly in the Court of Spain itself. It is reported from Amsterdam that 195,000 écus are to be provided monthly for four months, and 130,000 for each of the next six months.

Ambassador Sticke has returned from England and brought with him much information about the case of the Duke of Somerset; that there was circumstantial evidence, if not proof, of treason against the King, and that there was much public comment on certain words spoken by the Lord Chief Justice and the poisoned knight, and on certain proceedings of the late Earl of Northampton. But Monsieur de Valigny, one of the Duke of Bouillon's squires, passing this way from the Hague reported that the whole secret had been revealed by a woman whom a gentleman named Caton had taken away from her husband, and that Caton had been entrusted by the Duke of Somerset with a casket containing his most valuable rings and most confidential letters.

Tell Mr John Wolley that I have received a packet of his from Wesel. The Palatine of Neuburg is forcing us to resort to some form of retaliation, for he is desirous of dispossessing certain bailiffs who are of the Religion. To counter this, His Highness has summoned seven or eight Catholic bailiffs and denounced them, not out of hatred towards their creed but to halt the persecution of Protestants. You will have heard from Monsieur Bilderbeck that the good people of Mülheim hope to see the restoration of their preaching services by the threat of the closure of Catholic churches at Juliers and others of the States General's garrison towns. A secretary of the Imperial Commission is enforcing the fine imposed on the Mülheimers which amounts to 100 gold marks or 720 gold florins. Cleves.

3 pp. *French.* XXVIII, 12.

902. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, February] As regards the apologia of Puteanus, it has not yet reached the printers; and even Dormelius, who is his printer, says that Puteanus has been alerted so much by the latest ruses that he will take care not to persist in dealing with the English question.

½ p. *Holograph. French. Signed: Monti. Endorsed: February, 1616.* XXXVIII, 19.

903. THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ'S PEACE TERMS

[1616, February] Articles of peace proposed by the Prince of Condé to the King of France's delegates for the pacification of the kingdom.

½ p. *French*. Misc. IV, 142. For another copy see P.R.O., S.P. 78/65, f. 123.

904. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 1/11. On Tuesday last, the 27th of this month, the instigators and ringleaders of the late sedition in Frankfort were to be executed. Those deputies sent to settle the Marquis of Baden's affair have returned without accomplishing anything, and the talks have been adjourned. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French*. XXXI, 27.

905. GUILLAUME DE STEENHUYS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [1/] 11. His Highness decided yesterday that I should go to Louvain to see the witnesses whom you would like to produce, and to act in the light of the matter to be examined and of their testimonies. My engagements do not allow me to leave today, and so we shall postpone the business until Monday. Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph*. Signed with monogram. *French*. Misc. VII, 14.

906. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 1. The conference which the Emperor's Commissioners [the Elector of Cologne and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt] had arranged at Frankfort a fortnight ago, and which was attended by Archduke Albert's deputies, with a view to settling the differences between the present Marquis of Baden and the children of the late Marquis of Baden, has broken up without anything being done. The present Marquis refused to recognize the children as his cousins, much less as Marquises and Princes of the Empire, and only agreed to give them an appanage for their maintenance if he could settle with them directly and not otherwise. Whereupon the others, no doubt at the instigation of the children's guardians—of whom the most prominent are the Duke of Bavaria and Archduke Albert—rejected the proposal. And so the matter remains undecided, and will probably be exploited to create trouble by the Papists when it suits them.

As regards the election of the King of the Romans, we have no doubt that this is the main preoccupation of the Spaniards and the Hispaniolized elements at the moment, and that Archduke Maximilian's journey was primarily concerned with it. Nevertheless, after a thorough investigation, we cannot as yet fathom the means by which they propose to realise such an ambitious plan against the wishes of the secular Electors except by force of arms. In this they would find themselves considerably hindered, inasmuch as the Estates of the Empire, Hungary and Bohemia are extremely distempered, and the Emperor reduced to facing well nigh intolerable circumstances. As for the Elector of Saxony, I can assure you in confidence that he is gradually beginning to appreciate that he has been entertained with vain hopes at the Imperial Court in the matter of Juliers. There is some chance that eventually he will abandon the party that he has followed hitherto, but we must take care not to discourage him, as happened when the Treaty of Juterbock was so shabbily observed.

The Duke of Neuburg has been to the Court at Prague, and is now preparing to return with his wife to reside in Düsseldorf, since his own country has been completely distorted in its religion and he himself has surrendered all

ecclesiastical jurisdiction to the Bishops of Augspourg and Aichstad. Although the nobility and Estates are opposed to this, he has not only ignored them but extracted from them a promise to pay all old debts of his and grant him an annuity of 50,000 florins for his maintenance.

On the 6th of last month, the Duke of Brunswick made his entry into the town of Brunswick and received the homage of the inhabitants. He stayed there three days with the Dowager Duchess and Duchess in an atmosphere of festivity, so that all the old troubles seem to have disappeared. The agreement between Duke and town is neither in Latin nor French, and is too prolix and lengthy to be translated. I am enclosing a copy of a speech from Sedan which is an excellent piece of work and ought to be reprinted here.

There is much talk about a printed book called *Corona Anglica Isaaci Casauboni*. I have not seen it, but am told that it is most defamatory and full of lies and slanders against the King of England. We shall enquire carefully where it could have been printed so that it can be suppressed. But we have no clue unless it was printed and published in Brussels to testify to their 'affection' there towards His Majesty.

Monsieur de la Voie tells us in a letter that he will be back soon and that he has something to impart to us which is prejudicial to the House of Austria. We think that he may have a commission from the Duke of Savoy in connection with the war between Venice and Archduke Ferdinand.

2 pp. *French. Seals. Signed with monogram. XXXIV, 85.*

907. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [1/] 11. I am on the point of leaving this town, and therefore hasten to send you a copy of the letter sent by the Ambassador of the States General at Constantinople. The Hague.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French. XXXVII, 32.*

908. [CORNELIUS HAGA] TO THE STATES GENERAL

1615, December 26. Concerning public affairs, as I related in my last letter, they have sent orders to take the exiled Prince of Moldavia, Stephanus Tomas, back to his land by force. The Tartar King is making difficulties about going to Persia, matters being so uncertain with regard to Poland, *et sibi male conscius* on account of the cruelty and devastation perpetrated by him against the Poles last summer.

The Ambassador of Transylvania, who has been visiting the Emperor on his master's business, has also made a stay here, being well received and feasted. He has some hopes of a satisfactory result with regard to Lippoa and Genoa, saying that the Prince was only doing his duty in the matter by not opposing the Estates of Hungary, and that the Emperor was strongly opposed to Hungary. There is news that Manogli, the Emir of Saita, who three years ago took refuge with the Grand Duke of Florence, has arrived in Cyprus, intending to be restored to his lands. He was persuaded to do so by the letters of the Vizier Azem and Captain Bassa; so the Christians have let slip a fine opportunity of depriving the Turks of the land route from Asia to Africa and becoming masters of the approaches to the Holy Land and the whole of Palestine. This Emir, on account of the promises which I know were made him (the story of which I shall venture to write to your High Mightinesses on a later occasion), having so much endangered his life and lands and having in the end been so deceived, has apparently changed his former affection for the Christians into

the bitterest hatred. That the heads of the Catholic League should not only neglect and ignore such splendid opportunities and advantages as in the general opinion have presented themselves recently and are still available, but should even surrender all the advantages they had, and allow their rights to lapse, is clearly a consequence of the great plans they are forming in other quarters. Constantinople.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Copy. Dutch.* Misc. VII, 121. *Enclosed in the above.*

909. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 1. Letters have arrived from Monsieur de la Voie at Turin; he hopes to be back soon with good news. We hear from Switzerland that the Castilian Ambassador, Casale, has succeeded by his intrigues in bewitching the two principal leaders of the Grisons who have the authority to make decisions concerning the passage. But the cantons of Zurich and Bern are hoping to find another gap through which to send assistance to the Venetians. The Venetian Secretary is now in Bern and has persuaded those of Zurich to send an embassy to the Grisons about the passage. Heidelberg.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 5.

910. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [1/] 11, N.S. There are rumours of military preparations in the name of the Emperor, and of the assembling of considerable stocks of weapons at Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and Liège. Intelligence has been received from Antwerp of a conspiracy to kill Prince Maurice, and of five persons having been sent hither to carry out the assassination. A full description of their persons has been circulated, and a thorough search is being made for them. Here a costly monument of alabaster and Lydian stone is to be erected to the memory of the late Prince of Orange. In France the truce has been prolonged, but there is no sign of peace. The articles of the alliance with the Hanseatic Towns and the Duke of Lunebourg are now available. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin.* XXX, 14.

911. DAVID BOYD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 3. I thank you for the news brought by Mr Albery, but I would ask you to find out what can be done at Bruges to bring about an agreement, and to discuss the matter with my lawyer, Mr Temone. 'Patone departit this layffe the 8 of this moneth and was bureit the Sunday thaireafter.' London.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 13.

912. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 4, O.S. Yesterday I received the first communication from you since before the frost, when the servants of Lady Parham and Mr Willoughby brought me two letters from you. Here, as in England, it is thought probable that we shall leave this place within a month at the most. Sir Francis Walsingham, at the time the agreement was signed between the late Queen and the States General and the garrison installed here, expressed a totally different opinion of the strength and importance of Flushing to the welfare of England, from that held by the present statesmen of our country. 'For he then sayed unto that brave gentelman Sir Phillipe Sydney (with his hands lyfted on highe towards heaven); Sir, I geve our allmighty good God humbell thankes

that I have lived to see this daye, whearin my sacred Majesty is possessed of the strongest fortres in whole Christendome, and a farr other maner of place then was Callis.' You may judge what kind of counsel it is that has advocated the abandonment of this place.

His Majesty has appointed My Lord of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke, Secretary Winwood, Secretary Lake and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be commissioners for determining the compensation which is to be paid to the Governors, captains and garrisons. 'Heare these peopell saye that the companyes with their captains shall be entertained into their service and paye. My Lord Lisle dothe stande to have the companyes of this garrison to be put into a regiment and will be Collonell over them him selfe.' Vlushing.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XL, 66.

913. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615-16, March 4/14. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 24-9.

11 pp. Min. II, 107.

914. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [4/] 14. It is said that the Spaniards are arming themselves and levying men in the Walloon provinces. The Duke of Aerschot has a commission to raise a new regiment, and so have the Prince of Epinay and the Count of Hennin, while the Count of Fürstenberg is raising two in Luxemburg. The Duke of Neuburg, who is still prevented within his Duchy from introducing the Catholic religion everywhere, is to come shortly to Düsseldorf where his Lieutenant, Monsicur Wonsheim, has attended Mass. On Wednesday last at Frankfort, those who had been put to the ban for creating disturbances there last year were executed. One was drawn and quartered, six beheaded, eight flogged and eleven banished for ever from the town.

There is talk here of a great Dutch victory over the Spaniards. Admiral Spilberger passing through the Magellan Straits with six ships met with the Admiral of Peru, Don Ferdinando de Mendoça, whom *il a envoy banquetter avec tous ses compagnons avec Neptune.*

The Duke of Bavaria has begun to persecute those of the Religion at Donawert, and has expressly commanded 200 burghers to go to Mass within fourteen days or leave the town. There is a violent dispute between that Duke and Archduke Maximilian, who has contracted with the people of Ulm to supply them with his own salt from the Tyrol, to the detriment of Bavarian salt which hitherto has been sold in great quantities to Ulm. For his part, the Duke of Bavaria has contacted with the towns of Basel and Schaffausen to sell them salt and, to thwart Ulm in its wine trade, he has established a wine mart at Donawert. The Duke and Archduke have also fallen out over the very important Barony of Mindelheim in Swabia; and there is mutual suspicion between them on account of the leadership of the Catholic League with which the Archduke wishes to concern himself. These matters are giving rise to as much dissension amongst Catholics as there is amongst Protestants. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph.* *French.* IX, 110.

915. CAPTAIN HENRY CHEYNEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [4/] 14. The enclosed was given me by my cousin Kempe, the Benedictine, to deliver to the Ambassador, since it concerns me. Unfortunately, because of my wife's serious illness I cannot do so, and would ask you to convey it to him and to explain why I am not able to do so in person. My cousin, who owes his liberty to the Ambassador, and was released from Wisbech,* has spoken to him on our behalf, and he has promised to help us in our financial difficulties. He could do this by asking the Marquis to remit me one hundred crowns to meet my immediate necessities, and by obtaining for me the Archduke's letters to the Duke of Lerma for the restoration of my pension. I am sure that the Ambassador's wife would be very ready to give her support to this appeal. If Sir Edward Parham happens to visit you, I would ask you to discuss the matter with him; he could do much for me. Andwerpe.

2 pp. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 16.

916. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [5/] 15. Tuesday morning. This serves as a cover to certain instructions which may assist you in your business there. I delivered the Archduke's letter to the Chancellor this morning, and hope to receive an answer about noon.

P.S. 'Here is an old Scotchman clothed in black who is an importunate sutor for a letter from you in his favor, and desireth to bee remembred with all speede. Mrs Trumbull with the rest of your family are all well.'

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. *Addressed*: A Monsieur Monsieur Trumbul, Agent pour son Majesté de la grande Bretagne, pres les serenissimes Archducs, se tenant pour le present A Lovaine A Placet chez le Chevalier Leedes, et estant adressé Mardy soir, se payera pour le port trois patars. XIX, 33.

917. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March [5]. If you correlate what is happening here with events in your part of the world, you will see 'that the Spanyards do omit no diligence nor artifice to builde their great monarchie, the vast foundations whereof were layed by the hand of Charles the V.'

Here all are preoccupied with the implementation of the Treaty of Asti, procured through the intervention of His Majesty, France and Venice, but the problem of achieving it seems as intractable as ever. The Duke of Savoy has disarmed in accordance with the conditions of the Treaty, and dismissed his foreign troops. The French Agent, Claudio Marini, was to sign an attestation that the Duke had performed his obligations, upon sight of which the Governor of Milan was to execute his. Unfortunately, at this point, France experienced her first domestic troubles, and the Queen Regent decided to employ the Spanish forces in Italy to intimidate the Prince of Condé and his associates. The result was that Marini, instead of speeding up the disarmament of the Spanish army, hedged and prevaricated, and wasted two months before proceeding to Milan to sign the requisite attestation. The Governor of Milan, Don Giovanni di Mendoza, faithfully complied with the capitulations of the Treaty. He dismissed the auxiliary troops provided by Florence, Parma, Urbino and Lucca as well as the Swiss soldiers who were precluded by treaty from fighting against Savoy; and ordered the landsknechts and Neapolitans to retire. But he was unexpectedly recalled and replaced by Don Pedro di Toledo who

* See *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, p. 320.

reversed the process of disarmament and reinforced his army. The French Agent Claudio Marini conveniently resumed his old post at Genoa, and left behind him a Monsieur Mageant who, coming from Rome, had no instructions to negotiate anything, which almost amounted to an act of betrayal by the French.

In this ominous situation the Duke of Savoy requested the protection of His Majesty, who warned the Spanish Ambassador in London of the consequences of non-observance of the Treaty. Sir John Digby repeated the admonition in Madrid, and realizing the danger of acting truculently both Spaniards and French—'for I account them one caballe'—tried more winning ways. The French Agent received orders to urge the Governor of Milan to execute the Treaty of Asti. By this they hoped to achieve two things—to deprive His Majesty of the credit of arranging a settlement which they wished to arrogate to themselves, and to gain time by further negotiations, for their idea was to substitute another and quite superfluous attestation for the one signed by Marini. At the same time, Don Pedro privately invited the Duke to congratulate him on his new office as Governor, as he had done in the case of his predecessors, with a hint that such a favour would be requited. The Duke sent Monsieur di Parella, a gentleman of his chamber, who was handsomely entertained in Milan; but nothing followed in the way of disarmament and release of prisoners of war. Later the Duke was told that if he renounced the mediation of other princes and sent a representative to treat with Don Pedro, he would receive satisfaction in all things. The Duke's suspicions were roused by this communication, but it was at this juncture that I was able to inform him that, according to letters from Sir John Digby, the Spaniards were averse to resuming hostilities against him however much they fulminated and expostulated in public; and that their cardinal object was to salve their honour by intimidating him into submission. To avoid giving the impression of submission by sending someone to Milan, the Duke ordered the Count of Solere, who had instructions to go to Venice to congratulate the new Doge Bembo, to pass through Milan and listen to what Don Pedro had to say. The Count was to be joined by Senator Quelli, who would return to the Duke with a report on the conversations.

It emerged from these talks that in Don Pedro's judgment, the differences between Spain and Savoy could be solved by grace or by rigour, and that the choice rested with the Duke. If he insisted upon a strict adherence to the conditions of the Treaty, the result would be a recourse to arms. If he renounced them and placed his trust in the good will of the King of Spain, he could legitimately expect the restitution of occupied places, the release of prisoners, the disarmament of the Spanish army, and preferments and pensions for his children. The Commissioners' answer was that the Duke could not unilaterally renounce the Treaty, but would regard its performance by the King of Spain as an assurance of his favour towards him. Don Pedro rejoined that if the Duke wrote a letter in which he expressly desired to be readmitted into the King of Spain's favour, he, Don Pedro, would immediately put the Treaty into execution.

Since then Senator Quelli has returned with this answer, and it has been decided, in order to terminate this troublesome business, that the Duke should write a formal letter along these lines, but reserving his claims under the Treaty. The Senator has been sent back with it to Milan, and we are awaiting the results. Turin.

8 pp. *Holograph.* *Endorsed:* 5 of Marche, 1615. XLIII, 3.

918. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [6/] 16, N.S. The truce in France is said to have been prolonged for three months, but for what purpose is not known. General credence is given to the information reaching this place from Spain and elsewhere about Admiral Spilberg's naval victory. There is talk in Germany of the election of a King of the Romans, which would indubitably be another source of disputes. The payment for the Cautionary Towns is to be made in instalments. The Hague.
1 p. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 15.

919. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [7/] 17. The obstacles in the way of peace are many, and we live amongst conflicting reports of accord and discord. There was also the alarming news that the English Ambassador had died at Loudun, but it proved to be a gentleman of his household. If peace is established, the Ambassador will deserve much of the honour and credit. Paris.
1 p. *French. Seal.* XXVI, 6.

920. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 8. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] left yesterday for Stuttgart to attend the christening of the young Prince. They were accompanied by the two Princes of Anhalt, father and son, and by Count Palatine Auguste, brother of the Duke of Neuburg, who arrived at this Court three days ago. You can easily guess the reason for his coming here. He is in total disagreement with his eldest brother, and complains of the wrong done to him contrary to the wishes and last testament of his late father. The matter will be included amongst the business which is to be discussed at *Stuttgart* where many of the *Princes of the Union* will be present. I do not see what *resolution* can be taken to assist the oppressed unless there be a resort to arms. That would drag the whole country into a general war which, from many points of view, if one were really resolved on it, would be better than this peace which is much more profitable to our adversaries than to us. As soon as Their Highnesses return, which will be in twelve or fifteen days, we shall expect the arrival of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who has earnestly requested a meeting with His Highness which we hope will promote the common cause.

In Switzerland, efforts are being made to obtain a passage in order to assist the Venetians who have sent an ambassador extraordinary to Zurich and Bern for this purpose. The Austrians are levying large numbers of men in Styria and the Tyrol, which is causing alarm to the Protestants in Austria who fear that it is aimed at them, since peace with the Venetians can be concluded whenever Archduke Ferdinand desires it.

We hear from Metz that peace has been made in France, that the Prince of Condé is with the King, that the Duke of Vendôme has told the Huguenots that he will assist them if they are let down by the Prince, that Marshal des Diguieres and the Sieur de Plessen have avowed what was decided by the Huguenot assembly at Nîmes, and that the Duke of Maine is ready to turn Protestant. News of this kind would indeed be most remarkable if it turned out to be true.

Those who were found most responsible for the disturbances in Frankfort some time ago have been executed, and fines have been imposed upon individuals as well as on the town itself. At Worms, where a similar offence was

committed, more clemency was shown. There the inhabitants were reconciled with the magistrates and the Jews restored without any bloodshed.

1 p. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXIV, 87.

921. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 11. I have this morning received from Mr Corham directions 'to convaic for Englande from you a rownde baskett whearin their is a parmisyen cheese and a waggon for childeren,' to be forwarded to Mr Francis Monger, a London merchant. He has not given me the latter's address, but by enquiring among the English merchants in Middelburg, I find that it is 'about the 3 Crownes in Temstreet'. I will send the basket with a note that he keep them until further instructions come from you.

It is difficult to believe that the transfer of these Cautionary Towns should have been proposed in the present circumstances. As you very pertinently put it in your letter, 'suche a separation is lyke to be begotten as perhaps betweene us and them will never be peeced up againe. But it seameth that Gods will is to have it soc, for our deare master (as I am informed) sayeth that he will be eased of the charge.' I will write to you from England. I have no other news than this of our withdrawal from the two towns, 'the which (generallye) is dislyked of, but yect those whoe have the handling of it with his Majesty carrye it alonge hetherunto without anye great opposition.'

Sir Edward Cccil has lost his wife in childbirth at Utrecht. Vlushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XL, 67.

922. SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [12/] 22. The enclosed letters deal with the matter of which I told you at your departure, 'wherof thoughte I have written by the ordinarie post and also by on Mr Jones that was here with Sir William Roper, yet such is my distemper uppon this imputation as that I shall not breath in quiet untill it be taken from me.' Mr Henry Cotton will tell you where Mr Thomas Philpot can be found; if he cannot, Mr Questor will, he being tenant to Philpot's father. I have written to my son urging him to come over so that we may confer together about his affairs. I would request of you that 'if I findinge him backward in cominge out of anie feare of an ill construction of the State, that you will offer him your certificatt of manie necessarie causes of his cominge; and that you will ansure for his behavior whilst he is here, out of whos presence I shall not desier to have him.' Placett in Louvaine.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* XXIX, 17.

923. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 12, O.S. His Lordship [Sir Dudley Carleton] passed this way to take up his post at the Hague. I judge him to be a man who is most careful of the King's honour, and attentive to the good and welfare of our state. He is not in a position to say what will be the consequences of this policy of handing over the Cautionary Towns. 'He hathe discoursed with me largely theirof and utterly condemneth (especcially) the pretext, it being the want of moneye. He sayeth that generally in Englande it is muche dislyked, and hoopeth that some other course will be lytt upon, by which to helpe these wants ... for that speccially putteth all other things bothe at home and abroade out of all order and frame. Theye begin to speake afresh of a parlement without which these wants can not be substantially releaved. But when theye shall be theirby

supplied, unless the same parlement can provide that hereafter their be better care taken in the spending or issewing of it then heartofore their [hathe] bien, all that will not helpe nether.'

The case of the Earl and Countess of Somerset has not been taken any further, but it is fairly certain that they will be indicted after Easter. Sir John Digby is expected home any hour. In Holland they are preparing to send deputies to the Landgrave of Hesse to conclude the marriage between his daughter and Prince Henry of Nassau. 'These Lords [the States General] lay aboute them againe to gayne and to make unto them newe freinds, nowe that theye growe wearye of their oulde, but I beleave all that (nor that) will helpe them or save them if they goe on with this seperation from us, for I can account it noe better then a verye direct seperation if wee once in this manner quite them.' Flushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 68.

924. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 12, O.S. I have just arrived here on my way to Holland. At my departure from London, I left the King, the Prince and the Privy Council at Newmarket, and the Queen at Greenwich. 'The Counsell was expected within few dayes at London to make knowne his Majesties resolution touching the busines of cloathing which hath of late much entertayned them. A matter of no less importance hath had much less debate there, and yet they say here is in great forwardnes, which is the restoring of this place and the Brill, touching which busines I shall be able to write you more owt of Holland ... There is treatie of delivering the Tower of Sir Walter Rawligh by suffering him to take a voyage into Guiana. What will become of other great prisoners it is now growne a question. They say in Italy *chi ha tempo ha vita*, but I believe (notwithstanding these delayes) theyr araignments will proceede, howsoever that the proceeding is hindred by a breach betwixt my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Digbys returne (who is dayly expected) will take away all colour of further delay.'

Sir Henry Wotton has already left for Italy. On the way, he will visit the Prince Palatine and the Duke of Savoy, 'then to Milan and Mantoua negotiando'. His nephew, Albert Morton, has been appointed secretary to the Princess Palatine. Flushing.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XV, 74.

925. FRANÇOIS D'AERSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [12/] 22. The main reason for this letter is an entreaty by certain fugitive merchants from Aix who have learnt of the maltreatment which is awaiting their Protestant co-citizens seized and handed over to the same commissioners who acted at Frankfort. They appeal to you to intercede without delay and obtain from the Archdukes a more considerate treatment for all and special favour for one named Schantinelle. His Excellency [Prince Maurice] thinks that your protest will be taken into consideration inasmuch as it was Mr Wotton who was responsible, by his temporizing, for allowing that place to fall into the hands of the Archdukes. I strongly recommend this matter to you for the people involved are innocent persons. The Hague.

P.S. We have heard that peace was concluded at Loudun on the 13th of this month to the satisfaction of both parties.

2 pp. *French*. *Endorsed*: 23[sic] of Marche, 1615. I, 92.

926. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615-16, March 12/22. Draft. For the actual dispatch, which is dated 13/23 March 1615-16, see P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 32-4.

5½ pp. Min. II, 71.

927. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 13. It is now too late to tell you of my sudden departure from England, and any description of my miserable journey by land and sea would be an 'uncredable relation' of my sufferings. 'I came (in 23 days) very weake to this town and with much want of health ... I had immediatly audience with the King (though I were sicke) and was by him very well receaved; so have I allso been by the great mynisters here and by all thos whom I have yet scene, soe as yf by much experience I knew not in this people the difference between theyr words and theyr works, I should have reason to conceave that they lyked myn employment here ... but when I have gotten good words I have all I must expect.'

Sir John Digby left Madrid for Santander, where he will take ship for England, on the 23rd of last month. Six days after his departure a courier was sent after him with a gift of a jewel from the King. I will let you know how much it is worth as soon I can. Lady Digby is still here expecting the arrival of ships at Santander fit to accommodate her on her voyage home, but this may take some time and she may have to stay here longer than she anticipates.

They appear here to favour the settlement of the troubles in France, and I have been told by Secretary Cirica that they have great hopes that this will be achieved. They are not at all satisfied with the proceedings of the States General as regards Cleves, and in my view they will show their disapprobation more openly unless they are hindered by events in France.

I have received no word from England since I left London on 1 January. At my departure Sir Dudley Carleton was very unprepared for his journey to Holland. Madrid.

P.S. Please convey the enclosed to Mr Tibaut.

2½ pp. *Holograph*. XXI, 51.

928. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [13/] 23. The States General have been reliably informed, as I have, that the Emperor's Commissioners are expected at Aix, to carry out the Imperial ban against the Protestants there, many of whom have been imprisoned. It is feared that they will be as rigorously treated as were the Protestants of Frankfort, where the same Commissioners condemned some to suffer execution, mutilation and quartering, and others to be flogged and banished from the town. It is a matter of honour to the Kings of France and England that they prevent a repetition of this calamity in Aix, which they guaranteed and even assisted with the arrangement regarding the Vicariate of the Elector Palatine, in which your King acted with greater vigour than he showed on behalf of the afflicted religion. I would ask you to intercede with His Majesty to halt these harsh proceedings in Aix. Monsieur du Maurier has written to the King of France to the like effect. The Hague.

1 p. *French*. XXXVII, 33.

929. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [13/] 23. Concerning financial matters in association with Monsieur Basilides. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 75.

930. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [13/] 23. I failed to find you at home, and was told that you had gone out to dinner. I am sending you what I promised, which will make you laugh if I am not mistaken and if you have the time to read such a lengthy and important tract. The cause of my delay in writing to you and performing what had been agreed between us was the marriage of a young lady whom I had known for years, and her relations likewise, and which I was expected therefore to attend as well as the banquet that lasted some days. Moreover the daily reading of the *Institutes* of Justinian is taking up a great deal of my time. However I am resolved to do something in this matter, since it is intolerable that these furbishers of slanders should give *cuchilladas* with their tongues and pens without respect of persons whenever they feel that they can do some harm. Louvain.

P.S. You can always send your letters or give them to this bearer, my good friend Monsieur de Romree, or address them to Madame de Leyva at Louvain.

1 p. *French*. XXX, 76.

931. JOHN WOODFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 14. I have finally managed to procure a copy of *Corona Regia*. I asked several experienced printers in this city to compare it with the book which you sent me. Their opinion was 'that they were not of the same fabricke, for say they the letter of the *Corona* is clearer, which sheweth the stampe to have beene more used then that of the other, which is a duller letter; but that reason did not so much sway my judgement, for the difference of the paper might be the reason therof, that of the *Corona* being the better. But when another observed unto me that the *classis* or page of the *Corona* (I meane not the leafe but the printed lines) was both broader and deeper then the other, as he made it sensibly appeare unto me, I must confesse that I was satisfied. Moreover, this copie had in the 90th page about fower wordes blotted and the next leafe cut out, and at the end the word *Tam* in the margent, but it wanted the *Tripus*, which might well be, and yet nevertheles it be of the same impression, for that it was an accessorie onely at the end of the booke.* I enquired whether the book could have been printed in Paris or some other place, but the printers replied that it had been skilfully disguised in order to conceal the place of printing; and that in all probability it had been produced by a private press in one of the colleges of the Jesuits.

The French King's Commissioners were so uncommunicative after their return from Tours that no resolution could be extracted from them, particularly concerning 'the article of the Tiers Estat which did move so great contestation betwene them and the Princes as they were about to break off upon that point, and the Duke of Bouillon was once appointed to goe and give order to the armie;

* Trumbull Add. XVII includes an undated copy of this 'Tripus' or 'Tripus' in Trumbull's hand. It is a single page consisting of three Latin stanzas, headed 'Isaaci Casauboni Corona Regia, fol. 129. Tripus Delpho-Gallica', and endorsed 'Verses added to Corona Regia'. Both editions of *Corona Regia* in the British Library (ostensibly printed at London in 1615, but probably at Louvain) include the 'Tripus', in one case on the verso of p.127, in the other on a separate folio [129].

but by my Lords [Ambassador's] meanes chiefly that was hindred, and the matter brought in the end to an agreement, and the formulaire of the article being drawne in more generall termes, which hath beene sent to the Kinge to receive his allowance therupon.'

Meanwhile the *cahier* of the Huguenots, who are met at La Rochelle, has been discussed, and it is thought that the Commissioners' answer, conveyed by Messieurs de Bordes and de Bertreville, will be acceptable to that assembly. 'But it is absolutely refused to allow those of the religion the nomination of the governours of their places, it being a propriety of the sovereignty, and indeed many of the religion themselves, especially the great ones, thinke not fit it should be stood upon.' The Duke of Longueville has long insisted that the citadel of Amiens should be razed, but this difference will probably be accommodated by his exchanging the government of Picardy for that of Normandy, the Queen retaining the former in her own hands.

The way to peace is being thus cleared, 'but it is much lamented here that the privat interests of some have much choaked the publique redresse which was pretended; amonge other particular demaundes, the Prince of Condé doth desire to have the Duchy of Berry in exchange for his government of Picardy. There was like to be a rent amonge the Princes themselves, the Dukes of Longueville, Vendosme, Rohan and Monsieur de Candales growing jealous that the Prince and the Duke of Bouillon did favour the peace for their private considerations, inasmuch as they had begunne to make a dangerous combination against the same'. But it was suppressed and unity restored to their ranks. The truce has been prolonged until Easter. Monsieur de Ste. Catherine has arrived here from Heidelberg. Paris.

2 pp.. *Holograph*. XLIX, 1.

932. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [15/] 25, N.S. I wrote to you two days ago, but my servant inadvertently put the letter into a packet addressed to Matthew de Questor at London. You will probably get it from there.

A number of galleys now at Valencia will transport to Milan the sum of 1,600,000 ducats, of which I understand that 800,000 have been allocated to Flanders. 'There are every day corrcos arryved from Italy which sett thes great mynisters on worke extremly, and I understand that Don P. de Toledo would faine be in the feild with the armie but his Majestic here professeth that he intends to observe and preserve the agreement made with the Duke of Savoy, though with all he alleageth that yt was doone without his order.'

The pirates in the Mediterranean have become so strong and insolent as to cast anchor off the coast of this country and capture many vessels, some of them English, in full view of those on shore. This last week seventeen English ships left Malaga in one fleet together which caused the pirates to keep their distance. The armada is about to leave to clean the coast of these corsairs, but judging from previous similar operations nothing effective is likely to be done. Madrid.

1½ pp. *Holograph*. XXI, 53.

933. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 15/25. Yesterday we heard from France that peace had been concluded, but we have no details. We understand that the Count de Vaudémont is raising troops in Lorraine, and that there are similar levies in the

Archduke's territories. Some people think that an attempt is being made to effect an entry into Germany through the Marquisate of Baden, by exploiting the dispute between the present Marquis and the children of the late Marquis. What is undeniable is that the churchmen in these parts have aimed at this for a long time by means of the Imperial ban with which the Marquis is threatened.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Epernon, having retired highly dissatisfied from the Court after bickering with the Queen Mother, has withdrawn to his government at Metz and is in touch with the Spaniards. If that town were to separate itself from France, as it has from the Empire, it would be a dangerous gap for both France and Germany.

Here the young Prince has not been well during his parents' absence. Heidelberg.

2 pp. *French*. XXXI, 28.

934. LADY BRUCE OF KINLOSS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615-16, March 16. Regarding arrangement for the conveyance of money to her son at Sedan. Langley.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph*. *Fragments of seal*. Misc. VII, 141.

935. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1616, March [17/] 27. The levies raised by the Archdukes in Artois are the subject of comment everywhere. It would certainly appear that the Spaniards have some important scheme in mind. The Catholics here are wagering that the town of Juliers will be out of the hands of the States General in three months. For their part, the States General have strengthened a number of companies and made adequate preparations on the frontiers to meet any contingency.

There are some deputies from the Estates of Cleves in Düsseldorf, who are awaiting the return of the Duke of Neuburg in order to entreat him to resume the peace talks or put the Xanten treaty into execution. The same request was submitted by them to the Prince of Brandenburg who left Cleves for Berlin last Tuesday, having nominated the Count of Swartzenborg as his Lieutenant at Cleves and delegated to Colonel Ketler the direction of all affairs relating to Juliers.

At Aix some of the prisoners charged with the late disturbances have been released on bail. It has not been possible to find Schanternal, the Burgomaster, despite exhaustive inquiries by the magistrates. I understand that he has been concealed in the house of a good priest. *Rara avis!*

The Palatine of Neuburg is still being prevented from reforming his country through the introduction of Jesuits in certain localities. His brother, Duke Augustus, went with Their Palatine Highnesses to the christening in Stuttgart, where he complained loudly of the Duke and of his rigorous proceedings against his mother, brothers and the Estates of Neuburg by the imposition of extraordinary and intolerable taxes upon his subjects. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. *Signed*: Pistorius. IX, 111.

936. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1615 [-16], March 17. The King has read your two last letters from one end to the other, and approves your industry and diligence over *Corona Regia*. Now that 'it is more cleere then the sunn at noone day, that Flavius was the Printer,

and Puteanus the author of that scandalous, and calumnious libell'. His Majesty has directed 'that yow putt yourselfe to noe more paine either to go to Antwerpe or Dowaye, to seeke after that Hauns who assisted at the printing, or any other whoe may seeme culpable of this fact: therefore his Majesties pleasure is, that directly yow goe to the Archduke and that, though in modest and mylde tearmes, yet in plaine language, yow charge Puteanus to be the author of this lybell and Flavius to bee the printer, boeth his subjects, neither of them persons ecclesiasticall exempted from his jurisdiction: And that which makes the fact much more greivous, Puteanus his counsaylor, for soe I finde him stiled in certaine letters addressed to him.' You may indicate to the Archduke that His Majesty is most anxious to preserve good relations between their two governments, but if this is to be achieved it is requisite 'that these two persons, Flavius, though he be fledd, which yow may presume he did by forwarning, being advertised by the Commissioners whoe accompanied yow to Lovain that they were sent thether expressly to examine him: and Puteanus, to be apprehended and exemplarily to be punished for this soe haynous and insolent an offence.' You may add that this is not an outrageous request, for if any of the King's subjects had been guilty of a similar offence against the Archduke, 'noe mynister of his should have bin forced, (as you have bin) to trot up and downe from Towne to Towne, much less when he had founde out the Authors, to have bin shifted as you have bin with soe sleight and ridiculous evasions, but his owne officers should have founde them out and being founde they should have bin sent *lies et garottes* and delivered into the Archdukes hands at his Majesties charge, to have received that condign punishment, which the haynousnes of their offence had demerited.' If the Archduke shows any dilatoriness or prevarication in answering your demand for justice in this matter, you are to cease importuning him, for His Majesty himself will then deal with it in his own way. I have been instructed to discuss it with the Spanish Ambassador and the Archduke's Agent here, who has just replaced Monsieur Boiscott. If no accommodation is possible, I hope that the King will send an ambassador to Brussels expressly to demand justice, so that whatever measures he will be forced to take will 'be justifiable to the whole world, for yow may rest assured his Majestic will sooner and with more patience quitt his Crowne, then swallowe or digest this shamefull indignity.' Whitehall.

P.S. 'Concerning the restitution of those places possessed in Cleeves and Julyers by the Archdukes and the States, it is longe since that his Majesty hath declared that in case the French Kinge would joyne with him he would become caution to the States, that if they would accept the Archdukes formulaire the Treaty of Zanten should be observed, whereof whensoever occasion shalbe offered, yow may take notice to the Archdukes and their officers.'

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 106.

937. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] March 17. In reply to your private letters, I would assure you that I do appreciate the industry and application which you have always shown in your work, and have taken every opportunity to recommend your services to His Majesty, and to intimate to him that unless he shows greater liberality in remunerating you, you cannot carry on for long. I have engaged myself for the £500 which is to be paid to you with all possible speed. 'And so soone as I can call in your oalde pryvye seale I will procure you a new to your better advantage.' Whithall.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph*. XLVII, 105.

938. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

1615-16, March 18/28. An appeal on behalf of the inhabitants of Aix-la-Chapelle, now under Imperial Ban, who are alarmed by the imprisonment of some citizens, members of the Reformed Religion, and fear further physical assault and intimidation by Imperialist officials and soldiers. He is requested to use his authority to prevent violence, in particular against the person of one Schantinelle, until the controversy between the inhabitants and magistracy can be settled by the force of reason and not by judicial severity acting under the Imperial decree of proscription.

1½ pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 19.

939. BARTHOLOMEW OWEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 18. We beg you to continue to favour our affairs there with your assistance and furtherance. 'Concerninge the wrytinge which Kinge sente to be subscribed by the Doctors of the Civill lawe, they make difficulty to doe itt, butt I will doe the best I canne for they have promised to subscribye itt if I canne obtaine somme of the Sargents of the Common lawes hands.' King requests a certificate that the jewels were pawned to the contending party, which the latter deny, but sufficient evidence is provided by the sale made by the widow and by their letters to her. London.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 142.

940. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 18/28. I arrived in London on Saturday morning, the 17th [*recte* 16th] of this month, and immediately delivered your packet to Mr More, the Secretary himself not being available. Mr More attended the King and Sir Ralph Winwood that same night in London, and yesterday the 18th [*recte* 17th] the King and Council consulted about the business on which you had sent me. As for your letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, I gave them to Mr Sandford since his Grace was very busy; he is to preach before the King at Whitehall next Sunday. His Majesty was to have gone to see the Queen at Greenwich, but it is said that she will come to Whitehall and remain there until after Easter. It is thought that some entertainments are being organised at the Court, such as masking and tilting, after which the King will leave for Royston and Newmarket. I can learn nothing about the Earl of Somerset except that some believe that nothing will be done in his case until Sir John Digby returns from Spain. It is 'by the common sort immagined, that he will bring some nuse whereby the lawe shall take hould of my lord and bee an occation to bring him to his death.' Yesterday I was in a place where I saw the following written in a paper, 'howe that the lord and his lady shall not be araynde at all and howe [*sic*] that my lords Grace of Canterbury . . . [*sic*] and Sir Henry Howard had upon the 10 or 12 of this present been with the Queene at Grinwige to intreat her Majestic to procure them pardon, the which the Queene did promise them to doe if it be posible.' This I saw at the house of Mr Waldegrave.

When I arrived at Calais I understood from Mr Wintworth that the Governor of that town had received letters from the King of France by extraordinary posts, and that he had made a survey of the walls and placed three or four guns in vacant places, which are signs that the peace has not been concluded.

Sir Henry Wotton took his leave of the King on Sunday last, and on Monday he left for Dover. He proposes to travel through Germany for he has a commission from His Majesty to the Prince Palatine. He will pass through Calais,

Ghent, Antwerp, Malines and Liège, as I was told by Mr Murray who will be his guide to Heidelberg. London.

P.S. I am staying a little longer because my mother has requested me to try to procure some things due to me by Mr Nicleson, who will deliver nothing at all until I am of age or he is assured that I must have them. This I have been told by Mr Bingham, one of Sir Thomas Edmond's gentlemen. I will either get them, or a bill for them from him, for should he die, I would obtain nothing whatsoever.

2½ pp. *Holograph*. XLVIII, 1.

941. EDWARD SACKVILLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, March 18]. Concerning a transaction that has miscarried over a jewel which Trumbull is now asked to send back to the writer, and a request that Sir Thomas Leeds be notified that the £60 which he would have received from the sale of the jewel will be repaid to him by other means.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Seal*. *Endorsed*: 18 of March, 1616. Misc. VII, 143.

942. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, March 19]. I enclose a letter for you to forward to Mr Wither. I have glanced through Ambassador Caron's documents and found the same difficulty which I formerly pointed out in my letters, namely that the *titre onéreux* mentioned in the letters of the States General has positively and absolutely lapsed, as far as Monsieur Caron is concerned. Since he has based himself principally on this, which indeed would suffice if it still existed, I do not see how he can achieve anything, and the outcome would only redound to his discredit. Please inform him that I am too concerned for his reputation to engage myself in any legal proceedings over this matter.

1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Endorsed*: 19 of Marche, 1616. XXXVIII, 21.

943. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [20/] 30. Yesterday I met Putcanus in the street and spoke to him. He told me that he had written something to show that he was not the author of that scandalous libel nor could have been. I have not yet seen it, but will not fail to send you a report on it as soon as I get a copy into my hands; on the assurance that all this will remain strictly confidential, a necessary qualification in my case if I am to render a service to His Majesty, whose humble subject I profess myself to be in all *salve religionis*, without exposing myself to serious disadvantages. If time were to allow me to put down in writing what I have in my head against the authors of *Corona Regia*, I promise you that they would be stoutly plucked by the nose. But before doing so, I would desire that the King of England accorded me some title, such as that of a canon or counsellor or something of that kind, having more form than substance, like the titles of Putcanus who is a counsellor of the Archdukes; and this for no other reason than to be able to resort to His Majesty as his humble servant, should these gentlemen have any mental reservations about me and proceed to engineer something to my prejudice, which they could do without difficulty. I would like to have your views, as freely ventilated as I have expressed mine on this matter.

Monsieur Fienus told me the other day that someone came to Flavius's wife and offered her a purse well-lined with golden pieces if she would worm out some information for him, but that she remained unmoved by it. It seems to

me that such investigations should have been carried out by persons with whom she was familiar and of whom she had no suspicion, and not by people unknown to her. L.[ouvain].

2 pp. *French.* XXX, 77.

944. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, March 20]. Some beginning has been made on behalf of the Archduke in the matter of *Corona Regia*. Yesterday the Attorney-General went in person to some of the bookshops to prohibit the sale of the libel. Today I was sent a copy of the *Tractatus Novi Anatome*, but I must return it tomorrow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* *French.* *Unsigned.* *Endorsed:* 20 of March, 1616. XXXVIII, 22.

945. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 21. This is to give you some news of the festivities at the christening of our young Prince who was born on 19 December last. On Saturday the 9th of this month the Elector Palatine and his wife arrived here with a train of 470 horses and some 420 persons. The Duke and his eldest brother went out to meet them about an hour from the town, with a great retinue of counts, barons and gentlemen and all the Court. Madame the Duchess, with His Highness's sisters, waited for them in the courtyard of the castle. There also arrived the same day the Marquis d'Anspach with one of his brothers, the Marquis of Baden-Durlach with his wife, three sons and a daughter, Prince Christian d'Anhalt with his eldest son, Prince Palatine August of Neuburg and others. On Sunday, after the sermon in the chapel of the castle, the young Prince was christened and named Frederick. His godparents were the Prince Elector and his consort, the Marquis d'Anspach, the Marquis of Baden and Prince Christian of Anhalt. The days that followed, up to the 17th, were given over to banquets, ballets, jousting, running at the ring, beautifully improvised masquerades, dancing, hunting and conversation. But these were punctuated by serious talks on important matters between the Princes, who exchanged views on public affairs. On Monday the 12th all the Princes left for home, the Duke escorting the Prince Elector and his wife as far as their night's lodging.

There is nothing I can add to what you know already about public events, but four days ago in Frankfort, rigorous treatment was meted out to the leaders of the late disturbances. Some of them were beheaded, others flogged, and many banished or heavily fined. The former magistracy was reinstated, and the Jews, numbering some thousands, allowed to return and to receive compensation of 600,000 German florins from the inhabitants.

3 pp. *Holograph.* *French.* XII, 55.

946. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1615-16, March 21/31. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 38-41.

6 pp. Min. II, 72.

947. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March [21/] 31. I have received your letter of the 17th of this month written at Louvain, which must have been kept back there for a few days. As soon as it came into my hands, I invited a confidant of mine to the house, who is acquainted with almost all the booksellers and printers of Europe, having been a printer's reader for many years in various places. I asked him to look into the matter which interests you. This he did, as you will see from his letter which I enclose herewith. I hope to send you further information, and so render some service in this place to your King whose heroic virtues compel me to be his most humble servant. Cologne.

1½ pp. *Holograph. Seals. French. IX, 113.*

948. G.E.L. TO HENRY BILDERBECK

1616, March [21/] 31. To the effect that he has carefully carried out what Bilderbeck asked him to do, and has been able to establish that the person in question arrived recently to seek accommodation; and that he proposes to bring not only his wife and children, but also his printing press. He is lodged at the house of a certain Anton Hieratus, but it is not possible to say with certainty whether he will stay there or what he will eventually do. 'E Museolo.'

1 p. *Holograph. Latin. IX, 112. Enclosed in the above.*

949. JOHN WOODFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615-16, March 21. Our hopes of a treaty have received one or two shocks. Monsieur de Roquelaure recently captured the town of Tartas in Guienne, one of the places of security belonging to the Huguenots; and the Duke of Rohan, learning that some companies of the Duke of Vendôme's carabineers had quartered themselves on his lands and were harassing his tenants, attacked and disarmed them. When this news reached the treaty conference, the Princes complained that such actions contravened the treaty, and they also disclosed that they suspected the Duke of Epernon of assembling his friends in Angoulmois. In the meantime it had been reported in Picardy that the Duke of Longueville had been persuaded to give over his demand for the demolition of the citadel of Amiens, both in order to please the Queen Mother, and in view of the fact that he had been offered the government of Normandy in exchange for that of Picardy, with the choice of two places of retreat out of three, namely, Caen, Dieppe and Pont de l'Arche. Whereupon he was approached by deputies from the nobility of Picardy and from Amiens itself, who appealed to him not to abandon them to the tyranny of Marshal d'Ancre who, by the exchange, would assume the government of Picardy. The result was that the Duke reverted to his original demands, and this might have endangered the treaty had not the Queen Mother been warned that any attempt to place the above-mentioned places in the hands of the Duke would have met with opposition from their governors, who had been appointed by the late King of France.

To settle these and other differences, Secretary Pontchartrain was sent back to Paris on the 12th, and two days later a special courier was despatched to the conference to announce that the King had ordered that Tartas should be handed back, Roquelaure should dismiss his troops, and a Master of the Requests should be sent to Brittany to restore their arms to Vendôme's carabineers. When Secretary Pontchartrain himself returned to Loudun on the 16th, a council was held the next day which lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

'At the breaking up of the same, the Prince of Condé tould one Monsieur de Coudray, a Counsaillour of this parlement of the religion, who being to retourne to this towne attended to receave his commandments, *dites a nos amis que la paix est faite.*' This has been confirmed by private letters to the Governor of Paris, which also say that the articles have been agreed to but their publication delayed until the Prince has received the money demanded by him for the payment of his troops, without which he will not disband them.

The Huguenot deputies who were to go to La Rochelle to give a report on the proceedings of the Loudun conference postponed their departure until after the return of Pontchartrain. It is reported 'that it is agreed touching the article of the Tiers Estat that the Kinge will give satisfaction thereunto by his answer to the *cahiers* of the generall estates, which shall be framed assoone as may be upon advice taken with the Princes of the Blood, the other princes and officers of the Crowne; and that in the meantime commandment shall be sent in the Kings name to all the Courtes of Parlement to enjoyne them to hould a hande for the conservation of the Kings person and the independency of the Crowne against whomsoever. And that the Cittadel of Amiens shall be razed on the side next to the towne, which we the rather beleive for that the Marshal d'Ancre is newly come to this towne as it were to avoyde the disgrace of being forced to retire himself from Amiens.' With him came Count John of Nassau who hopes to obtain the payment of the arrears of his pension. D'Ancre has caused the Marquis de Bonivet to be brought to Paris and committed to the Bastille. The Count of Bucquoy has passed through Paris on his way to Spain. Paris.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XLIX, 5.

950. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 22. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] returned two days ago from Stuttgart where they had been royally entertained. At the same time, no minute was lost in making preparations for a general assembly of the German Union in the near future. I have been informed from Vienna that no one there doubts any longer that the House of Austria has agreed unanimously to confer on Archduke Ferdinand all the dignity and precedence associated with the Crowns of the Empire, Hungary and Bohemia; and that being a widower, there are some who declare that he will not remarry before the death of the Emperor, in order to be *aliquando et thori et regni successor*. The war against the Venetians in Istria is hotting up. Don Balthasar de Marados is raising a regiment at the expense of the King of Spain for the service of Archduke Ferdinand. The Emperor has sent an envoy to Venice with full power to declare that, if peace is refused by the Republic, the whole House of Austria will enter into war against her, But the Venetians, so we hear, have taken Trieste, the capital of Istria, and thus increased their enemies' difficulties. The cantons of Zurich and Bern, encouraged by Venice, are making efforts to prevent the passage of Imperial troops.

We have been told that there is peace in France, but we have no confirmation of this by letter. The States General have been solicited by the King of France to assist him, but they have refused on the grounds that their confederacy with France does not engage them to send military aid except in case of war with a foreign enemy; just as, for the same reason, France has not helped them overtly against the Spaniards. We shall see what Monsieur de Villeroy has to say to that.

I am sending you a little book lately printed here for the same purpose as that published in Louvain, that is, to accuse your King and nation of blasphemy. I have not been able to procure more than this one copy, but will try to obtain others at the Frankfort fair. If there are in your islands other such mad Ogilbeis,* of whom there are already too many, I do not see how your King and all your other good countrymen can enjoy security of life except by divine intervention.

1½ pp. *French. Signed with monogram.* XXXV, 10.

951. JOHN WOLLEY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615-16, March 22. Sir John Digby arrived from Spain last Wednesday, the 20th of this month, and had an audience with the King at Greenwich. It is believed that the Earl of Somerset and his wife will be arraigned after Easter, 'a thing most hartely desired of all sort of people, there beeing none that ever I harde speake well of him.' On the same day that Sir John Digby landed, 'the King before his going to Grinwige went to the Tower where he sett att liberty Sir Walter Rallie, who this day was appointed to come before the Privie Counsel to showe himselfe, and to answer to such questions as they shall aske him. It is a report that now he is att liberty, he will very shortly make a journey to Guiana, and some thincks will doe his best to finde out the North West passage.' Yesterday in a conversation with Mr Edward Sackvild, he told me that 'heere of late Sir Raph Winwoode is not altogether so great a man as he was heeretofor, and that an if he doth not looke to himselfe the sooner, Sir Thomas Lake will wine the day of him and gett all the businesces in to his owne hands.' London.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XLVIII, 2.

952. SIR JOHN FINET TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615-16, March 23. Sir John Digby has returned from Spain, and had a two hours' audience with His Majesty. 'Report divides yt between a contract wyth Spayne for a mariage and a knowledg of some mayne matter touchyng the persons latly, and yet, questioned . . . Sir Walter Rauleyge hath wound him self out into the freshe ayre and walkes abroad only under the eye of his keeper. Guayana, we say, must be the place of merit for his compleat liberty. He hath a head (if his heart be soundly answerable) that wyll make that and more no miracle.' Lord Hay is making preparations for his embassy to France, 'whyll he and the State attend the finall conclusion of the Peace, that he may for his Majesty (who you know did to itt *primam manum ponere*) *ponere ultimam*: for that he should go to congratulat that mariage whereto the Kyng was (if I may speake so playnly) no furtherer, is to me improbable.' His Majesty has just bestowed a knighthood upon me, 'to make me fyttter for his service.' London.

2 pp. *Holograph.* Misc. VII, 22.

953. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615-16, March 23. Yesterday I received your letter by Archbould Nealh, the Scotsman, and am going personally to Middelburg to see about the matter you write of. I am sending you the enclosed papers which I would ask you to return after reading them, and conceal the fact that I sent them to you. 'For

* Probably a reference to John Ogilvie or Ogilby, the Scottish Jesuit, who was executed for conspiracy at Edinburgh in March 1615.

heare is a foule stirr kept about that beusynce, to knowe howe this copie shoulde come to my hands.' Flushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 68a.

954. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 25/] April 4. Since I last wrote to you, I have had the honour of seeing the venerable person about whom you enquired. He is still lodging in an inn, but has rented a house and is expecting his wife and children within a few days. From what I gather he is a poor devil whose means are such that he might as well hang himself. I believe he is the one who printed *Corona Regia*, in which case I should think he is the author.

Here we are waiting to see what the Spaniards will do. They have withdrawn their garrisons in the country of Juliers, even from the town of Aix and the district of Munster Eiffel, and are marching towards Düsseldorf; they have a rendezvous between that town and Keyzerswert. Those coming from Endoven in Brabant tell me that they observed certain companies of horse and foot taken out of the garrisons of Maastricht and Ruermunde and going towards Muckerheide, which makes me suppose that they may well undertake an incursion into the country of Cleves during the absence of the Prince of Brandenburg. But I do not see how that can happen without giving offence to the States General who hold these places.

There is a rumour here that the late Duke of Juliers is to be buried and that the purpose of these forces is to hold the approaches so as to prevent the Protestants from interfering with the funeral. Others maintain that they will be employed to besiege the house of Rheidt which is supposedly a fief of the Duchy of Brabant and which, in default of male heirs, is to revert to the feudal lord who is Archduke Albert. But that is not the case, for Madame de Rheidt, who died recently, entered into possession of the fief without any hindrance and enjoyed its revenues from the time of her son's death more than seven years ago. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph.* French. Addressed to: Joha[n] du Bois a Gand. IX, 114.

955. LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, March 25]. Concerning proceedings for the exchange, for his use, of £100 delivered by his mother Lady Bruce to James Monger in London, the other party to the transaction being Monsieur Jean Begin of Sedan, the address of whose Antwerp correspondent Jacques van Binchorst is enclosed.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* Seal. Endorsed: 25 of March, 1616. Misc. VII, 143a and 144.

956. SIR WILLIAM MONSON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1615 [*recte* 1616], March 27. It had been my intention to call my son home in May, but not before he had acquired some knowledge of military life and experience. Upon reflection, I realized that this 'would breed such liberty in him that it would be a hard thing to reclaim him', and I wrote to Mr Anscome of the change in my plan. Now his grandmother is coming to London and wishes to see her children and grandchildren before she dies. I am therefore sending this bearer to accompany my son home to England. You can advise him whether to travel by Flushing or Ghent. This may be the more expensive route 'yet I valew it not soe much as his seeing the townes of Flanders, and his

comming by Callis wher he had his first breeding, ther to see the governor and his liffenant governor to whom he was much bound.'

I hope that he has achieved the primary purpose of his sojourn there, which was to learn languages, and I would be glad if you could find a competent linguist who would be willing to enter his service and attend on him in England.

The Lord Admiral has spoken to me very kindly and favourably about you. You may wish to make this known to him, if you send him a letter by my son, which I would advise you to do. London.

2 pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. VII, 23.

957. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 27/] April 6. Since my last of 17 March, we are not more sanguine about the Loudun conference, but prone to the old fear that war appears more likely than peace. Meanwhile, the Comte de Bucquoy is here on his way to Spain; and so is the magnificent Seigneur Marquan. Their meeting may produce something in time, possibly in connection with those schemes that the 'Marranes' have in Germany, the Low Countries, France and England (which I do not think is left out), whatever pains have been taken to be on good terms with them at any price. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXVI, 18.

958. SIR THOMAS LAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 27. The enclosed letter is from Lord Ros about a financial matter, and I would ask you to deliver it with care. Thank you for your congratulations on my appointment [as Secretary of State]. Charingcrosse.

½ p. *Holograph.* XXVII, 196.

959. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 27. I am sorry that despite all the effort I put into it, here and at Middelburg, I was unable to discharge that business which you had entrusted to me. The shipper whom we questioned denied ever having had those things delivered to him. They may even have been conveyed away before I got your letter, for a ship left Middelburg for Ireland that same day. The fact is that our credit with the people here is gone, and we can no longer expect much cooperation in matters of this kind.

I am told that His Majesty has sent the Earl of Rutland and Lord Hayes as Ambassadors Extraordinary to Spain and France respectively. 'Sir Water Raighley is at liberty and dothe prepare for his voiage to Guienna; and thus you see that monye will worke out anything in this aghe, for it worketh us out of the strongest fortres of Christendome to our deare cunteryes use, and condemned men for treason out of the strongest prison.'

Two from the Haghe passed this way to go to England. We presume that their mission is in connection with the transfer of these towns to the States and, eventually, into the hands of the Spaniards, for I am convinced that they will land there in the end. I would like to know your opinion of the writing I sent you by Jermyn. 'A more undiscreet foule speache, [pre]tending to geve counsell was never seenc, I think, to come from any publick minister. Wee are greatlie behoulding (I meane our dreed soveraigne) unto that King and his counsell that theye preferr the strength and profite of their allyance with these our childeren before that of ours which next under God have made them what theye are.' I trust that you have sent a copy of it to Sir Thomas Edmondess. 'Howe

these gallants will answer unto that action of their Ambassador when it shall be questioned (as their is noe doubt to be made but that the Princes, especyally those of the Religion, will require an account theirot) god knoweth; but I must confes unto you, I muche desier to heare it questioned. I desier your opinion in that point, howe you think it can be avowed or disavowed. But in the meane time theirout is matter more then inoughe for all Christian Princes to beware of them.' Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 72.

960. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 28. The Elector Palatine and his party have left, and I hope that they, but particularly those of your nation, were satisfied with their reception here. We have been advertised on all sides of an advantageous peace for the Princes and the true party in France, of the acquittal of those accused in England, of the redemption of the Brill and Flushing from your King; of the Spanish siege of Reyd in Juliers and other events; some of which are suspect to me since I have received no information from you about them.

The Archdukes have assigned us another conference for the ventilation of our differences at Besançon on 1 June, which will in no way prejudice the decree of Grenoble. I have been informed from England of the departure of Mr Winwood to Ireland and his replacement by Sir Laak whom I regret I do not know. Stuttgart.

2 pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 86.

961. LORD DACRE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 28. John Wollye brought me your letter of 21 March, and I paid the £30 to him instead of to Germane Marsham who was not at home. I fear that my son is giving you much trouble. I would remind you again of his proclivity to borrow money where he can, and there is a danger that your servants will lend him some out of respect to me. I have good reason to believe that this has already happened, and therefore you should tell him that I will pay no bills whatsoever except those that come from you. London.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXI, 112.

962. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 28/] April 7. Regarding the sentence pronounced against the proprietress of Trumbull's house.

½ p. *French.* XXXVIII, 24.

963. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 28. Nothing has happened since the return of Sir John Digby except that yesterday the Countess of Somerset was committed to the Tower, though I do not think that this proceeded from anything that he had brought. It is said that there will be an arraignment in Easter week before the King's departure. The Secretary for Scotland, Sir Thomas Hamilton has been sworn of the Privy Council here. 'My Lord Chancellor and my Lord Cooke do not

quarter verie well yet, but I hope they are wise enough to agree amongst themselves.’ St. Martins in the Fields.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 92.

964. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL
1616, March 29. I find that you have taken a great deal of trouble in searching for the author of *Corona Regia*, but what justice the King is likely to obtain in the matter is conjectural. I do not know the present whereabouts of John Bentley, who was in Newgate, but the enclosed will tell you something about him.

I am glad that you were able to convey the packet to the Nuncio. I shall do my best to arrest Anderson, the Scotsman, and his books. ‘If I bee not deceived this person is a Jesuite, and about som few yeeres since hee was so bold as to adventure sundry times to come into the Kinges Courte and the privy Chamber, when his Majesty was at dinner, but not then knowne to bee a Jesuite. I do finde him since a greate practiser in Scotland and upon the Borders on Englands side, being a very stirring and active man, and therefore the fitter a prize to bee light upon. I shall also take care that if Oven do escape in other places, hee shall bee attended for in Ireland with his printing presse: hee was borne in Oxford and was prentise with Joseph Barnes the printer there. His brother was hee that attended on Garnett the Jesuite, and in the Tower paunched himselfe with a knife, fearing the racke and being able to discover as much as any person concerning Garnetts resorts and such as repaired unto him.’

You perform a valuable service in informing me of any growth of the English and Irish orders abroad, but it would be advisable not to comment too vigorously on these matters in your letters to the King, who is sufficiently disquieted by internal as well as foreign affairs, and might react intemperately. ‘An advise written quietly and without passion is better considered of then when it beginnes with perturbation, which argueth the zeale of the writer but remembreth not the person of the receiver.’ His Majesty is reluctant to subject these people to more physical punishment than is strictly necessary, although, if there were good reasons, a thousand of them would be hanged to prevent any harm being inflicted on this kingdom. And their present course of violent action is inviting some such punitive policy on the part of the State.

A word about the Cautionary Towns. ‘That wee want mony is no secrett; I wish wee could cover it. And if they bee left I trust it shall bee to the true benefitt of the kingdome. For they are townes pawned for mony, and if the States list to discharge that, they are by covenant to bee rendred the next day, unlesse wee will breake our publicke faithe. And I would it were not true that the burgers in them both may take them from us in foure and twenty howers, and they will not suffer us to fortifye them more, neither may they adde any strength unto them while they are in the Kinges handes, so that by that meanes they are not safe as now they stand from a stronge and resolved enemy, if hee should fall upon them. Then know, I pray you, that by the last covenants wee are to receive onely forty thousand pounds yeerely and this is to bee payd during the truce or peace onely; and in fifteene yeeres if peace continue wee have all our monys and then of necessity wee must bee gone. Besides all this, of the forty thousand pounds yeerely received, the Kinge spendeth in the two townes six and twenty thousand pounds a yeere, besides what mony is drawne out of England for the use of the captaines and private souldiers. And if it bee said that the men of warre shall bee disfurnished, you may understand that one condition is that a new regiment in the States pay is to bee erected of the fifteene

companies which are now the garrisons of the two townes. I will say nothing how ridiculous it was to keepe such places in shew and have no mony to pay the souldiers.'

Captain James Blunt has been long suspected of conniving at the Gunpowder Plot, and he would do well to clear his name on this matter. If he wishes to come here he may do so and return safely to Flanders. But if he does decide to come to England, he should make a point of coming to see me so that he may be under my protection. Should he disclose anything of value, it would cancel out some of his former errors. Lambith.

2½ pp. I, 23.

965. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 29. I would offer you some private advice on one matter, which is that 'you convey your advertisementes to the King by one single conduct [conduit], at the least the first notice of them, which I finde you have the more reason to do for that I can with confidence assure you that all your doings are represented by your trew Patron [Winwood] to your best advantage; neither is hee jealous of others knowledg especially of your good freindes who are likewise his; but reason would have those things which are proprely of his ressort to passe through his handling. I do not well understand what you treat concerning Blunt, but it is thought you will finde him a sleight companion.' The day before yesterday, the Countess of Somerset was removed to the Tower, and it is conjectured that her trial will soon follow. Whitehall.

1 p. *Seal.* XXXII, 67.

966. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 29, O.S. Regarding that scurrilous book which is giving you so much trouble, there is deep satisfaction here that the author, and the shop where it was fabricated, should have been discovered. A careful scrutiny was made at this fair to see whether it was being sold secretly or openly, but hitherto no sign of it within the town of Frankfort has come to our notice. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 52.

967. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 29. We have been assured from a reliable source that it has been decided in good earnest to crown Archduke Ferdinand as King of the Romans. As I have told you already, the *King of Spain* has made over to him all his claims to the Crowns of Bohemia and Hungary. It is believed that for this reason talks will soon begin with the Bohemians and, later, with *Mesopotamia* [the lay Electors]. If these do not collaborate, they will be ignored and resort had to the plurality of votes and an agreement between Bohemia and *Majorca* [the Ecclesiastical Electors]. The Emperor fell ill on St. Matthew's Day in his sixtieth year, which age is accounted fatal to members of the House of Austria. The Venetian forces are making things very difficult for the Archduke, having some three weeks ago burnt more than 70 villages in the vicinity of Gradisca, a strongly fortified town which, we have been informed, was also taken by them after being battered by cannon. The Venetians now have an unimpeded passage up to the gates of Graitz, the residence of the Archduke, and despite negotiations initiated by the Emperor, they will not listen to any suggestion for the suspension of hostilities or a truce, but demand the surrender of that part of the Adriatic coast which belongs to the Archduke and is held by the Cingali

[*marginal note*: or Uscochi], their implacable enemies whose ravages started this war. When the Venetian ambassador arrives here, we shall have more details.

As for the affairs of Juliers, there is a disposition at the Imperial Court to seek a legal settlement of the dispute, following upon the representations of certain interested parties. The Electress of Brandenburg has been given six weeks to appear at the Court to plead her case. It would seem that the *Elector of Saxony* is becoming more and more disgusted with the proceedings of the Imperial Court, and is demanding urgently that the grievances of the Protestants be redressed before he attends the Imperial Diet. Bishop Closel is most vexed that his counsels and devilish schemes may be thwarted in this manner. The *Bishop of Mayence* and the *Bishop of Cologne* are his mortal enemies and are doing all they can to ruin him. But he is like a cat that always falls on its feet.

Archduke Maximilian called on the Bishop of Saltzbourg on his way from Prague to the Tyrol, but deliberately avoided Bavaria on account of the coolness between him and the Duke. We are told that there is complete agreement between the Duke of Savoy and the Governor of Milan.

1 p. *French*. Signed: Blondcau. *Words in italics deciphered*. XXXV, 11.

968. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 30, O.S. I am in the middle of ceremonies, visits and house-moving, so you must not expect lengthy answers to your letters. I am sending you an abstract of news out of many letters, which is alarming enough to force them here to see to their military preparedness. Up to now the party guilty of the murder of the Amsterdam jeweller in Count Maurice's Court has not been found, 'but no search or diligence is omitted in a place where theyr lawes doe not suffer them to proceede by way of torture.' As for the restitution of the Cautionary Towns, it is a matter about which I know nothing, although the English community here assumes too readily that I have been instructed to prosecute it, 'which I should have accounted *Bellerophonis literae*, having the same sence of the business as you and most men have, and so much the more by how much my interest (in regard of my employment) is greater, there being some dowbt whether the restitution of those places will not carie with it an exclusion of his Majesties minister owt of the counsell of State into which I was admitted two dayes since.'

Signor Barbarigo, secretary to the Venetian Ambassador, has arrived from London with letters of credence from Venice to this country and to Count Maurice. He had instructions to explain the causes of the differences between Venice and the Uscochi, and how the House of Austria has become involved in the quarrel. This he has done, and both sides are satisfied since no requests or demands were made although Barbarigo 'expected some larger declaration of these men, who, yf he would propose any thing in substance, would satisfie him much better then in complement.'

As regards our Court affairs at home, they alter so much from day to day that whatever I told you about them would be stale news. 'Those that were at the bottome of fortunes whcele I heare are halfe way up againe, and the Lady Suffolke shall have leave to come this spring to the Spa.' I will keep a careful watch for the persons described by you, and I would ask you to send me the book as soon as possible so that 'yf I lite on them I may have wherewith to charge them.' The Hagh.

3 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 81.

969. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 30. The Queen has learnt of the unworthy attitude in your part of the world towards His Majesty in the matter of *Corona Regia*, and observing how sensitive he is to the slight upon his personal honour and the dignity of his Crown and how determined he is not to tolerate it, she is most desirous of preserving the amicable relations between the two countries. She has therefore written two letters, one in her own hand to the Infanta, and the other to Monsieur Boisshot who promised at his leave-taking to do all in his power to render His Majesty a notable service in the redressing of this particular grievance. I do not need to encourage you to prosecute what these letters, herewith enclosed, set out to achieve. Whytehall.

1½ pp. XLVII, 122.

970. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 30/] April 9, N.S. Count Maurice and Count Henry are preparing themselves for all military eventualities and organising the provision of supplies. Count Ernest is at Arnhem, and his horse and foot companies are in a state of readiness. Sir Ralph Winwood has written from England that the author of *Corona Regia*, the scurrilous libel against the King of Great Britain, has been identified as Puteanus. The English Ambassador at the Hague has been admitted a member of the Council of State. King James is reported to have consented to retaliatory measures against those of Flanders, Brabant and Artois who are reluctant to discharge their debts of 80,000 florins. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 26.

971. THE DUCHESS OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 31/] April 10. The news that I received from Loudun on 28 March did not indicate that peace was so near. I regret that during your son's stay here neither my husband nor I were able to give him those tokens of our affection which we would have wished. This was not for lack of good will, but because he had no need of anything in our power. Sedan.

1 p. *French*. *Signed only*. XI, 26.

972. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, March 31. I understand from my wife that you have been able to discover the name of the person whom you mention in your letter. There is no point, therefore, in making further inquiries, but you are at liberty to make use of my services in any other capacity. Antwerpe.

½ p. *Holograph*. XXXVI, 105.

973. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [March 31/] April 10, N.S. His Highness's journey has gone so well that he should have reached Berlin by yesterday or the day before. The military preparations of the Spaniards became visible even in the midst of their devotions during Holy Week. At the first news of the assembling of their soldiers, drawn from all garrisons, at Gontz, steps were taken here by the Count of Schwartemberge, His Highness's Council and the Governor of Cleves and Nimegue to ensure the safety of the quarters in the county of Bergh, and to warn the neutral towns of Sonsbec and Calcar to be on their guard; although there were stronger

reasons for supposing that the Spaniards would prefer to attack Soest and Lippstad in the county of the Mark. And, in fact, they are now turning back in front of Soest, but not without the forces of the States General. These had halted for a few days around the town of Dortmund, and so there was time to warn the five cavalry companies of the States General, who had just escorted His Highness to the borders of the Bishopric of Münster, that they should take care of Soest, and seven or eight horsemen did enter that town in good time as a matter of precaution. It is presumed that the same action will be taken in the case of Lippstad, and we have news today that the rest of the five companies are camped or quartered outside both towns. One or other of the parties could be dislodged and the issue decided by the arrival of Prince Maurice who, it is said, is resolved to march there and follow the Spanish forces closely with his army. They are estimated to be about 7 to 8,000 foot and 2,000 horse. Some people hold that their principal objective might well be the Bishoprics of Hildersheim and Halberstad. There is no better way of awakening the Princes of Germany than by attacking them in this manner. The Papists are more restrained in their speech, and are apprehensive about the marriage which is to take place between the daughter of the Landgrave of Cassel and Prince Henry of Nassau. Such places as Soest, Dortmund and Essen have always served them as a refuge; in Essen Count Henry of Bergh found two or three soldiers of the States General with letters patent and left them in peace, the town declaring itself to be neutral. In the county of the Mark the Spaniards are ruining everything by taking away or consuming as much as they can, even to the extent of killing cattle in the fields. Peasants and others have taken up arms, and the bailiffs and seneschals are being threatened by this mass insurrection.

You know already of the sufferings of the good people of Aix. The situation there is not quite clear, but some have been released with a warning and others are still in prison. In Italy the generous terms offered by the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy's great want of money may conceivably lead to a settlement. It is not known whether that King will intervene in the war of the Uscocchi. The capture of Gradisque from Archduke Ferdinand has been confirmed, but not of Goritz. In Prague, Maximilian has presented the renunciation of his brother Albert to the Crowns of Hungary and Bohemia and to the Austrian succession; and that of the King of Spain to the first two, but no more than that, the King's more direct claim being, with the freedom of the election, amongst the points discussed there. There is a desire to bring the Spanish soldiers from Italy to serve in Germany, or at least in Bohemia to begin with, in order to secure the hereditary provinces and the German patrimony. The pretext would be to assist Ferdinand, for whose nomination as King in Bohemia a Diet is being planned in five months, if that is at all feasible.

I have heard that you have finally discovered the printer of that famous book. You may, perhaps, have guessed who is the author. All this clash of armaments has extinguished the possible revival of the memory of the Treaty of Xanten, about which Monsieur de Preaux talked with you. Those of Neuburg, realizing that nobody believes them any longer, have given over their negotiations.

You may be able to tell me whether the agreement on Vlissinghen and Briel has been finalized, and in what manner the restoration of the towns and the repayment of the money have been arranged. It is believed in the Hague that the agreement was concluded in France, but to me your information is more reliable. Cleves.

2½ pp. *French. Seals.* XXVIII, 34.

1616, April 1. Mr Williams brought me your letters of 28 March. As regards the affairs of Juliers and Cleves, I have lost touch with them and can exercise little judgment. But I remain immovable in my opinion that before the Spaniards end the business, they will play some deceit on us. 'You see that by this last act of the States, wherewith I beleave the Archduk is nowe both beusyed and not a littell distracted, that, I meane, which Falconburgh their common messenger in suche beusynes brought unto them, they, the States I meane, have well and wisly considered of whatever might prove questious and deubious in those wordes conteyned in that formeulary which was last exhibited unto them from the Archdukes. By the answeare unto which from those Princes we shall perhaps growe to a littell more ripe understanding what will become their of.' They are still leading His Majesty on with the idea of the restoration of Wesel and the other towns, and 'he hath sayed it verye lately, out of his owne mouthe, that they dare not abuse him with the contrarye.' This I would endorse if His Majesty were to take measures to enforce that statement; but until that is done, they will neither fear us nor abstain from further artifices. If it is true, as you say, that the King of Spain has referred the settlement of the differences between him and the Duke of Savoy to the Queen Regent of France, we can safely assume that we are being imposed upon everywhere.

Our Grand Captain has written to the States of this province to desire that the companies of their Zealand regiments be kept in a state of readiness. 'For the Stats generall, having geven him order to have their armye in a redines allsoe to marche against the first of Maye, he dothe purpose to call unto him some parte of their troopes, allthoughe he had none of them in the armye the last sommer. From Delfe their was shipped about Mundaye last 1000 crewe wagons and sent to Rhees to fortifie in those places if neede requier.'

Regarding affairs in England and at our Court, Sir Arthur Ingram 'shall have the name of Cofferer till Michaelmas, and in the meane time Sir Marmaduke Dorrell shall performe all the duties of the place and have the dyett and lodging and paye the monye; and all other men in their course shall rise as if Sir Marmaduke weare allredye Cofferer, and at Michaelmas he shall have the same allsoe.' His Majesty continues to show increasing favour to Mr Villers. Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 73.

975. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [1/] 11. The Spanish forces assembled near Düsseldorf have crossed the Rhine at Berck. They are some 4 to 5,000 infantrymen in strength, with 15 cornets, 7 pieces of artillery, 200 wagons filled with military equipment and munitions, and 150 sailors. Having encamped for two days near Wesel, their commander Count Henry van den Berg lodging in the town itself on the pretence of awaiting instructions from Brussels, but the main reason being, I believe, to refresh themselves at the expense of the Huguenots of whom that country is full, they proceeded directly to the Marck to take in the towns of Soest and Lipstat, so it is said, both places being claimed by the States General and the Spaniards who each have two or three persons in the towns to maintain their respective claims. But now the Spaniard seems determined to settle that question by force. It is reported that the Spaniards also demanded to instal a garrison at Dortmund (upon what pretext I do not know, for the town belongs to the Empire) and that the magistracy agreed to admit 400 men. Up to now

they have met with no opposition. The bailiff of Wetteren, some say, could have denied them passage if he had been more resolute.

The Elector of Cologne left last Thursday for Keyzerswert on his way to Reckelincshausen. Some are of the opinion that he will follow the Spanish army and use it to punish the people of Münster who have been naughty and refused to do all that they were told by him to do.

The printer of whom you know has recently left the inn for his own dwelling, and looks like settling down in this town. Cologne.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur John de [Bois] a Gandt.* IX, 115.

976. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 1, O.S. Since I left you there is nothing fresh to report. You shall hear from me about that business when I am in Colonia, and I will also send you word from the Palatine Court. Liere.

¼ p. XLIX, 94.

977. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [3/] 13, N.S. The intervention of the King of Great Britain is considered imperative if the Archduke is to be forced to redress the injustices committed at Aix-la-Chapelle. There are rumours that the Spanish forces have crossed the Rhine in considerable numbers, with the object of either recovering Borkula, occupying East Friesland, subduing Delmenhorst, or taking over the administration of the Bishopric of Hildesheim. It has been reported from France that a general reconciliation has taken place there, and that peace will be declared shortly. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 25.

978. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [3/] 13. The journey of the Count van de Berghe, which was secret and sudden, stuck in the mind of your friend [Prince Maurice] for some time; his opinion approximates to yours, because he is convinced that the object of that journey is not one of importance. To attack those places declared neutral would be a breach of faith. And as for our neighbours, there will be enough time for us to protect them, our forces being ready to march in strength at the first summons. Sousty and Leipstadt are made secure by the garrisons which Monsieur de Stahenbrough, who has just been escorting the Prince of Brandenburg, has established there. The most plausible news which we have received is that this course was taken to support the Elector of Cologne in enforcing a legal verdict won against the Duke of Brunswick over a town near the county of La Marck. What you say about a town beginning with the letter M is not to be ignored. He [Prince Maurice] thinks that this should be taken for Meppel, and he has immediately sent orders for its safety. If Monsieur Spinola marches in person, it would have to be inferred that this expedition had important objectives in view; if he does not, then we can assume that it has no significance. Here, in this state, our finances are settled, attempts are being made to reconcile the theologians, the military are meticulously performing their duties and are up to wartime strength, the frontier towns are completing their fortifications, trade and alliances are multiplying; and to crown everything, funds are being accumulated to free this state from its tutelage and debts, and thus enable it to oppose Spain with vigour, if at the end of the Truce she wishes to revive

her baseless claims. France has not yet brought things to a close, but I think that peace is inevitable within the next few days, the principal articles having been confirmed. Your services to the people of Aix are much appreciated here. The Hague.

P.S. Monsieur de Carlton is here. He was received on two occasions—once as ambassador from your King, and then as ordinary councillor of His Majesty's Privy Council. I knew him in France before and during his residence in Venice. He is loyal and capable of conducting important negotiations.

2 pp. *French.* I, 93.

979. SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM TO [SIR EDWARD PARHAM]

1616, April [3/] 13. I did not have time in Brussels to make my will, but have done so at Tours. I have remembered all my friends to the best of my ability. To the two colleges at Liège and Louvain I have given all that the Duke of Neuburg will owe me at the time of my death, which is already about 1,500 crowns. 'I wish I were rich enough to make them see my love during my life; I would as willingly doe it, but my misfortunes have disabled me; howsoever they shall fynde that I am there servant to my power.' The talk in this town is of peace, but I will write further if I hear anything of consequence worth communicating to you.

Tomorrow I intend going to Nantes and from there to Madrid as fast as I can. 'At Paris I sawe little Besse and Mr Harry and had a little rough fashon with my Lords minister about Dr Gifford who meaneth true mortification in all things, and is more woorth then all the ministers in England: and nowe seeth his old errors, and hath so commended the fathers in the pulpitt and they him, as the Sectaryes are all madd at it, and espetically the newe sect which they call here Reserists or Regerists, whose opinyons Doctor Cecyll will best declare unto you; for the Rectors of the University, who houlde that opinyon, sayed to a young gent, a kinsman of myne: your Benedictaine at the first was welcome because we hoped he would have ben against the Jesuitts, but nowe he courts them in his sermons so much as he hath lost his credit. This is the iniquity of these tymes, and that which we may be glad of. Pere Guntier hath visitted him and donne him extreme honor in his sermons, and the unyted consente of all the preachers this Lente to the advancement of Gods cause and the Kings hath ben admyred at and wrought infinite good.'

I am sending a copy of my will to be kept by Monsieur Hill. This contains the note in English of the Duke of Neuburg's debts to me. I have spoken to Father Cotton, who is indisposed. 'He assures me that the peace is made but it costeth deare both in monney and governments.' Tours.

P.S. My regards to Mr Gadgen.

2 pp. *Copy. Signed: G.M.* Misc. VII, 147.

980. SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM'S WILL

1616, [March 30/] April 9. 'My last will made at Tours.' I commend my soul to God and bequeath:

To Clement Throckmorton 400 philips.

To Thomas Jordan 400 philips.

To Father White 200 philips.

To all my servants their salary and 20 philips extra.

To Signor Parham and his wife 200 philips.

To the English monastery all my plate which is now in the hands of the Nuncio at Cologne.

To the English Jesuit Fathers and the colleges at Liège and Louvain all that my master the Duke of Neuburg owes me, amounting to 2,200 German florins, and all the salary due to me from October 1615 to the day of my death, being 1,000 German florins a year.

To Daniel 100 philips in Throckmorton's hands.

My clothes to be divided between my servants, except the velvet mantle lined with plush which I give to Signor Mario Ariella, and the little bay horse with the best saddle. The other horses to be sold to find money for executing my wishes.

To the English poor in Brussels 100 scuti.

The residue to be divided between Clement Throckmorton and Thomas Jordan. Tours.

I name Clement Throckmorton sole executor of this will.

1½ pp. *Copy. Italian. Signed: G.M. Misc. VII, 148. Enclosed in the above.*

981. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 4. I would ask you to let me know who has written so insultingly about Mr Casaubon whom I helped to withdraw to England. The expedition of the Count of Berg has, I think, already achieved its highest possible success by the seizure of the Imperial towns of Dortmund, Soest and Lipstat. We are desirous of knowing the articles of peace which are advertised as being of the greatest advantage to the Princes in France. The release of Sir Walter Raleigh is very welcome news. I have always considered him to be a most worthy person who, I believe, will serve his king and country well before dying on some noteworthy occasion. The Venetians have not arranged matters very well regarding Gradisca which they could capture before their enemies would be in a position to prevent them. It seems that their commanders are not giving full value for the money they receive, although the Venetians say that they have refrained from taking any extreme action in order not to exacerbate the Italian Princes and the King of Spain who threaten them from the territory of Milan. Owing to bad advice, the Emperor is not satisfied with violating the promises he made to those of the Reformed Religion, but is also seeking to impose a new prince on Transylvania, which will be a further cause of upheaval in that country. Stuttgart.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. XII, 87.*

982. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 4. A great deal of business was concluded yesterday before the King's departure. 'The Cautionarie Townes are agreed to be yeilded upp, the Lord Lisle and Sir Horrace Vere were consulted with about it, but it is don.' Sir John Digby has been made Privy Councillor and Vice-Chamberlain to His Majesty. Sir Oliver St. Johns has been nominated Lord Deputy of Ireland.

'If yow please to bestowe a little idle time here in this inclosed paper [missing], yow may see some of the Cambridge Scollers conceits in their last comedie at Newmarkett before the King, which made him merrie, and if it worke the like effect in yow I shalbe glad.'

½ p. *Holograph. XXIX, 93.*

983. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 4. In answer to your request for certain details, I would inform you that 'first touching a haven, there is at Villafranca, which belongeth to the Duke of Savoy, the best port within all the streights where ships of any burthen may enter and ride safely with good anchor hold. Within a mile of that place is Nizza, a faire great citty, where may well be established a residence for a nation. The passage from thence into the countrye is rude and mountanous, but this Duke hath begunne a worke surpassing all the miracles of the antient Romans, in cutting a waye out of a hill that is all rock, which will facilitate the passage infinitely when it is finished which will be in lesse then three yeares. The number of cloths that are vented in this country in a yeare are *communibus annis* 25 thousand, and they are brought all out of Languedoc by the way of Lions and over the Alpes. As for the conveighing them into Swisserland, I cannot resolve you whither this passage or that of Francfort will turne most to account, unlesse I did know what is payed the other waye. Milan, Venice and Florence do not furnish this country with any quantity of clothis but onely Languedoc.' Turin.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLIII, 10.

984. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 5, O.S. I would like to hear your opinion of the plans of the Spanish army which we hear is in the field with 8,000 foot and 1,500 horse, besides five pieces of cannon and wagons, 'upon which theye marche their foote for the more expedition'. I am rather anxious about the towns of Emden and Bremen, as I am sure that the Spaniards would like to give the States cause to regret their action at Brunswick. 'If my Almenake deceave me not, theye will take order that these late combinations contracted between the Stats and the Hansiatick Townes will be of smale availe unto ether of them. And then when the Spaniarde hath made an ende of that worke, perhaps the United Provinces will have cause to looke a littell more pleasingly upon their pore freinds of our nation.' There is nothing to say about the transfer of the Cautionary Towns, except that if His Majesty decides not to restore them, he will have to maintain them with a stronger force and that would cost treble the money at least. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph*. XL, 74.

985. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 5. We have heard of the declaration of peace in France and cannot think of a greater boon for that country. But if the articles are too heavily weighted in favour of the Huguenots, it is to be feared that they will not have any more effect than those which the Reformed churches exacted with the sword in former times.

Bishop Closel has finally decided to withdraw from the Court to Vienna, but undoubtedly with one object in view, that by yielding a little now to the violence of his opponents, he will be the better able to deal with them later. Others think that since he has most of his money deposited in banks in Venice, his purpose is to dissociate himself from the war against that Republic and so preserve his wealth in Venice. During his absence his place as President of the Emperor's Privy Council will be taken by Baron de Mechaw, an ignorant person and a slave of the Jesuits, and as proud as he is inexperienced. Our Papists are raising their heads higher than ever and the *Bishop of Mayence* has

declared to *Riga* [Archduke Maximilian] that it is impossible to effect an agreement with the Protestants since the latter possess ecclesiastical lands which would have to be recovered by force.

It is definitely said that the King of Denmark has sent an envoy to the *King of Spain*. The Venetian Ambassador to the Grisons, Padouano, is trying hard to win them over by offering two zecchini for every doubloon that the Spanish King would give them. The Count of Schomberg may go to England, but this is not yet settled.

1 p. *French. Signed: Rosseau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 12.

986. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 5. To the effect that he could help Mr Colford in his affairs as effectively in London as in Madrid. London.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXII, 152.

987. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [6/] 16. I have no answer to my last letters in which I was desirous of learning your opinion of him of Antwerp. Recently we were to meet one another and spend a little time together in private; but when I understood to my great regret and that of the company who wished very much to meet you there, that your journey from Antwerp had deprived us of the pleasure of your presence, I hoped that on the basis of my letter and your own enthusiasm for preserving the honour of the great Theodosius, you would have got hold of something and acquainted me with it. *Sed nihil accipi.* If I do not hear from you this evening, I shall fear some eclipse of our friendship or that I have offended you, which I would not do for anything in the world. I will continue to pursue the course that I have started, hoping that there will be complete silence about me and that I can count on the protection of Theodosius. For if ever they got to know who is the author, myself being held in suspicion by them, they would make the world too small for me, for they are a vindictive lot and found everywhere in great numbers. I would like to know what you think of the French translation about which I wrote to you lately.

P.S. If I had the time, I would have enquired for *L'Escusson de l'Innocence*. I will do so *hodie vel cras*.

1 p. *French, with some words in Spanish.* XXX, 84.

988. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 6] To receive your letter was a source of great contentment to me. As for the lampoon, I give you my word that I have not got it, nor am able to get hold of it as it was compiled, for it was a compact little work with spikes all over like a porcupine. Even if I were to recover it, it would never be advisable to make use of it. For there were only three of us who know of it, of whom one—formerly the enemy but for the moment a great friend to Thraso (as we call him)—is the President at the College where he is teaching, and the other is married to the sister of the wife of Flavius, the printer—so it is thought—of the *Corona Regia*; so that it would be virtually impossible not to associate me with its procurement. All the same I will do what I can to serve you honestly in this business of finding out how these gentlemen (without naming them) took the liberty of talking and writing so offensively about people, ignoring the status and quality of those whom they venomously attack, and with a complete absence of conscience and scruple in their use of calumny and

defamation; and who, in particular, are guilty of sheer effrontery towards kings and princes, thereby offering incitement to rebellion and mutiny and to dissensions between the upper and lower orders, and endangering the lives of the nobility by denigrating them in front of their subjects. What they say about the high office of His Majesty and the means of succession by which he attained it leaves us cold, seeing that we already know—and Baronius demonstrates it pretty openly—what infamous popes we have had, how they comported themselves and how they achieved their ends. Moreover to argue over *natalibus Serenissimi Regis* is harmful and can constitute a mischievous precedent. For who would wish to investigate the actions of our kings and nobles and rely upon rumours and secret information? It would not be easy to distinguish the legitimate heir in most parts of the world, or who the true ruler of our Low Countries is. To cast light on such things, to instruct people in matters which they have never before heard of or suspected, to fill them with whispered tales contrary to accepted beliefs and opinions, what is this but to jeopardise the lives and property of kings and princes, and to engender rebellions and civil wars? When I consider this and think of their activities, I find myself in the grip of anger and contempt, for with this purpose in view they exploit their faith, their congregations and the writings of the faithful, and I am surprised that the princes have not thought of something to deal with the situation.

2 pp. *French. Endorsed: 6 of Aprill, 1616. XXX, 78.*

989. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 7] Regarding the lampoon, I have already written to you about it, and I again offer you whatever service I can; but as I said before, it is not possible to learn of it. As for the little tract that I am writing, it appears to me that once it has been finished it would be a good thing to send it to you to be translated and printed in French and then in Latin, as a translation from the French. This would serve to conceal the authorship. For these gentlemen are like *flamengli Italianati, hoc est diaboli incarnati*. I am told that the author is in Brussels.

1 p. *French. Endorsed: 7 of Aprill, 1616. XXX, 79.*

990. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 8. A letter from England has given me to understand that the transfer of the Cautionary Towns is not absolutely certain. The 2 lordgovernors being called upon by the Lords of the Cownseill to geve in writing their openions whether the garisons (as nowe theye are) be abell to resist a suddeine mutinye or tumult of the inhabitants of the townes, on Mundaye last (nowe 8 dayes agoe) their answeres weare delivered by writing. But my lordgovernor was specyally called for before the Lords. The next daye he went unto them, and then founde the state of the question cleane altered and nowe made whether the garisons (in all occations) weare abell to make good the townes to the King. His Lordship made good that which he had before sent them in writing, that he helde the garisons abell to defende them selves against anye suddeine tumult of the burgers them selves, but that weare not to be expected if the burgers weare sett on by the States nor lykwise if by common consent the burgers shoulde have anye secreate resolution to sett upon us, in respect of our free and secuer living among them. Both by writing and by wordes his Lordship declared that nothing at all weare to be expected unles the garisons weare fully and orderly payed from time to time, and that there weare some convenient proportion

of powder and other ameuition remaining in the towne against all occations, seeing all the powder wee doe nowe use is delivered by the Stats. Upon this the Lords, some fewe (whearof my Lord Chamberlaine was one) excepted, delivered their openions to the King that it weare fitt to deliver the townes seeing the Stats offered to paye the monye which is dewe, but leaving the resolution of all to the Kings owne judgment.' His Majesty has taken six or seven days to consider the question, but has not yet announced his decision, so that the towns may be left as they are for another season. In my view, the inquiry was most untimely in the present circumstances, for it allowed the strength of both garrison and town to be talked about publicly. And surely the matter is one that concerns the Protestant Princes on this side of the Channel.

Sir John Digby has been made Vice-Chamberlain upon Lord Stanhope's resignation, and sworn of the Privy Council. Sir Oliver St. John is to be Lord Deputy of Ireland, in place of my Lord of Belfast who has just arrived in London. All arraignments are to be deferred until after St. George's Feast. Vlushing.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 75.

991. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [8/] 18. Monsieur Wotton arrived here the day before yesterday and left this morning for Frankfort on his way to Heidelberg. Count Henry van den Berg has installed strong garrisons in Zoest and Lipstat. Those of Zoest who opposed the 200 men left in the town as garrison when they went about looking for accomodation, during which 14 persons were killed, have been forced to receive another 300 soldiers, so that there is now a garrison of 500 men there. The governor of Düsseldorf was wounded in the affray. It now remains to be seen how secure Calcar and Sonsbeke are. The gendarmerie of the States General are moving up to the frontiers ready for any emergency.

The war in Italy is about to end with a treaty of peace put forward by the Pope, the Emperor and some Italian Princes. The Signory of Venice have withdrawn their army from Gradisca to the great relief of Archduke Ferdinand. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French.* IX, 117.

992. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 8/18. 'I have heere found the partie with whome you gave me confidence, whoe before my comming as it seemed by former direction from you, had layed some preparation for the sounding of this fugitive by a third person, but to so little purpose that he was resolved by some devicce to trayne him owte of this towne towards Juliers or at least to take the advantage of his owne buisnesses, which once in a monthe doe carie him that waye for the provision of paper at better rate then he can have it heere; and youre frend to whome you addressed me hath made me beleeve it to be very easie by the helpe of a few of his Majesties subjects, English or Scotishe (that lie abowte Juliers in the neerest villages to this place) to take him on the waye and to carie him whether it shal be thought fitt, provided that the Gouvernour of Juliers and the Capitaynes of owre nation that are garrisoned in the sayd villages maye have some warning to doe it readily.' I will myself provide this in a letter which shall be left in your friend's hands to be used at the opportune moment. But since force should only be employed at a last resort, I have tried a less violent method. 'Having understoode the place of the fellowes dwelling heere and of

what nation he is, namely of high Germanie, it fell into my fancie that possibly I might draw somewhat from him by handsome handling thorough my secretarie, whoe is himself likewise of that cuntry; and soe cutt a diamant with a diamant. To this end, I directed my sayd secretarie unto the partie with a tale dressed in this manner. He tolde him that he was, as his language shewed him, his cuntrieman but come hether from England wheare he had lived in streight familiaritie with Monsieur Barcklay, whoe had left in his hands certayne observations of the Courte of England, wherein his Majestic, the Queene, the Prince and all the nobles were touched in the satyricall vayne, which observations the sayd Barcklay had chardged him to carie unto that printer at Lovane whoe had printed the workes of Puteanus, wheare he had been to seeke him; and having at Lovane understood from the sayd Puteanus of his remove hether, he was come to this towne to finde him owte and to discharge the truste of his frend. This tale was thus devised with mention of bothe the suspected persons that my secretarie might, in the naming of them, take some conjecture uppon the constancie or change of his countenance, being likely that he would lett somewhat appeare either in his answere or in his face, and my secretarie had order to proccede in the rest as discretion should leade him. To be shorte, all that he could fetche from him was this: that none other could possibly have been the author of that last filthie worcke but he which wrought the *Euphormionem*; that the booke was indubitably printed by some Frencheman as appeared by the forme of the character, and that the copies thereof were first published and dispersed at Bruxelles and Lovane by such Frenchemen as sell *oublies* in long boxes which they carie on their backs; that for his owne part he never sawe the booke but once, and then only the title theareof which was brought him by a third persone whoe kept it very close in his pocket; that he was retired hether not owte of any guiltnesse but because he had little to doe in Lovane at this tyme; that the booke had been prohibited by the Archedukes long before his departure. And he affirmed with high and heavie imprecations and oathes that he never putt his hand to it and was as innocent as the childe unborne, rayling extreamly uppon Barcklay as a most unthanckfull wretch whoe had ben (sayd he in latine which he intermingled often with his Dutche) not only *ornatus* but *onerat beneficiis Regis*. Lastly that he never could be persuaded in the course of his life to printe any suche defamatorie libels, and he exhorted my secretarie very seriously to burne those papers which he had sayed to have of Barcklayes, and not to medle with buisnesses of that kinde.' I would ask you to pass on to the King this information which my secretary extracted from the man, and I shall do likewise from Heidelberg.

It is reported here that Count Henry von den Bergh has left 500 men in Sust, which he summoned in the Emperor's name, and has gone to Lipstat. The States General have directed their forces to the frontiers, and have sent a gentleman to inform His Majesty of the Spaniards' design and to seek his assistance. Colonie.

P.S. 'I have in this letter delivered unto you the bare circumstances without making any judgment upon them. If you be certayne (as I thinke you tolde me) that this fugitive was the printer, then is he a verie damned man and fitt to be trusted with the devils buisnesses.'

3 pp. *Postscript in holograph.* XLIX, 93.

993. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [8/] 18. We have had our anxieties about the Loudun conference, but now we are fairly confident that we shall have peace. I have been reliably

informed that the purpose of the Count of Bucquoy's journey to Spain is to finalize plans for the forcible sequestration of Juliers and Cleves during the course of this year. It has therefore nothing to do with the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten in conformity with the formula of the King of Great Britain. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXVI, 19.

994. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 9] As I promised you yesterday, this is to let you know that I have decided to come to Vilvoorde next Tuesday in the company of Madame de Leyva and her aunt, Mademoiselle de Berchen. Monsieur de Romree will also be there. For I have notified him of this, and after we have performed our devotions, we will meet together and bring our little banquet along with us. I assure you that you will feel at ease in this company, for there will be nobody there to distrust even if one had committed a thousand murders, and there will be a chance to retire to one side and converse in private.

P.S. I beg of you not to fail to be there at nine in the morning *sin criados* [without servants].

½ p. *French. Endorsed:* 9 of April, 1616. XXX, 80.

995. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [10/] 20, N.S. The Spanish army is still marching on, and we shall see what decision will be taken by the States General, who are being urgently entreated by Count Ernest to obstruct their plan. I learn from Brunswick that the Prince of Brandenburg was well received there, and that the marriage with the sister of the Elector Palatine will come off. I believe that the States General will again send envoys, at the request of the Duke, to clear up certain points still at issue between the Duke and the town. The Hague.

½ p. *French. Unsigned.* XXXVII, 39.

996. LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] April 10. My mother has sent me some money via Paris and intends to transfer another £50 through Antwerp. I would ask you to see this sum delivered to the correspondent of Jean Begin and receive a bill of exchange from him. 'The accident that is befallen my Lord Abargenny his sones* is very pitifull and very lyk to that which befell my lord Shefeilds sones the last yeir; nether doe I think that two such things haive bein marked to haive fallen out befor in ane whol aage.' Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals on green ribbon. Endorsed:* 10 of April, 1616. Misc. VII, 150.

997. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 10] A friend of mine from Malines tells me that cannon and wagons are being assembled, but he could give no details.

Before you go to Douai it would be advisable to provide yourself with a letter to the Rector and Attorney-General there, to make enquiries about Weston's book. The interrogatories for the printers can be modelled on those of Louvain,

* Three of his sons were drowned as they were travelling by wherry to Gravesend, 'lost by theyre owne negligence and wilfulnes by tying the saile to the boatside in stormic wether.' See McClure, *Letters of John Chamberlain*, I. 616.

and Pierre Borremans must not be forgotten. It has been discovered that in 1615 it was reprinted with his name included, which had been omitted in the first edition. I also judge it expedient that you take from all justices general indictments upon which Hans van Oncem can be examined by the Privy Council. In this manner, he will not be able to escape you wherever he may be.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Signed. Endorsed:* 10 of April, 1616. XXXVIII, 25.

998. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 10] I shall tell you of my meeting yesterday with a canon from Antwerp, a redhaired and portly cleric who lies for the sake of winning praise and esteem, so that when we wish to have a laugh at his expense without showing it, we give him so many *Te Deum laudamus* that he swells up like a peacock. When I came across him he was all booted and spurred, newly dismounted from his horse and making preparations to leave almost immediately. I greeted him and inquired whether he had not heard that Puteanus was writing the *Scutum Innocentiae*. He replied: 'Why? To deliver himself from the *Corona Regia*?' 'Yes', I said. 'No, no' he exclaimed, 'that is not necessary. I have talked quite freely with Puteanus, for I come from his lodging where I called in on my way. It is not necessary for him to write. I am awaiting seven or eight copies of the *Corona Regia* from Frankfort, and will send you one.' I thanked him warmly and begged him to do so, and so we parted. He is a writer and has published some books, and is the censor of those printed here. His name is Lorenzo Beyerlinck, and he had a book published in Antwerp recently under his name.* I regret that I did not have more time to sound him out. He does not suspect me, and was formerly a friend of mine, so that he might have told me something more. If I were not living with my uncle, I would have asked him to dinner, and in this way made some more enquiries, for this is the least suspicious method of proceeding.

Hoc primus. As to the lampoon, I will tell you what the subject matter is. It was discovered here that a certain boarder of Thraso's had managed to win the good favour of the lady of the house and cuckold her husband most adroitly. Whereupon another, also of that household, either out of pique or envy, placed some gunpowder under the bed when the mysterious rites were being performed and blew them up; with the result that it was found necessary to buy another bed immediately to conceal the fact from the husband, who, however, got to know of it and created a mighty row in that establishment. Inasmuch as Thraso has a school of rhetoric called the *Palestra bonae mentis* in which he organises displays of rhetorical exercises and advertises them weekly in order to attract an audience, so the lampoon features a similar announcement to the effect that Magdalene Turriane or Puteana of the *Palestra bonae mentis* is to appear at the *Palestra bonae carnis*, and that on such and such a day she will expatiate on the subject of the contemplation of the belly. She will warmly receive all those who deign to come but will be on her guard against any fire, powder etc.

That is the subject of the lampoon. Moreover, the students on one occasion at about ten or eleven o'clock at night threw so much human excrement on to the doors and windows that it would appear that they had collected quite a *conseil privé* there, which annoyed the lady of the house very much, because that is the sort of thing that is done with whores, she being no whore.

* Beyerlinck's *Biblia Sacra Variarum Translationum* was printed at Antwerp in 1616.

As for my letters and notes to *Theodosius* I will send you word tomorrow with Monsieur de Romree, and at the same time I will suggest where we can meet. 2½ pp. *French, Spanish and Latin.* Endorsed: 10 of April, 1616. XXX, 81.

999. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 11/21. I see from your letters of the 6/16 of this month that Count Henry Vandenberg has gained some ground on this side of the Rhine. There is no indication that anyone is taking it upon himself to oppose his advance, although it is evident that our enemies are encouraged to press on by the very advantages that they continue to gain over us. Three days ago a Venetian envoy passed this way with the object of justifying the action of the Republic against the House of Austria in Friaul; as well as to allay any suspicions of Venetian motives. He has gone to see the Marquis of Anspach and other German Princes. Monsieur Wotton has not yet arrived here. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 53.

1000. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 11. Vincenzo Goussoni, a Venetian ambassador, has been at our Court. His mission was to complain to His Highness [the Elector Palatine], as Head of the Union, of the wrong done to the Republic by the House of Austria over the years by protecting, contrary to promises and treaties, the Uscochi who are the declared enemies of Venice; and to request that we show our disapprobation. He left yesterday to visit the Marquis of Anspach; from there he will proceed to Norinberg, Amberg, Stuttgart and Durlach and, finally, to Paris where he will remain as Resident for Venice. While he was with us, he received the news that, despite Venetian activity amongst the Grisons, the Spanish faction had won the day, the result being the denial of passage to the Venetians and the recall, by special decree, of those who had enrolled themselves in the service of the Republic. He learned also that the Governor of Milan was strenuously engaged in making peace and had sent an envoy to Venice, and that he had succeeded to the extent that the Venetian camp before Gradisca (reported as having been taken) had retired to Marano, about half a leaguc away. It seems that for lack of troops they will prefer to enter into peace talks rather than prosecute the war.

The news of the occupation of Soest and Lipstat reached us two days ago, and we have been told that all has been done there in the Emperor's name and under a commander who is a count of the Empire. We know what kind of Spanish duplicity lies behind all this, and if *Numa* [James I] and the others ignore it, we shall have to compromise with our enemies rather than make a display of our stupidity. The Count of Lippe has never been of the Union: Soest and Dortmund are Imperial towns. The *States General* cannot view this event with folded arms, for they may have to act on the same grounds as they did in the case of Brunswick, that is, to succour the oppressed.

In two months' time we shall be expecting the *Electeur of Brandenburg's* son on a visit to His Highness's sister, and there may be a wedding although nothing has yet been settled. It should be done both speedily and quietly. *Munition* [Schomberg] is to go to England, but whether for a week or a fortnight, he does not know. Sir Henry Wotton has not yet arrived here. According to letters from England, Mr Morton, formerly Resident in Savoy, can be expected here in three weeks, and will act as secretary to the Electress. I send you a letter from de la Voye who is back from Savoy cursing the Duke for having tricked

him as he has duped many others. There is a fresh rumour that the Emperor is dead, but great men often die without losing their lives. There is greater poverty and lack of money at the Imperial Court than ever before. The Estates of the Circle of Franconia, Papists for the most part, were summoned by the Emperor's order to provide him with extraordinary grants of money. They replied that it was contrary to the customs of the Empire for the Emperor to demand extraordinary aids from assemblies of the Circles, and that this could only be done at the Imperial Diet in concert with other members of the Empire. Prague.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 13.

1001. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, April 13/23. Upon the receipt of your dispatch of 17 March, and in conformity with His Majesty's instructions, I obtained an audience with the Archduke during which I asked that justice should be done in the case of Puteanus and Flavius, and the wrong committed against His Majesty adequately redressed. The Archduke listened attentively to my speech, and returned the reply that 'he tooke this matter so muche to harte as ymmediatly before my audience he had called Monsieur Steenhuyse to him and given him spetiall charge and a newe commandement to doe all possible endevors to fynde out the author and printer of the wicked lybell which hath ben cause of all this trouble: and they being once discovered and the accusations layd against them sufficiently verified, that he would take such a course for their punishment as might give his Majestic satisfaction. But my accusations not being yet verified by the testimony of sufficient witnesses, that he could not in justice condemne Flavius and Puteanus unlesse he should proceed both against the ordinary formes of the lawe and the privileges of these countryes.' In order to dissipate all doubts, he required me to provide Steenhuyse with the names of all persons whom I thought able to throw light on the business, and with all documentary material relevant to it.

I answered that my investigations had made it clear that Puteanus and Flavius were the guilty parties, 'Flavius being more then sufficiently proved to be guilty of the fact by the testimony of Henry Taylor who did worcke under him when the booke was printed; and haveing nowe confirmed the same by his running away (as it was pretended) to Cullen.' As for Puteanus, I declared that his authorship of *Corona Regia* was confirmed by 'the common fame, the resemblance of the style, his strictures, his familliarly with the English Jesuits, professed enemyes to the Kings Majesty, his conversation with Flavius and employing him commonly to print his worcke.' I again repeated my request that these two persons should be brought to justice.

The Archduke advised me to pursue my inquiries, and requested the names of those who believed Puteanus to be the author, so that they could be examined by his commissioners. I told him that Steenhuyse had long been provided with their names, but that I exempted the names of those who had given me private information and who were not subject to his jurisdiction or who had engaged me not to reveal their identity. I complained furthermore of the slackness of his commissioners who had not yet examined all those reported to them, and of the reluctance of those of Louvain to call Puteanus to account, on the grounds that it was against the law and custom of the University there to arrest any man or search his house before he had been accused by the depositions of witnesses. The Archduke brought the audience to a close by professing that he would give His Majesty satisfaction in this matter. I had observed that my

spoken speech had not made much impression, and I resolved therefore to present the Archduke with a written copy of it and a request that he would vouchsafe a reply in writing with the minimum of delay, which he promised to do within a few days. Immediately after the audience, I went to the President of his Privy Council, acquainted him with my proceedings and begged him to use his influence with the Archduke for the punishment of the two delinquents. He promised to do his best, but not immediately since the attention of the Council was totally occupied by the suit between the Count of Hochstat and the Countess of Barlaymont.

On the way to see the Archduke, I met Monsieur Boisshot in the Presence Chamber. We exchanged greetings and enquiries, and he read me part of a letter which he had received from the Spanish Ambassador in London, to the effect that I had advertised His Majesty that the Archdukes would never bring Puteanus and Flavius to justice. Boisshot commented that I had acted too precipitately in thus anticipating the intentions of the Archdukes, who had promised His Majesty satisfaction in this affair. He added that he would do all in his power to further any action that would visit these two with exemplary punishment if they were found guilty. As one method of ascertaining the truth, he proposed that Flavius should be summoned by proclamation to present himself to the Archdukes' officers, to be detained if he came, and to be proceeded against on the grounds of guilt if he did not appear. I replied that these proposals were unseasonable since I had been strictly enjoined by His Majesty not to importune the Archduke any further after my audience. And I added further that I was not obliged to give an account of my actions to anybody but His Majesty and his councillors; and that what I had communicated to England was true and my evidence for it irrefutable. Later, when I attended on the President of the Archduke's Council, I received from him the answer which you will find on the margin of my memorial and which I consider to be unsatisfactory. I confined myself to telling him that it would be forwarded immediately to England, and that I would refrain from troubling him any further in the matter.

I sent Henry Taylor, the printer, to Douai to look for Hans van Once, with commission either to return with him here or keep him there until I could come to that town and have him examined by public authority. He has returned with the news that he cannot find him anywhere within the Archduke's territories. There is a possibility that he may be in the United Provinces, and for that reason I have written to Sir Dudley Carleton to conduct a search for him there, and to have the Governor of Juliers instructed to arrest Flavius, now in Cologne, if at any time he should pass through that province. Flavius's wife and family have moved to Cologne, where he is earning his living by correcting proofs. 'As soone as I understood Sir Henry Wotton, his Majesties Ambassador with the Venetiens, was comme into these partes, and did conceave that he might take his journey by Cullen, I posted to meete him at Antwerp, and after I should have acquainted him with Flavius his returne to Cullen, to consult with him what meanes might be fittest for the induceing of that wicked fellowe to confesse the name of the authors of *Corona Regia*, either by faire meanes and for money (because he is extremely poor) or els by force and violence in procureing him to be taken and carryed into some towne of the P. Elector Palatines dominyons. And to the same effect I addressed him to Monsieur de Bilderbeck, Agent for the same Prince at Cullen.'

The arrival of your packet dated 30 March gave me the opportunity of calling on Monsieur de Boisshot, to deliver the King's letters to him. During our conversation, he told me 'as an assured truth (and for a great secrett not to

be divulged) that since my last being with the Archduke there was a peremptory order given by him to the Fiscalls of Brabant to proceed criminally against Flavius; and he lykewise affirmed that he would move the Princes to cause that offender to be adjourned by a publique instrument to appeare before Monsieur Steenhuyse *dans certains briefs jours* (which indeed is the common style and practise of these countreys in criminall matters), and if he did not thereupon come in and purge himself, to proceed against him as culpable of the fact whereof he stood accused. And to this end this impostume of insufferable injury donne to his Majestie may be searched to the bottom, he is of opinyon that it were requisit these Princes should by an open Proclamation invite all those who can saye anything of the authors or printers of *Corona Regia*, for a certaine rewarde, to come and reveale their knowledge concerning the same privatly and in secrett to some of the Archdukes councillors authorised for that purpose.' Since Monsieur Boisshot appreciates the importance of His Majesty's friendship for this state, it may be confidently assumed, as he himself assured me, that this matter will be settled satisfactorily within the next 15 or 20 days. After that, His Majesty may deal with Flavius and Puteanus as he thinks fit, although the latter has been interrogated and has flatly denied that he had a hand in writing *Corona Regia*, and is now writing an apology for himself under the title of *Scutum Innocentiae*. He enjoys the support of the Jesuits and their adherents in both Court and Council.

I am sending this bearer expressly to solicit for my ordinary remuneration and fees which have not been paid for four months. I would have dispatched him sooner, 'but that I was forced to wayte for audience of the Infanta wholle dayes, while she was sittenge to have her picture drawn for the Archduke Maximillian, and wryting into Spaine: well knowing that she was resolved presently after those things were finished to goe with the Archduke her husband on pilgrimage to Sichein and there to spende 15 or 16 dayes in their devotions.' I therefore delayed writing until I had personally delivered Her Majesty's letters to her. I am credibly informed that the Archdukes have written to Douai about Hans van Once and to Cologne about Flavius.

During the last week of Lent, when it was supposed that the Archdukes would be engaged in their religious devotions, they sent an order to Count Henry van den Berg to assemble 4,500 foot, 1,500 horse, 200 wagons and 6 field pieces, and to march into the county of La Marcke and, under an alleged commission from the Emperor, to take possession of Soest, Lipstat and Essen, which had been neutral since the last wars of Juliers. Prior to doing so, and in order to consolidate their hold on Wesel, they sent from Liège 70 wagons of munitions for the defence of that town. Düsseldorf was fixed as the rendezvous of the task force, and on Easter Monday, the 1/10 [*sic*] of this month, they put their premeditated scheme into execution. 'Although certaine horsmen of the States, which had ben to convey the Prince of Brandenburg towards Berlin, had putt themselves into Soest and (as some say) into Lipstat, yet the Count Vandenberg, pretending they were not authorised sufficiently from the States General of the United Provinces to maintayne those townes against his army, he planted his cannon before them, and by strong hand compelled them to submitt themselves to his will upon certaine conditions.' The Spaniards have greeted the news with much rejoicing and the singing of a *Te Deum*, but the fact is that their forces never encountered any resistance in the field or in the towns.

There is talk here of sending the Count of Emden or some other person of quality as envoy from the Archdukes to the Emperor to discuss the election of a King of the Romans, the settlement of the affairs of Juliers and Cleves, and the best means of undermining the alliance between the States General

and the Hanseatic Towns. The Count of Fustenberg has made a secret journey, on pretence of going to Sichern, from this town to Frankfort, probably to attend to his private affairs. The Elector of Cologne is reported to be incensed against the States General for curbing the insolence of the town of Burclo, and to have written to the King of Spain and the Archdukes for assistance in avenging that insult.

The Estates of the Archdukes' dominions are to meet in their respective jurisdictions on the 6/16 of this month to debate certain proposals, which may be concerned with a demand for fresh subsidies for the wars or with the acceptance of one of the Princes of Spain as future successor to the Archdukes and his education in these provinces. Monsieur de Werpe, the Governor of Maastricht, has resigned in favour of Monsieur de la Moterie, whose Walloon regiment has been conferred upon the Duke of Arschot. The King of Spain has bestowed on Monsieur de Boisshot the habit and knighthood of St. Iago for the services which he rendered him in England. Boisshot hopes to obtain his *encomienda*, the commandery belonging to the new honour, in the course of time. Bruxelles.

P.S. There is a rumour that Archduke Maximilian is to be sent by the Emperor to reside in Düsseldorf and to assume the government of Juliers and Cleves.

12 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 110.

1002. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 15/25. There is every likelihood of a resumption of hostilities here. 'The Duke of Savoy and the Venetians (who are now in the same case) seeing that the Spaniards have no purpose to disarm and thereby to establish the quiet of Italy, but that they resolve to make a *piazza d'arme* in the state of Milan and thereby to keepe all these princes *sub ferula*, have entered into an association together for the defence of the common liberty, and by common consent are raising such forces as will constrain Don Pedro di Toledo to disarm and to put the Treaty of Asti in execution.' They have accepted Monsieur Chastillon's offer of 10,000 men and have sent him by Monsieur d'Assas, his agent in these negotiations, 60,000 crowns to raise these troops who will have their rendezvous at Nizza. The Duke has undertaken to furnish them with arms, and from Nizza they are to be conveyed by sea to Venice. Or so they declare, 'but there being no provision of shipping at Nizza or Villafranca to transport them, and the Spaniard being master of all the Tyrrhene and Ligustique sea unto the Adriatique, there is no apparance of passage that way; so you may conjecture which way they will bend, the Dutchy of Milan being so neere.' The Duke of Savoy has also sent 12,000 crowns to the Duke of Nemours and Marshal d'Esdiquieres to prepare those regiments which they had promised him. Moreover the Dukes of Vendôme and Longueville have written to him to say that as soon as peace has been concluded in France, they will join him with troops. The Queen Regent has seen the danger and is trying to forestall it by persuading the Governor of Milan to observe the conditions of the Treaty of Asti, and Monsieur de Bethune has been appointed by her to come as Ambassador Extraordinary to procure the disbandment of the Spanish army. Monsieur Mangeant has also been instructed to precede him to Milan to predispose the Governor towards disarmament, but there is a danger that once all the forces are in Savoy, the Duke may be tempted to avenge the many affronts which he has received from the Spaniards. The Marquis d'Arvé, brother of the Prince of Croye [*marginal note in Trumbull's hand: Baron de Fenestrange*] is in Turin

where he is *conosciuto sconosciuto*. He has been to Venice and offered to bring reinforcements to support the cause of the Republic. Turin.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 11.

1003. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 16] I have no time to write or to send you today what you have requested, but will do so without fail tomorrow.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *French*. *Endorsed*: 16 of April, 1616. XXX, 82.

1004. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 17/27. I have received your letter of the 8/18 of this month. If the Once you write of is in these provinces, we shall soon unearth him. As for the other person, let me know if he moves from Cologne so that we can keep an eye on him. By the King's orders 'I have here moved the States touching a pragmatistical fellow on this side whom Mr Secretarie Winwood had much to doe withall, Vorstius I meane, who in answeare to Slade at Amsterdam hath by way of an ironical commendation given his Majesty no small offence besides other extravagancies in points of religion, wherein he runs still after his old bias. I know not whether I shall obtaine to have him sent owt of these countreys because he hath strong patrons; but howsoever, he will be better kept in obediense by complaint then by connivence.' I have also, by His Majesty's command, pressed the States to accept the Archdukes' formula for the reciprocal restitution of occupied places in Cleves and Juliers, but I have received no reply. One reason is that they are suspicious of the recent occupation of Zoest and Lipstadt contrary to the act of neutrality signed by Count Maurice and Spinola as well as the two Princes. In the light of that agreement, of which I have seen a copy, this violation is unwarrantable. But the other side may retort that Count Henry had no right to go to Ravensberg, although the neutrality of that county, of course, has no relevance to this business. It seems that the Spaniards are also offended by what happened at Burclo. But here again the proceedings were purely juridical and did not concern the Archdukes and their interests. In these circumstances I would have delayed submitting my proposal but for the express command of His Majesty. The feeling here is that judging by this recent action of the Spaniards, any place restored would soon be, on one pretext or another, taken over permanently by them. And in the absence of any pretext or justification 'the Emperors autoritie shall serve [their] turne for a sequestration of the whole countrey, which is little better in effect (as it is here judged) then an incorporation to the Spanish dominions; and the dammage to these united provinces will not be small when by this means they shall be cutt of from theyr entercourse with Germanie.'

Although I little expect a satisfactory answer to my proposal, it is no bad thing that the matter with which it is concerned should be revived, for the latest developments may be attributed to a neglect of it, and similar events may happen in the future. 'As the case now stands the Princes which had once the title of Possedents are not so much as accounted Pretendents.' I find them here more disposed now to put the Treaty of Xanten into execution and to pay attention to anything in which the Kings of England and France, who have been mediators, are expressly named.

Monsieur Aerssen and I are near neighbours, and he has shown me much kindness and courtesy.

Because of the movements of the Spaniards, provisions have been sent to Rees and Emmerich, and the garrisons in those towns have been reinforced.

But it is not intended to do more than this, because there is a reluctance here to undertake any act that could be construed as one of hostility. Hagh.

4 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 82.

1005. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, April 17/27. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 76-7.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Min. II, 111.

1006. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 18. Ambassador Wouthon arrived here last Monday and he may remain all this week. I could gather no more about his proposal but that he declared to His Highness [the Elector Palatine] that the King of England, in giving him his daughter in marriage, had at the same time bestowed his affection upon His Highness.

I hear that the States General have dispatched an ambassador extraordinary to *Numa* [James I]. Count Henry van den Bergen is reported to have crossed the Rhine with his forces, but we do not think that he would do this before first occupying all the neutral places and those subject to the jurisdiction of Juliers this side of the river. But if the report is true, his purpose will be to refrain from provoking the States General, and we are told that Dortmund is not to be garrisoned since it is a Hanseatic as well as an Imperial town, and so confederated with the United Provinces. We are assured that if it were occupied, the States General would seize upon this as a pretext to declare war on the Spaniards. You may know perhaps that the *States General* have negotiated with *Comte d'Ostfrisland* who wishes to *join* with them. Everything has been satisfactorily settled except one thing, and that is the manner in which *les contributions* should be levied. When the Emperor hears of this, I leave you to guess what his counsellors will have to say about it, for it is their bad advice that has caused it, and it may encourage others to follow suit. *Munition* [Schomberg] will proceed to England as soon as Wotton leaves. In my opinion, he will not go as an ambassador but only on private business.

We hear that in France the Prince of Condé has sent the articles of peace to La Rochelle to be approved by the Huguenot Assembly there before receiving the King's signature. Count Witgenstein is dead, the victim of a burning fever. Jean Adolph, Duke of Holstein, has also died, and he is the more to be regretted because of his affection towards our religion, which he publicly confessed, and for advancing the interests of our church amongst his semi-barbarous people.

1 p. *French*. *Signed*: Blondeau. *Words in italics deciphered*. XXXV, 14.

1007. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 18/28. A few days ago there arrived amongst us an ambassador from Venice, Monsieur Vincenzo Gussoni, who told His Highness [the Elector Palatine] how matters stood at the moment between the Republic and Archduke Ferdinand. Monsieur de la Voye is back from Savoy, and has already left with the Venetian Ambassador for Anspach. He brought with him somewhat strange news about the Duke of Savoy and Monsieur Desdiguieres.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XLI, 23.

1616, April 19/29. Without any provocation Count Henry de Bergh suddenly attacked the towns of Soest and Lipstat, and left a garrison of 240 men in the one and 300 in the other. It is reported that there are 20 of the same in the town of Essen, in which there still remain two or three soldiers of the States General to look after the income that the Prince derives from that place. The people of Soest have been well requited for that neutrality in which they had placed their faith, and for so stubbornly importuning His Highness to relieve them of the ten or twelve soldiers of the States General who had taken possession of the town at the time when they were encamped at Rees. Count Henry made a point of displaying to Monsieur de Stackenbrough his special commission, of equal authority to the latter's, which contained a direct order from the Archduke and Marquis Spinola for the occupation of the town. However, the burghers complain that their magistracy, amongst whom there are many Catholics, agreed to receive a garrison without the Spaniards having to use their artillery as they were forced to do, and with greater effort, before Lipstat. The bombardment at Soest killed twelve or fifteen and wounded many others; amongst whom was the governor of Düsseldorf who had his head grazed by a musket shot and is still feeling the effects of it. They have now retired into their garrisons without attempting anything else, either at Dortmund, an Imperial town enclosed within the county of La Marck, or in the county of Berg. The name of the Emperor did not figure in this undertaking. The towns were summoned in the name of the Archduke and the Duke of Neuburg, as a preventive measure. But they did not have the excuse of a breach of trust or such a pretext as the violation of neutrality in the County of Ravensberg. And to all this they added a little effrontery, for the Count made a show of sending his cuirassiers to attack the cavalry of Stackenbrough, who showed no wish to budge. It is said that his cavalry dispersed because of the large number of enemy troops, but these still refrain from attacking. The Count also indulged in considerable blustering before Lipstat, declaring that even if the members of the Estates of Ravensberg were in that town, it would not prevent him from taking it, though the Truce might thereby be jeopardised. Monsieur Stackenbrough went in person to the Hague to report on this affair, and it has produced a different reaction there, for whatever the Spaniards do is taken seriously by His Excellency. He has urged the States General to come to a decision in the matter, and they have ordered artillery, munitions, pontoons for the construction of a bridge across the Rhine, other vessels and provisions and some men to be sent there. The Diet of Holland continues in session while efforts are being made to discover the enemy's intentions. No one doubts that there has been a breach of neutrality and something is being prepared that will make the Archduke regret what has been done if he does not quickly make amends.

The rumours of large levies are still circulating in Austria. However the Venetians have struck sail after raising the siege of Gradisca, not without disrepute to Pompeo Justinian, but with some inclination towards a settlement if it were not that a way is being sought to transport the army of Milan to Germany. On this point, the Count of Sultz, who is raising two regiments besides that of Archduke Maximilian, might stay in the Tyrol to safeguard the roads leading from Italy. According to certain reliable reports, these levies amount to about 18,000 men, commanded by Archduke Maximilian, the Count of Sultz, Count d'Altheym, Don Balthasar, Colonel Trautmansdorf, Lieutenant-Colonel Stauder Coloredo and others. There is talk of a meeting

in Munich in Bavaria, whose Duke is raising levies or, according to some, raising money.

The succession of Archduke Ferdinand being assured, his designation as King of Bohemia is under consideration. He himself is not well, and has lost one of his brothers Maximilian Ernest and, since then, his wife the Duchess of Bavaria and, more recently, his youngest son. His confessor, the Jesuit Father Valerius, was captured by the Venetians some two leagues from the Tyrolese border as he was returning from Rome. If the war against them continues, the action in Transylvania could further provoke the Turks; an attempt is being made to pacify the latter by sending a spokesman to the Porte and by gifts to the Sultan, the Sultana and the grandees of Turkey. Hommeney, certain Hungarian lords and Rodul Vreyda are already on the way with an army and the Burgomaster of Hermenstat towards those parts of Transylvania where the people wish to elect Hommenay as Prince and expel Bethlehem Gabor. Vreyda hopes to return to Wallachia from where he too was forced to flee. The Hungarians, little pleased with this undertaking, are realizing that there is much hostility towards their Prince, the Count of Toursy, whose overthrow has long been desired since he is of the Religion. The Estates of Austria, which are of this confession, are apprehensive too in view of these levies and preparations, and the persecution to which those of the Religion are subject. Some claim that these Estates could also raise men for their own protection.

The Emperor had intended to visit Dresden and the Elector of Saxony in order to maintain good relationships between them, particularly as it has been observed that the Elector is wavering or, as others prefer to say, is opening his eyes and realizing in what direction he is being led by secret advice. It is reported that the Elector has gone to Halle to be present at the christening of the daughter of the Administrator, the Marquis of Brandenburg. His brother, that is, the Elector of Brandenburg would have gone there with the Electress, and all was ready for the journey, when my Lord Prince arrived in Berlin and was met by his father and the young Prince at Spandau. Their Highnesses have had many discussions about their affairs, and took communion together on Easter Day with a vast crowd of communicants. I believe that my Lord Prince will not remain long in Berlin, but will proceed to Heidelberg and thence to these countries here, where the latest activities of the Spaniards may accelerate some counter-measures. Cleves.

3½ pp. *Copy. French. Misc. VII, 153.*

1009. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 19/29. Requesting him to forward the enclosed letters to Monsieur Gueretin after having perused them. Cleves.

1 p. *French. XXVIII, 35.*

1010. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April [20/] 30. Since the Treaty of Xanten has no future, a strong defence of the places which we hold is absolutely vital. We should watch that no entry is effected into any maritime town amongst our neighbours. Your views on this point are weighty ones for we have long suspected that scheme of which you warned us, and it is true that Emden is in a position to disrupt our trade. We have more or less settled the dissensions amongst our ministers, and where out of zeal they act against mutual toleration, it is being debated whether to exercise authority over them. For in order to preserve the church it

is necessary to safeguard the state, which would be undermined if the communes were led astray by the spirit of faction. There is only uncertainty in France. The churches there cannot accept peace without fresh guarantees; the King cannot grant these without tampering with the clergy. The Prince of Condé, although disposed to peace, cannot come to an agreement on his own. Yet I think that peace is certain for all have great need of it. The Hague.

1 p. *French.* I, 94.

1011. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 20] I am pleased that you found the subject matter of the lampoon to your taste, but wish that you had been with me at dinner yesterday, when I met that personage of the church about whom you enquired when we were together. We talked about the book and he told me that Thraso was engaged in writing an Apology and asked me if I had seen the *Corona Regia*. He told me that he had seen this book in manuscript, so that I am at a loss what to say. He is one of my friends, but too much a friend of those gentlemen whom you know, as he showed when he defended them yesterday in those matters which meet with our censure. I will not tell you more since I hope to do so in person, having been warmly invited by Monsieur le Marquis de Roubaix and his mother [-in-law], Madame la Princesse de Ligne.*

1 p. *French.* *Endorsed:* 20 of April, 1616. XXX, 83.

1012. ADRIEN BALTIN TO JEAN THYMON

1616, [April 21/] May 1. I have received yours of 28 April. As to our mutual friend, I am astonished by his mood and his failure to understand that his friends are old and will not live for ever. He would do much better therefore to send all the information here, especially the letters you know of, in order that a beginning may be made of the business by proxy, since his presence is not required here. He ought to follow our advice instead of indulging in idle fancies.

Regarding the resumption of negotiations by the gentleman about whom you wrote to me, his opponent tells me that they will shortly send representatives to court entrusted with the same matter. As for the proposal, I cannot tell you offhand where I can procure the copy you desire. But it is concerned with nothing more than the advance oath of fidelity to the King of Spain as the future heir after the death of the Archduke, in the same manner as it was done in the case of the late Philip II in 1549, when the Estates recognised him as their future prince at the request of the Emperor Charles V. The present king has sent a special procuration to the Archduke to receive and take the oath in his name.

I will make it my duty to enquire about the printer you mention, although it is my opinion that he is not to be found here. But this reminds me that when I was last in Brussels at Volpius's workshop, a young man appeared and offered his services, but I do not know whether Volpius accepted them or not.

1½ pp. *Copy.* *French.* XXXVIII, 28.

1013. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 22. Germain left yesterday when I was attending the Easter Communion service. But when I saw Mr Secretary that evening, he told me

* Guillaume de Melun, Marquis de Roubaix married in 1615 Ernestine, daughter of Charles, Prince de Ligne, and his wife Anne, later Duchesse d'Aerschot.

to write to you and assure you that he was not neglectful of your financial affairs. 'And further hee doth promise to procure for you from the King all the benefit that can be made by those letters of exchange which you lately sent over, whereof there is good hope unless Sir Richard Fermer can yeald a better reason for the same then wee think hee can.' Whitehall.

P.S. 'Captain Delahoyde growes impatient of that parties delay which wee should be glad to see here, but have cause to doubt of his intent of coming. Mr Secretary wished the Captain to advise of any reasonable thing that his Honour might do for him, but his coming no more makes me think hee is angry.'

1 p. XXXII, 68.

1014. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 22. The Ambassadors of the King of Spain and the Archduke had audiences with His Majesty at Theobalds on the subject of *Corona Regia*. The former confined himself to saying that the Archduke had made every effort to discover its author and would not relax in his endeavours to do so. The Archduke's Agent 'at large declared in what passionate manner the Archduke did take the printing and publishing of that infamous libell, that he had spared no paynes nor travayll to finde owt the author, that he never would rest satisfied till the author were punished exemplarily if it could be proved that he were his subject and subject to his jurisdiction; and withall did communicate unto him divers examinations in testimony of that dilligence which hath bin used.' Since the Agent declares it to be the Archduke's intention to investigate this matter thoroughly, His Majesty is disposed to follow your advice and cultivate a little more patience for a while. He therefore desires you to call on Monsieur Boischette and let him know that he acknowledges his gratitude to him for his good offices in this business. His Majesty also wishes it to be known that he commends the proposal that Flavius the printer, who has fled to Cologne, should be summoned to appear before a judicial court, and wishes you to further it. 'For if he retourne he cannot but be punished according to his deserts; if he forbears to retourne, he doth discover his guiltines and sentence may bee pronounced against him *lanquam in contumacem*.' His Majesty thinks that it would be appropriate, in this connection, to announce a reward for the person or persons who disclose the identity of the author of the libel.

I understand that a certain Francis Crosby is residing in Brussels or one of the neighbouring towns; he was formerly in the service of the Munsons. I have been told that he would like to come back to England and render some service or other, but is afraid that his offences are too onerous to be pardoned. If you know the man, His Majesty is willing that you should try to persuade him to return upon the assurance that he shall enjoy complete liberty to pass and repass in safety, for which I am sending him a passport. Whitehall.

2½ pp. XLVII, 123.

1015. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 22/] May 2. Today I received news of the arrival of three ships from Sivill and St. Lucas at Duynkerke, which are bringing a good cargo of the money which was paid to us in Spain. I cannot say how much, since we have had no letters from Mr Wich, but I hope that there will be 240 pieces of eight besides a good sum sent by Mr Calley to Mr Colford on their private account. I am pleased to hear that the jewel has reached your hands safely.

I have taken into my possession Mr Vandergoes's bond or bill which I will dispose of as you direct me. I have also paid the rest of the money as Captain Hamleton ordered.

I entreat of you a favour. 'Captayne Danniell, an Irish gentleman of my verry good acquayntance, desyred me to be a meanes to you and to procure your pass for his brother Michell Danniell, whoe would willingly returne into Ireland, and because there is noe shipping to goe directly thether, he would take shipping for London and to goe from thence.'

I cannot provide Mr Chandler with an answer because Signor Maggioly will not reply to me directly, and I will not disburse money for some undefined purpose. Antwerp.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XLV, 78.

1016. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 22/] May 2. I am doing all I can in the matter which you know of. I am entirely of your opinion concerning the author, although the person who has gone to Heidelberg believes that his name begins with a B.

Everything is quiet in these provinces after the success of the Spanish designs on Soest and Lippe from which, however, they have promised to withdraw their garrisons when all the other towns are given up, without prejudice to the Emperor's authority. But no reference at all is made to Brandenburg. Never have the Spaniards so clumsily disguised a violation of trust as they have done in this case. Such a performance by them is capable of being emulated in the north of Germany by the leaders of the Catholic League. Firstly, towards the towns which are beginning to have suspicions, or so I gather, and wish to come together to discuss the situation; and, secondly, towards the Princes who are still being spared but who will eventually receive the same favour promised by Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he would be the last to be devoured. I am astonished that the Protestant Princes of Germany do not pay more attention to their affairs, but want to lay the whole burden on the States General. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French and Latin. Seals. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur de Bois a Gand.* IX, 118.

1017. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 24, O.S. We have news from the Imperial Court that the Emperor was minded to take the air in the countryside and that the Empress was going to Linz to take the waters at Wallesec. There is no further mention of the compromise between Protestants and Catholics which the Emperor and his counsellors formerly favoured. But they are carefully maintaining good relations with the Elector of Saxony who, as rumour has it, could very well have an exchange of views with the Emperor during the latter's stay in the countryside, particularly as Dresen, the Elector's own residence, is only two days away from Prague.

Bishop Closel, who has been created Cardinal, is still in Vienna where he and Achmet Kihaya, the Turkish Ambassador, have dispatched Gratiani to Constantinople to frustrate the ministers of the Signory of Venice resident in that city from gaining the good will of the Sultan to the prejudice of Archduke Ferdinand and of the Emperor himself, in these disputes and disturbances in Istria and Frioul. Count Alheim, counsellor of war and colonel of the Emperor, is accompanying and assisting Sieur Hounnay, a Hungarian noble, who with 10 or 12,000 men is attacking the Prince of Transylvania in order to make

himself master of that country if he can and if the Sultan permits it. The Emperor is complaining that the States General have tried in Constantinople to prevent peace between him and the Turks, while his ministers let it be known that sometimes the German Union and even the King of England have done the same thing.

Archduke Maximilian, so it is said, is going to Vienna and thence to Pressburg to preside over the Diet of Hungary. The Marquis de Borgau will deputize for him in the Tyrol during his absence. It seems that the Duke of Savoy is offended by the proposals put forward by the Governor of Milan, which were: first, that the Duke renounce the Treaty of Asti; secondly, that he ask pardon of Spain; and thirdly, that he side with Austria against Venice. But the Duke, not to show ingratitude towards the Republic, appears to be contemplating a diversion against Final, a place of considerable importance to the King of Spain. In fact, some have said that Venice and the Duke have agreed with Monsieur de Chatillon that he should send them 4 or 6,000 soldiers, of whom two thousand will serve with the Duke and the rest re-embark at Nizza for territories within the jurisdiction of Venice.

The Nuncio who resides in Cologne travelled recently from Treves to Cologne, and while he was passing through a little estate called Brisich on the banks of the Rhine between Andernach and Bonn, which belongs to His Highness [the Elector Palatine], he observed that the inhabitants, who are Protestants, were attending divine service. The Nuncio drove in his coach up to the door of the church where he listened for a little while before driving away in high dudgeon and uttering fierce threats. The result is that the poor people are frightened at the thought that they may receive some harm from Archduke Albert's garrison who are at Sintzig, about half an hour away. I have written about it to Secretary Winwood, as it would be easy for the King of England to avert all trouble if he reports it in good time to the Archduke's ministers. The estate is small and is situated within the territories of the Electors of Cologne and Treves, so that His Highness, in the circumstances, could not send soldiers there except in force and at great expense.

Two days ago Ambassador Wotton left this place. His Highness provided him with coaches and baggage wagons as far as Strasbourg. Tomorrow Their Highnesses are going by the River Neckar to Mannheim to view the new fortifications. On the way they will witness the catching of the shad, a kind of fish which comes up from the sea and is only caught during four or five weeks.

P.S. Our young Prince has begun to speak a few words of German.

6 pp. *French*. XXXVI, 3.

1018. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 24/] May 4. Your letters for the Hague and Amsterdam are in the post, and the one for the grocer shall be delivered tomorrow, 'for I have no leasure to go forth now being our writing daye for London.' I have received a letter from Mr Chandler to which he desired an immediate answer. I have sent him one, but I will not be able to give him entire satisfaction in this matter. If he will consider all things he will turn over a new leaf and learn to be thrifty and not spend all his hopes on lawyers, for I will not be drawn further into this endless business and in the end be glad to have half the money spent on legal proceedings. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 79.

1019. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 24/] May 4, N.S. Much consternation has been caused by the Spanish seizure of Lipstadt and Soest, despite the conditional recognition of the neutrality of the latter town by mutual agreement between Spinola, the Duke of Neuburg and Prince Maurice. The Count of East Friesland is expected at the Hague. The Provinces here have authorized the increase of the armed forces by four thousand men. We hear from Halle that the deputies of the Princes of the Union, in their conference there, have decided to raise 26,000 foot and 10,000 horse and that Saxony will contribute. The representatives of the Hanse Towns and of the Princes are to meet in May. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin*. XXX, 27.

1020. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 25. Because of an accident to my right hand, I have not been able to write to you before. We are pleased to hear of the honour accorded to Sir John Digby. Monsieur Wotton has not passed this way. We are daily expecting the arrival of the Venetian ambassador who is to reside in France. His name is Gusman, and he was entrusted by the Signory with the conduct of the war against Archduke Ferdinand.

We hear nothing about an agreement in France. You may know more, and also what reply the States General have received from the Archduke about the capture of Soest and Lipstat.

You know that we are negotiating another friendly conference for the discussion of the differences between us and the Burgundians who wish to disregard the Grenoble decree on the most trivial grounds. It will take place on July 1/11 at Besançon, although we proposed Brussels, since we would have liked to have had your assistance, and that of the French Ambassador. In the event of our failing to agree, the Grenoble verdict on our rights is not to be questioned. Stuttgart.

P.S. I have just heard that Bishop Cläsel has received a Cardinal's hat. .
2½ pp. *Holograph. French*. XII, 88.

NEWS FROM FLORENCE

1616, April 11. The war between the Imperialists and the Venetians has become ludicrous, but a few days ago we had news of the loss on that side of four whole companies with their officers, among them Captain Nicola Medici, a soldier of repute.

The Grand Duke has had an attack of illness, but is now recovered. Cardinal Medici has left for Rome with a numerous retinue, including the Archbishops of Florence and Pisa, the four Bishops of Arezo, Pistoia, Cortona and Colle, four nobles, two of the House of Malaspina, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bufalo, Count Pepoli of Bologne and Signor Alessandro del Nero, all his own Court with the gentlemen and other personages. Florence.

1 p. *Copy in Buwinckhausen's hand. Italian. Inserted in the above*.

1021. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 25. Ambassador Wouthin has had his second audience with His Highness [the Elector Palatine]. His proposal contained the following three points: (1) that the *Princes of the Union* agree that an *agent* should *reside* in *Venise* on their behalf; (2) that the alliance with the *Suisses* should be developed; and (3) that *Joab* [the Duke of Savoy] should be *receu dans l'Union*. The first two

we find to be indispensable, but we have our doubts about the third point, seeing that it is a notorious fact that *Joab's* ambition flies higher than the eagle and suffers from a dangerous instability. The Ambassador left our Court last Monday for Basel, from where he will go to Piedmont to see the Duke of Savoy before making his way to Mantua, Milan and Venice.

The peace talks between the Venetians and Archduke Ferdinand initiated by the Governor of Milan have had a set-back, and both parties are reinforcing themselves with troops. The Archduke has more of these than Venice, but less money. It is reported that Monsieur de Chastillon has offered Venice 8,000 French infantry with some horse. Of this number 4,000 are to be enrolled in the Republic's service and 2,000 in that of the Duke of Savoy, the Venetians having lent the Duke 200,000 écus for that purpose. The Duke has undertaken that the 4,000 soldiers shall embark at Nizza to be taken to Venice by sea.

Archduke Leopold, with another Cardinal sent from Rome, has recently been to see the Duke of Bavaria in München on pretence of hunting herons. Some discreet people think that they deliberated amongst themselves about marrying off the Bishop of Cologne and replacing him with the Archduke who, since then, has gone to the Tyrol to assist his brother, and to urge that with the support of the Governor of Milan the war should be carried on against Venice. The Duke of Bavaria, ruffled by the preference accorded to the Bishop of Mayence and Archduke Maximilian in the leadership of the Catholic League, has dropped the League. He is now being invited by many Bishops, particularly those of the Circle of Swabia, to accept the leadership of his Catholic neighbours.

Archduke Albert has written lately to the Emperor in favour of the children of the late Marquis of Baden, the more especially as the Imperial Commissioners' talks on the subject in Frankfort were a failure. There is little doubt that the question of the rights of these orphans would have been settled long ago if the Marquisate of Baden was situated on the frontier like Aix and Mülheim.

The young Prince of Brandenburg arrived in Berlin on Good Friday and took communion at Easter with his father and 220 other persons. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who was to visit His Highness the Elector Palatine, has postponed his journey on the plea of an indisposition which has taken him to the Baths. Duke Louis of Würtemberg is now at this Court on his way from Darmstat, where he attended the christening of a son of the Landgrave. His godfather is the Bishop of Spire who was also there in person. Francfort.

P.S. Count Henry van den Bergen's exploits call for no applause, for he occupied the towns without striking a blow or meeting with the slightest resistance.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 15.

1022. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 25. Lord Hayes has gone as ambassador to France and Lord Rosse to Spain. The arraignments have been fixed for the Wednesday and Thursday after the term. The Earl of Rutland and Sir George Villers have been created Knights of the Garter. 'The Cawtionarie Townes Briell and Vlishing are absolutely resolved upon to be delivered up. The States are to pay the kinge 200,000 li and the officers and companies to be maintained under the States pay.' Sir Robert Carr and Mr Henry Gibb are both committed. London.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLVI, 14.

1023. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 25. The French Ambassadors, with the active support of the Advocate of Holland, have been able to induce the Estates of Holland to send assistance to the King of France. We are now awaiting the decision of the other provincial Estates in this matter. 'For the most part they have no inclination hereunto, yet in these deliberations they usually dance according as Holland playes.' But such relevant questions as the number and composition of the troops to be sent, their pay and who will command them, will take up much time, and the situation in France could undergo a change. 'The greatest inducement which hath drawne those of Holland to this resolution is a feare that the French King, not being assisted from hence, would be moved by the Spanish ministers about him to serve himself of the forces of Spain.' The French Ambassadors are exploiting this fear by saying that this is exactly what he will be forced to do, should there be further delay on the part of the Dutch.

As for Italian affairs, it is believed by some in that country that although the King of Spain has assured the Pope that he will make peace in accordance with the commissions sent him by Venice, the Dukes of Savoy and Mantua and Archduke Ferdinand, peace is not a practical proposition. Their reason for saying this is that whereas in countries like Germany and Flanders the Spaniards may have their schemes ready but the situation is fluid and uncertain, in Italy they can go ahead with their other designs without running the risk of losing anything by their actions. 'Yet I am of firme opinion that the King of Spain, having now the treatie in his owne hands so as he may give peace in those parts where it is much desired and where he hath hetherto so little thrived by the warre ether in respect of profit or honor, will not loose the oportunitie but will rather take things as he findes them in Germanie, where in all apparence he hath (as is here sayde) his chiefe ayme then run any further hazards in Italy.'

Much amusement has been caused by the fact that while the Duke of Mantua goes a-wooing in Florence, the Duke of Savoy is having much success in Montferrat; or as my correspondent prefers to put it, as far as the Duke of Mantua is concerned the consummation of matrimony goes along with the consumption of patrimony. I have presented the States General with a letter from His Majesty concerning the religious disturbances in this country, which I hope will produce some salutary effect. Hagh.

4 pp. *Holograph. Some passages in Italian.* XV, 109.

1024. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 26. 'On Satterdaye last the King had not declared unto the Lords his resolcution touching the restoring of the Cautionary Townes, but I am of openion that care it be manye dayes more, theye will be delivered.' I shall be very glad to see an end of this business. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 77.

1025. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 27/] May 7. Despite the gloomy predictions of the Court where you reside, peace was signed at Loudun on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of this month, a *Te Deum* was sung, bonfires lighted and cannon fired. This most welcome news reached this town yesterday and was brought by a royal courier, a Huguenot; not the edict itself, but an order from the King for the treaty to

be performed. I will let you know the details of the treaty as soon as I have them.

I am expecting Mr Beaulieu back next week. Honest Frenchmen here feel greatly indebted to the English Ambassador for his discreet and courageous intervention on behalf of peace. Paris.

3 pp. *French*. XXVI, 20.

1026. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1616, April 27] There is no need for so many excuses. I am considerate enough to take into account the activities of him who, employed by a Theodosius, dedicates himself to the faithful service of his master. *Ergo, pas plus. A proposito.* I am pursuing the business which I started, and would have completed it some time ago but for the thousand and one distractions which interrupted me in my work. I am surprised that you do not mention what I wrote to you about him of Antwerp and the other, nor refer to my idea about the French translation. But to tell the truth, there will be time enough to discuss this when we meet. For two or three days I cannot decide anything definitely about my coming because of a few small matters here. On the other hand, I would like to be in Brussels before Madame la Princesse de Ligne leaves for Holland, as she has asked me to call on her.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French, with some Spanish words.* *Endorsed:* 27 of Aprill, 1616. XXX, 85.

1027. THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS

[1616, April 27] Extract from the Privy Council minutes concerning satisfaction to be made to the governors and officers of the cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill, with the names of the officers of the English regiment to be formed out of the former garrisons and placed in the service of the Dutch. The original text is printed in *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, pp. 514-16.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Copy.* Add. XXXVII.

1028. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, April 28. As regards the Cautionary Towns, 'on Mundaye last the King declared his resolution therein, and yesterdaye I had 2 letters from Lunden which say that the deliverye of them will be about the last of Maye *stilo veteri*. Thus you see that this great and important beusynes hathe taken the same waye that all, or moste parte, of our other affaires doe, all things out of frame.' Vlushing.

P.S. The Earl of Rutland and Sir George Villars were made Knights of the Order of the Garter at the last St. George's Feast. 'Soe is their a place reserved for the Duke of Savoie which I think will shortly be sent him.' The King has gone to Thetford and the arraignments have again been postponed until the Tuesday after the end of this term.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 78.

1029. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [April 29/] May 9, N.S. Mr Withers returned home last Saturday. We met this evening to debate the differences between him and Mr Ainscomb. Since the first matter to be decided is whether they were partners in the passport of 2,000 dollars, which cannot be determined without your being present, we have all agreed to travel to Brussels on Wednesday next. Our request is that

you would arrange your affairs in such a way as to be free to meet us when we arrive, so that we may terminate this business once and for all. Andwerpe.
½ p. XX, 56.

1030. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April 30]. It is true that the proposal has been put before the Estates of each province, but I have not yet been able to see a copy of it. I am told that the Spaniard has adopted this expedient to make sure of this state, where he is apprehensive of any change which might be produced by the death of the Archduke which, it is thought, is not far off. Although the directive came from Spain more than six weeks ago, and the Count of Bucquoy was sent to Spain on the matter, no attempt is being made to take further action on it until the troubles in France have been settled.

I will write to Bruges according to your instructions.

¾ p. *French. Endorsed:* 30 of Aprill, 1616. XXXVIII, 27.

1031. SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM TO SIR EDWARD PARHAM

1616, April. 'The warre here is lyke to ende with losse and small honor.' If it breaks out again, as I think it will very soon, I hope that we shall be provided for here. In the meantime I shall work hard in Spain. Tours.

P.S. 'My commendations to Father Clarck, Father Ramires, all the Cloister and all my frends.'

Below: written to Sir Edward Parham.

½ p. *Copy. Signed:* G.M. Misc. VII, 149.

1032. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, April*] Since our last meeting, Monsieur de Font has informed me that there is no certainty that peace has been concluded in France. It is true that the Princes have sent certain articles under consideration to the Huguenot Assembly in La Rochelle for their opinion, but during the truce two places in Guienne were surprised by the King's troops, an act of hostility which may lead to a rupture. Monsieur Fourré spoke to me before leaving for Mons last Monday. He will acquaint you with certain matters after he returns. Monsieur Mercier has also discovered some things, but he says that he will communicate them personally to His Majesty.

½ p. *Signed:* Monti. *French.* XXXVII, 26.

1033. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 1, O.S. 'They had here the same newes as you advertise touching the proposition to those provinces of the reception of the King of Spain for theyr souverane after the death of the Archdukes; and though they heare not yet of the answeare, they make no dowbt but that the matter was before prepared and allwayes intended by Spaine, from which crowne it is not to be imagined that we shall ever see these countreys seperated by any act of theyrs; in which regard, as heretofore the possession was given to the Archduke and the Infanta when it was knowne they would have no issue, so now the resolution is changed upon the same consideration of bringing in one of the sonnes of Spaine; which in time might breede an establishment of two houses, and the father offred in place of the sonne.'

* See no. 1006 above.

We are very much occupied here with His Majesty's proposal for the restoration of the Cautionary Towns. About three weeks ago, the Privy Council unanimously agreed to it and there is little to suggest that they will change their attitude.

The authorities here have succeeded in finding the murderers of the jeweller. They confessed to the crime while being interrogated for another robbery in which 600 thalers were taken out of the trunk of one of Count Maurice's officers. 'The one of them served his Excellencie in his chamber, the other was of his gard; and I thinck it a happie turne that they are discovered (though he of his chamber was his antient servant and one much favoured) because . . . it is to be suspected they would have done somewhat upon his person wherby to have purchased to themselves a sure retrcit. They are both of them Frenchmen and like to suffer within few dayes.' Hagh.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 83.

1034. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [1/] 11. If you cannot provide a pass for Michell Daniel to travel to London on his way to Ireland, as I requested, I should like to have it in writing, so that I may show him that I have done what I can. Our money has arrived safely in this town. For the moment I am well provided, but 'when every goos hath his fethers I shall be bare enough.' Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 80.

1035. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [1/] 11, N.S. The States General are examining the certificates of neutrality given by Marquis Spinola to the towns of Soest and Lipstadt. The marriage of Prince Henry of Nassau to the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse has been approved by the Diet of Holland, and the States General are granting him an income of 24,000 florins as a gift, besides 100,000 livres towards the expenses of the wedding. The deputies of the Hanseatic Towns are expected here within a few weeks to confirm their alliance with the States General.

From Constantinople I am advised by the Orator [Speaker] of the States General that the Spaniards are attempting secretly, through the medium of a Jew, to make peace with the Sultan. The only other piece of news is that the Groom of the Chamber to His Excellency, together with a member of the guard, have been found guilty of the murder of Wely, a jeweller. Sentence will be pronounced on them shortly. The Hague.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXXVII, 40.

1036. PROCLAMATION BY THE ARCHDUKES

1616, May [1/] 11. A reward of 500 florins is offered for information and evidence touching the identification of the author of *Isaaci Casauboni Corona Regia.* Bruxelles.

1616, May [3/] 13. An order for the publication of the above proclamation in French and Spanish. *Signed:* Guillaume Espallart.

1 p. *Copies. French.* Min. II, 115.

1037. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [2/] 12. My packets of 7 May missed Jean Brignon, the messenger. I am only adding these few words to say that the Queen Mother arrived here

yesterday evening. The King and Queen went from Orléans to Fontainebleau, and will come to this town on Monday or Tuesday. The English Ambassador is expected daily, from whom, and not before, we shall obtain full information about the conditions of peace. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seal.* XXVI, 21.

1038. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 2/12. You will have learnt from Monsieur Paul of the negotiations which took place between His Highness [the Elector Palatine] and Monsieur Wotton. The latter left on 23 April for Savoy, and I have kept back the letters you sent him until I am certain that they will reach him, as he does not propose to tarry on the road or spend much time with the Duke of Savoy. Colonel Schomberg left the day before yesterday for England to attend to private matters. I doubt whether he will be able to call on you because he is suffering from an acute attack of the gout in the right leg. He may well remain aboard ship until he reaches London.

We have been informed of the ill treatment of Huguenots in those places governed by the Duke of Epernon. He has even taken from the Duke of Bouillon his best train of artillery and killed those who were escorting it, amongst whom were two of the most skilful gunners in France. The Duke of Bouillon will regret their loss, but he will find it difficult to obtain satisfaction for this blow, now that things are moving towards peace.

As for Germany, there is no question but that the Pope's adherents, who are seeking all means to have Archduke Ferdinand elected King of the Romans in the lifetime of the Emperor, are angling for the vote of the Elector of Saxony and trying to engineer an election by majority vote; there being no doubt that by using the dispute with Venice as a pretext, they will contribute towards maintaining an army on foot. And since the private dissensions between the Archdukes in Hungary, Bohemia and Austria have not been composed, an attempt is being made to achieve this before all else, and to dispose the Estates of these kingdoms towards helping to achieve it. Heydelberg.

P.S. Monsieur de Veyras to whom I sent your packet has been suffering from a tertian fever for the past six or seven days.

2 pp. *French* XXXI, 54.

1039. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 2. Colonel Schomberg left for the Hague last Monday. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has recently received a letter from the Emperor, in which the latter makes violent charges against the States General, primarily that they are the sole disturbers of the public peace because of their interference and efforts at Constantinople to undermine the tranquillity of Hungary. His Highness is requested, in accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Diet in 1603, not only to write to the States General and the Spaniards that they restore all Imperial territory seized by them, but to concert measures with the other Electors to see that this is done. But things are not what they were in 1603.

Count Henry van den Bergen has written at length to the Duke of Neuburg (his letter has been communicated to us) boasting of his late exploit, which he says was done in the Emperor's name, and of having bound Soest and Lipstat by oath to Neuburg.

Returning to the Emperor's letter, we are asked to believe that there is now an understanding with the Turks that henceforth no one is to trade with or

go to the Levant without the permission of the Emperor; and that those found there without that security shall be regarded as lawful prize. This kind of thing is easier to plan than to enforce.

We hear that the Emperor is shortly going to Dresden for talks with the Elector of Saxony, probably to appease him and alienate him again from us.

P.S. Bishop Closel has obtained his red hat. He will be going to Rome soon, to make as much trouble there as he has done in Germany.

1 p. *French. Signed with monogram.* XXXV, 16.

1040. NEWS FROM THE HAGUE

[1616, after May 2] Extract from the answer of the States General to the proposals made by Monsieur du Maurier on [2/]12 May. It is to the effect that the second point in these proposals is most welcome to them, since it confirms that the Kings of France and Great Britain are anxious that the territories of the States General should enjoy a sound and durable peace, and, at the same time, are insistent that the United Provinces act prudently and do nothing in the matter of the dispute over Juliers, Cleves and Berg that might prejudice the existing situation. On this issue, the States General desire nothing more than what had been decided by the late King Henry IV of France and performed in 1610 by the monarchs of France and Great Britain, the Princes Electors and other German Princes to halt the forcible occupation of those countries, and ensure the maintenance and non-violation of the Treaty of Xanten, to which objections have been raised and difficulties made by Spain and the Archdukes.

2 pp. *Copy. French. Endorsed: 1616.* Misc. XXXVI, 41.

1041. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May 3] I am sending you the unsatisfactory reply I received from Louvain. I do not understand why he should mention your name in his letters, as I omit all reference to you in mine. You may guess that he is behaving in this matter as he did in that of *Corona Regia* by printing *suppresso nomine impressoris et loci* and keeping all the copies for himself. I suspect also that he is distributing them through Monsieur Steinh. There is no further news from Bruges.

½ p. *French. Endorsed: 3 of May, 1616.* XXXVIII, 29.

1042. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [6/] 16. The refugee of whom you know has taken flight from this town on the pretext of going to meet his wife who was on her way here. He has since disappeared but his wife says that he has returned to the place of his first residence to recover some money owing to him, and that she expects him back in a week or so. But I believe that he got wind of the letters which Their Highnesses [the Archdukes] had written to the magistrates of this town according to you, although I myself have not heard of them.

The Spaniards, having succeeded so well at Soest and Lipstat, seem to have another plan in their heads. I am told that all their military leaders have been summoned to Brussels to receive orders from the Archdukes. There is a rumour here that the Spaniards have been authorised by the Emperor to seize the county of Meurs and join it to Juliers, but this I cannot believe. Donawerd has been lost by us, Aix subdued, Mülheim ruined, Wesel occupied and

fortified, and now Soest and Lipstat have gone. Soon Frankfort, Strasbourg and Regensburg will follow. *Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange.* Cologne.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois a Gand.* IX, 120.

1043. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 6. 'I have done my uttermost best endeavor to meete with that printer, but can not yett heare noc newes of him, nor that their hath bien anye suche man seene in this our ilande of Walkeren. I doc write unto some good freinds at Zirrexcas and at Tergooes, if he shoulde by chance lurcke theirabouts.' If he is discovered in these parts, I will do my best to trap him. 'Our great man of this republike, Monsieur Barnefelde is come hether into this province yesterdaye to the marriadge of his second sone with the sole daughter and heire of Monsieur de St. Aldegonde. The marriadge is helde at the castell of West Souborowgh hard by us.' It is uncertain whether he will stay for the official handing over of the Cautionary Towns, but his Excellency will be here. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 80.

1044. HENRY TAYLOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May 6] I have sent you three of Putcanus's *Epistles*. 'If you will give fourty shillings for three more, you will not get them, except they print them new againe. Also I have sent you Ryckens booke. There is not one to be bought for money, for he tooke all the impresshion with himselfe, and the rest of the bookes will be tomorrow afore I shall get them.'

P.S. The name of the printer is Dormall.

½ p. *Holograph. Endorsed: 6 of May, 1616. Addressed to: Myn Heere Thrumbal, Ingelgelsman [sic] woonende acn de Lovensheporte.* XXXVII, 91.

1045. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May 6] *Scutum Innocentiae* has been printed. There are copies of it in town, and I am to be shown them tomorrow. The Attorney-General has in his possession once again all the data collected about C.R. [*Corona Regia*] and has been instructed to begin criminal proceedings against Flavius. The Estates here are making difficulties about the proposal concerning the succession to the Archduke, and have asked for time or a recess to deliberate upon it. Some assert that a subject of such consequence for the whole people should be determined by a general assembly of all the Estates. But this would be too difficult for reasons not unknown to you. I have been told that what has actuated this proposal is the fear of some change which the Archduke's demise might occasion, and that it is held expedient to install some member of the House of Spain while the Archduke is still living, so as to avoid being constrained to grant new privileges when his successor is invested, and to anticipate any claims that the Duke of Savoy might put forward, seeing that this state has already fallen to the distaff side.

1 p. *French. Unsigned. Endorsed: May 6, 1616.* XXXVIII, 30.

1046. PROCLAMATION BY THE ARCHDUKES

1616, May [7/] 17. Proclamation issued by the Archdukes against Flavius. 3 pp. *Copy. Dutch. Endorsed:* Copie Brieven van Proclamae tegen Christophel Flavius. Misc. XL, 43.

1047. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [8/] 18. I understand that you are going to Macklin to end the differences between Mr Withers and Mr Aynscomb. I am sending the enclosed to meet you there.* I would have gone myself but for my affairs here. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 82.

1048. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 8/18. I have received your letter of the 3/13 of this month, and would be grateful if you would send me the King of Spain's procuration 'wheruppon the ouverture to those provinces was grownded.' I have distributed the papers you sent amongst your friends here. 'To the best here you are well knowne and esteemed according to your merit, and therefore I must confesse, unlesse you had enjoyned me, I had not concealed your name.' Your correspondent Luntius has gone to Zeeland, and proposes to travel from there to England 'to have an howers talke with Mr Secretarie Winwood and to communicat unto him (as he sayth) *res magni momenti.*' Monsieur Barneveldt is also in Zeeland celebrating a match between his younger son and a local gentlewoman. If he stays a few days there he will receive His Majesty's order for the restitution of the Cautionary Towns, which has been agreed to here. The official despatch concerning the matter has been entrusted to Signor Philipo Burlamacchi who hopes to see you in Brussels on his way to London.

I have been handed the States General's answer to my proposal about the acceptance of the Archdukes' formula which does not mention the Treaty of Xanten or the two Kings. This 'they doe very mannerly excuse uppon suspicion of your indirect dealing on that side; wherof they allage many arguments, and amongst others of older date your new surprises of Zoest and Lipstadt contrarie to formal and autenticall acts of neutralitie granted on both sides, which makes them here conjecture that *per fas et nefas* you are resolved (yf you can) to possesse your selfs of the whole countrey of Cleves and Juliers, and therefore they here resolve you shall win it by blowes rather then attaine to your ends by practise.' I do not know how His Majesty will react to this answer, but I am inclined to think that he has a better opinion of the intentions of the Archdukes than I can persuade them here to realize and appreciate.

'On Monday last the two Frenchmen, his Excellencies servants, who murdered the jeweller of Amsterdam, were broken uppon the wheele alive with a great concourse of people owt of all these provinces and some owt of Flanders and Brabant; so notorious was the fact though the men of meane qualitie. They died penitently and yet stoutly. We have here Madame de Ligny with her fayre daughter who doth much mend the solitariness of this place. Owr Flushing ladies will well adde to the number, who carrie away (as they say) the regiment from the Brill.'

I shall be going to Leyden in about eight or ten days, and would be glad to have the names of those men whom you mentioned in your letter. Hagh.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 84.

* The letter is however addressed to Trumbull at Brussels.

1049. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 9/19. The Venetian Ambassador, Vincenzo Gussoni, who had been in Heidelberg, Anspach and Amberg to study their differences with Archduke Ferdinand, has been here before proceeding to Durlach and Nancy and, eventually, to Paris. We hear from the latter place that peace was signed on the 3rd of this month.

Monsieur Wotton has been at Heidelberg, and will go on to Strasburg and Venice without our seeing him.

It is reported here, so confidently that I have doubts about it, that the talks for the marriage between the Prince of Wales and the second daughter of the King of Spain have been resumed, and that a special envoy has been nominated to go there, although the 'Estates' entreated the King to choose a bride within the kingdom itself, promising that they would provide her with a greater dowry than the Spanish king could give.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 89.

1050. NEWS FROM VENICE

1616, [April 26/] May 6. We have had a resounding victory over the enemy, resulting in their utter rout and the death of a thousand of their men, including their quartermaster-general and the Governor of Lubiana. This took place at Lucenis where the enemy were encamped, and was primarily due to the efforts and courage of Oratio Baglimi and Camillo Trivisano. The latter is certain to be elected a member of the Lesser Council this year. He is general of the bravest cavalry in the world, consisting of 3,000 Capelletti and Croats, and Baglimi is commander-in-chief of 12,000 Corsicans of the finest type. In this battle there were killed eight companies of Walloons serving with the enemy; our losses were eighteen dead and a few wounded.

Here every day the deputies are pardoning 50 or 60 proscribed men, so that nearly 10,000 have now been pardoned, all good people and our camp is overflowing. Men are pouring in from all parts because those who are earning their pardons by sending men for the war are also sending others as a gift. Bressa, Padua, Verona, Bergamo, Treviso and other cities are competing with one another in recruiting men—some a thousand, others fifteen hundred—at their own expense, at no cost to the Doge. What is more, they include Albanesi, Bossinesi, Sfachiotti and Cimeriotti in their thousands. In Venice there may be seen the finest body of soldiers imaginable, and they are all intensely loyal to St. Mark.

1 p. *Copy. Italian.* XII, 90. *Enclosed in the above.*

1051. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, May 9/19. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 91-7.

11 pp. *Min.* II, 112.

1052. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 10/20. The Comte d'Oldenbourg—not he whose people are with you but his brother—has asked His Highness [the Elector Palatine] to send some of his Council to help him in bringing about an amicable settlement between him and his brother; but, undoubtedly, this will remain ineffective since the assistance of the Spaniards is also being sought and they have only their own interests at heart in any negotiations. The *Bishop of Mayence* is working

hard to infiltrate Papists amongst the magistrates of Frankfort, which could have serious consequences, and shows how our adversaries are profiting by our indifference. *The Elector Palatine* is doing his best to prevent this, but lacks the support even of those whom it affects most of all.

The Landgrave of Darmstat has lost his wife who died last Saturday soon after childbirth. She was the sister of the Marquis of Anspach and her death will interfere with the celebrations organized by him for the christening of his young son, of whom His Highness is to be godfather. He will attend them without the Electress and with a smaller retinue than he took with him to Stuttgart. The Duke of Saxony is to meet the Emperor at Brantiss, a hunting lodge not far from Prague. Schomberg will call at the Hague on his way back from England. The *Duc de Lunebourg* has confederated with the States General, but on what terms we do not know.

P.S. Monsieur Chapman, the Electress's chaplain, is going to England for a few days and may pass your way.

1 p. *French. Signed: La Motte. Seal. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 17.

1053. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May 10] I made every effort to obtain copies and am sending you only one for the moment, being unable to procure others until tomorrow, for Thrasso has not given them even to Fienus and Corselius but only to Monsieur Stocowit. I met him the other day and talked to him about it. He told me that he would show it to me without ever revealing where it had been published. He also said that in this missive he had given you some pricks, which I noticed when reading it hastily today. The printer gave me this copy in secret, and has promised me a few more tomorrow, for this was the last except one which he retained in order to print more copies. He begged me not to divulge this to everyone, and said that he would have given me copies at the beginning but had not dared to do so. 'Jusques a demain, jour de St. Job.'

1 p. *French. Endorsed: 10 of May, 1616.* XXX, 86.

1054. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 11/21. At the moment the general feeling in this town is that while the situation in Italy remains unstable the Spaniards will not venture to embroil themselves in too many other affairs at one time. For that reason they feel themselves at liberty here to attend to their own urgent businesses. These are 'first, in theyr recovering the cautionarie townes wherof we are like to see an end with the end of this month; next, in rating theyr contributions wherin Zeeland continues refractorie, but shortly there will be therein some order established; lastly, in quieting theyr differences and disputes abowt religion, which have run long like divided paralels, which the further they are drawne owt in length the greater is the seperation.' On this issue there is a conflict of attitudes amongst the provinces and their governments. 'Those of Holland [are] different from theyr ministers, and the people in all places in questions of religion adhering rather to the ministers then the States. Of this we heare those on your side take great advantage, in so much that the bookes written *pro et contra* are produced by the friers and Jesuits at Antwerp with much scandale of the true professed religion, as yf it had no true profession but consisted allwayes in dispute and controversie.' I hope that eventually a general Synod will prove to the world that, whatever the divergencies of opinion on

certain debatable points, there is unity on fundamental truths. Meanwhile, I can only deplore the excesses of theological controversy in setting parents, friends and neighbours of the same faith at loggerheads with one another. Hagh.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XV, 85.

1055. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [11/] 21, N.S. It is believed here that the Emperor has already given order for the sequestration of the disputed country, and this is something which the States General will always resist and rightly so. I assume that you have seen the proposal submitted by Carleton, to which the following answer, more or less, was given: We beg Their Majesties of France and England, together with the Princes of the Union and the Elector of Brandenburg, to choose a means whereby the disputed country may be secured for the rightful successor and the safety of the Protestants who live there, to the end that they may withdraw their forces once and for all. Monsieur du Maurier's proposal was of a similar nature.

We are expecting the deputies of the Hanseatic Towns here in four days. I will let you know what sentence has been passed for the odious murder of Jean van Wely. The Hague.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXXVII, 41.

1056. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 12, O.S. 'We have here had soe long want of rayne as a great dearth ys feared, and bread ys allredy grown soe scarce as by no means could I procure any for the feeding of my family tyll I had made a loud complaynt of yt, but since I am every day very plentifully provided though at a deare rate.'

The Count of Bucquoy is here. He has been with the King at Aranjues and is lodged with Don Rodrigo Calderon. There have been many consultations between him and the Council of State.

Another person present at the Court is Sir Griffin Markham. He brought with him letters of recommendation from the Archdukes and other Princes, and hopes to obtain a pension for his services.

The Marquis of St. German, late Governor of Milan, has now received permission to come to the Court and to enter the King's presence. He has also been made a member of the Council of State, as has the Duke of Alva.

The news that Lord Hay is to go to France has been noted here, and it is confidently expected that a similar honour will be paid to this country. But, as far as I know, His Majesty has expressed no such intention.

When Monsieur Boyschott left London he promised His Majesty that he would make every effort to discover the identity of the author of that damnable libel which you mention. I would like to know how far he has observed this undertaking, and what is his behaviour towards you.

Since the departure of Sir John Digby, Mr Calley has received 225,000 ducats which is half the residue of his debt. He is to obtain the other half after the arrival of the next fleet.

Most of my household and servants are ill, and some of them have little hope of recovering. Madrid.

2¾ pp. *Holograph.* XXI, 55.

1057. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1616, May [12/] 22. I showed Captain Daniell as much of your letter as concerned him, and we are both satisfied, for it was not my intention that you should exceed the limits of your authority for me or any one else. I would be glad to see any particulars you may have of the agreement in France. Antwerp. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 81.

1058. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1616, May [12/] 22, N.S. I do not understand how the Duke of Savoy can lay any claim to the succession of the Spanish Netherlands. 'By the general maximes of the Civil Lawe, the brother though younger should be nearer the inheritance of his sister then another sister though elder then the brother, so that unlesse the municipal lawes of those countryes do dispose otherwise of those states, I should thinck the title of Spaine to be out of question. Besides I did alwayes conceave that they were never absolutely enfeofed to the Infanta, but that she was onely *usufructuaria* during hir life, into which opinion I have been led by observing that the King of Spaine maintained all the garrisons and that those princes did never conclude any important buisnesse without having recourse to the King of Spaine for the knowledge of his will which served unto them as a lawe.' Any information you may have or gather on this subject would be much appreciated here.

Sir Henry Wotton has not yet arrived. 'At Heidelberg he was to inform himselfe of the conditions which the Princes of the Union might require of the Duke of Savoy for the incorporating him into that body, I having at my last being in England made the first overture thereof to his Majestie in the name of this Duke, and concluded it since here *in terminis generalibus*. The onely difficulty that I met withall was a misunderstanding of the buisines in this counsell, who did conceave that Union to be made onely for the propagation of the reformed religion, but I have since better informed them that it respecteth the maintenance of the publique liberty, and now they are here (at least in appearance) resolved to goe through.' As soon as Sir Henry Wotton brings the articles, an ambassador will be sent to Heidelberg to complete the business. Monsieur de la Voye was here on behalf of Count Mansfelt to discuss the matter, but left Turin after four months of inconclusive talks, he being a much better soldier than negotiator. 'But the truth is that the Duke having referred the buisnesse wholly to his Majestie would not trouble any others therein.' The Venetians too are inclined to join the confederation. I would ask you to keep all this *sub sigillo*.

The French Agent has been at Milan to make earnest representations concerning the non-dismissal of the Spanish army, but Don Pedro has replied that he is under no obligation to disband it and that no promise was made to that effect. It is possible that Monsieur de Bethune may prove more persuasive. He is to visit Milan, Venice and Archduke Ferdinand with the object of finding a common solution to all the present differences in Italy.

Signor Ottavian Bon has just passed through Turin on his way from Venice to Paris as Ambassador Extraordinary, to offer congratulations on the dual marriages and to invite the French King to mediate between the Republic and the Grisons for the opening of the passage. 'The monny which the Venetians and this Duke sent a month since to Monsieur di Chastillon to make leavyes in Languedoc for their service, was by an ambush that Monsieur de Monmorancy layed surprisid betweixt Nismes and Mompelier, and the persons caried prisoners to Beacaire.' There is some hope that the money will be restored, but

relations between Messieurs Monmorancy and Chastillon are rather strained as a result of the incident.

'The cloths that are brought in hither are dyed into colours before they come hither but I cannot tel you whither they may be vented in Swisserland at a better rate from hence then from Francfort because I know not what the expence doth amount unto that way.'

P.S. I have just had a letter from Sir Henry Wotton, 'from the foot of the Alpes'. I am going to meet him without delay.

4 pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 12.

1059. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [14/] 24, N.S. The Hanscatic deputies have arrived here, and so have letters from the ambassadors of the States General in Muscovy. They say that the Grand Duke of Muscovy is coming to terms with the King of Sweden. There is some alarm here because of the Archduke's secret levies of soldiers. The States General are preparing to raise 4,000 foot, but treat this as confidential. The Hague.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. *Seals*. XXXVII, 43.

1060. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [14/] 24. Since I wrote to you on the 12th all the Court has returned to Paris. The English Ambassador came on the 13th, the King and Queen on the 16th, the latter being received without much ceremony. Many inhabitants, armed and accoutred, went to meet them, forming themselves into six battalions about half a league from the town. There was music at the gate through which their Majesties entered, and they were greeted by the Provost of the Merchants, the aldermen and many burghers. The King came through half an hour before the Queen.

On the 20th there arrived the Duc de Mayenne, the Duc de Bouillon and the Duc de la Tremoille who went straight to the Louvre, with Monsieur de Nevers, by coach; they were warmly received by their Majesties. The Prince of Condé is regrouping his forces at the castle of Chinon, one of the places awarded to him by the treaty. I send you a copy of the articles agreed to and signed by both parties touching matters of public concern. The Edict itself is with the Parlement, to be registered and confirmed. As for private matters, more facts are necessary before one ventures to give information.

The English Ambassador has not been well for two days, and Monsieur Flust is seriously ill. I hope to see Beaulieu here very soon and in good health once again. He went from Loudun to Thouars where the Duchesse de la Tremoille summoned him to spend some time convalescing.

It is quite true that the children of this world are wiser in their affairs than the children of light; this is clear to everyone by the advance oath of loyalty which is being sought from the people of the Low Countries who still recognise the King of Spain. Paris.

1 p. *French*. *Seal*. XXVI, 22.

1061. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 16/26. It is thought that the instructions for the Imperial sequestration of the disputed provinces have already reached Cologne. The States General seem disposed not to disregard our protests or the danger, your ambassador having taken it upon himself to represent to the King of Great Britain

the advisability of taking discreet preventive measures. Let me know what you hear of the reaction in England to the proposals of Colonel Schomberg, who travelled through Juliers, Maastricht and Flanders without passing this way.

It is believed that the opportunities for initiating enterprises beyond the River Weser are not considered sufficiently promising by those in Brussels, but, on the other hand, absurd comments are being made about Dortmund and Hextre. These are rich towns, capable of accommodating many soldiers, Hextre being situated on the Weser on the frontiers of Hesse. Both towns are near to Soest and Lippestad, as well as other places and Bishoprics, and most suitable as places for creating disturbances, the more so as Hextre is engaged in a quarrel over its privileges with an abbot which could offer a chance for intervention by the Imperialists. But the world turns a blind eye, and even the States General exemplify what the poet says:

*il combattor morto
Che l'antico valor ne' cuor nostri non e ancora morto*

to judge by their answers to the English and French Ambassadors, when they justified their action at Juliers on the grounds of extreme necessity, and at Borqueloë on the grounds of right and justice, and declared that, in the interests of the peace of these countries, they would like nothing better than to withdraw their garrisons, on condition that these places would not then become the lawful prize for anyone who could produce a pretext, such as sequestration. They conclude that a way must be found of effectively guaranteeing the succession to the rightful heir and maintaining the Protestant faith, without ignoring the interests of those who are neighbours and other more general considerations, being willing to recognize the neutrality of Essen if it were first acknowledged by Brussels. But this should be far better observed than it has been at Soest and Lippestad. You know how favourably inclined the States General are towards Prince Henry of Nassau and his marriage with the Princess of Cassel; and how the deputies of the Hanseatic Towns are due to come with Count Frederic of Solms to the Hague to sign and arrange that business together. You will learn from other sources of the request of the Duke and town of Brunswick that certain points should be mutually settled by the same commissioners who took part in the final agreement.

We have news from Berlin that the Elector and Electress of Brandenburg are well. The Prince of Brandenburg has been involuntarily detained by the arrival of the Duke of Brunswick and Landgrave Otto, Prince of Cassel, in that town.

Count Bucquoy, instead of proceeding to Spain, is said to be gathering soldiers who have been discharged in France. Cleves.

4 pp. *French.* XXVIII, 37.

1062. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 17, O.S. The Elector Palatine left yesterday for Onoltzbach, escorted by 60 horse. Public affairs are not forgotten on such occasions as christenings, and if I am not mistaken, this meeting will arrive at a final decision as to what should be done about the assembly of the *Princes of the Union*, which may well be convened in two months time. This assembly is very necessary, for the return of the Count of Bucquoy means that we shall have our work cut out for us. Conditions within the Empire have never been so bad, and there is a danger of a complete collapse since there is no more talk of an Imperial Diet.

There is confirmation from Paris of a general pacification in France. The Marquis d'Ancre has gained in credit and the Duke of Longueville has been forced to content himself with Normandy.

Before leaving, the Elector Palatine gave orders that his brother, Prince Louis, should be recalled from Sedan, and towards the end of next week he will be fetched by some of our gentlemen. On 23 June the Duke of Deux-Ponts will have his son christened. The mother is the Elector Palatine's eldest sister. I think that Deux-Ponts's second brother will shortly marry Amelie, Princess of Orange, and sister of the Dowager Electress. The second brother of the Duke of Neuburg has had a fresh quarrel with him. The Duke sent a Lutheran minister to Sultzbach, where his brother resides, but the minister found nobody at home. The reason why he was not admitted was the fear that if he were allowed in, he would soon be followed by Catholic visitors.

P.S. One of our counsellors was sent yesterday to Oldenbourg and Delmhorst, in order to take part in the talks for a settlement between these two Counts. But we do not expect any success since Spain is particularly interested in one of the parties.

1 p. *French. Seal. Signed: La Motte. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 18.

1063. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [17/] 27. The bearer, Mr Chandler, 'cometh of purpose to your towne to conduct your sonn Mr William to have the sight of our Keremiss, nothing doubting but that you will give him leave for some few dayes to stave with us.' We will take as much care of him as of our daughter who is also coming home. Chandler or I will bring him back to you whenever you wish. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 83.

1064. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May 19] It appears to me that I have at last found the churchman about whom you asked me to make enquiries. His name is Justus Ryckius, he is a native of Ghent, and at present is pastor at Thielt in the diocese of Ghent. When he was in Louvain he lodged with a widow named Opstal, not far from our house. I was quite familiar with him, but he was on more intimate terms with Monsieur Puteanus to whom he sent all that he wrote, for he has written letters and verses, as he does today the *Capitolio Romano*. Flavius was his printer. That is all I know. If I do not succeed in fulfilling what you desire so much, at least the great Theodosius will see that he has a faithful servant. I would ask you to acquaint him with this report of mine whenever you can conveniently do so in your letters.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Endorsed: 19 of May, 1616.* XXX, 87.

1065. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [20/] 30. Our so-called fugitive [Flavius] is not yet back. His wife and family are still waiting for him, or so they say. I rather think that he is hiding in some monastery around here. I sent word by a third person to one of his friends, who still has some of his clothes in his house, that he was running some danger, and I proposed a way whereby he could recover his former freedom. This friend of his, who is ignorant of my identity, agreed to transmit my proposal which was that the fugitive should reveal the name of the man who had asked him to print this obnoxious book [*Corona Regia*]. If he were wise

he would do so. But I fear that there are people who would prevent or dissuade him from disclosing what he knows. I have also promised to reward this friend if he can persuade the other to follow my advice. At the moment he is suffering from the gout, but as soon as he can put his foot to the ground he will contact the wife to find out the whereabouts of her husband.

Count Henry van den Berg arrived in Düsseldorf yesterday for some purpose unknown to me. The Doyen of the town has gone to the Duke of Neuburg, some say to persuade him to agree to sequestration, the execution of which would be left to the King of Spain. It is said that the Count of Bucquoy would be given the mission of broaching the matter to that King, and that if he declined, he would be requested to consent that his people should be employed to that purpose under someone nominated by the Emperor, such as Bucquoy.

The talks between the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony are still continuing. It is commonly believed that they have to do with the elevation of Archduke Ferdinand of Graz. Cologne.

2¾ pp. *Holograph. French. Seals. Addressed to: Monsieur Johan de Bois a Gand. IX, 121.*

1066. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [20/] 30. I enclose the receipts signed by Jean Begin, by which you will see that I have paid both the £30 and the £5 which he is to repay at Sedan. I have given Diego Lopez your letter to his son, with whom I have not yet been able to speak. When I have the money I will assist Mr Chandler to get the bill of Mr Duckett's, which is £252, but I will not appear in it myself.

My wife and I would have been glad to see your son with us, but since it was not possible on this occasion, I hope you will let him visit this town another time.

1 p. *Holograph. XLV, 85.*

1067. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May [21/] 31. Mr Withers has asked me to inform you that, to my knowledge, the 124 florins in question between him and Mr Kendrick were truly paid according to two several sentences. I myself paid the greatest part of the money at Mr Withers's request, and I am assured that the residue was likewise paid to the full amount of 124 florins.

I have tried innumerable times to speak with Emanuel Suero, but can never find him at home. However, I have had a word with his father who tells me that the money will be ready tomorrow. I shall go there at the appointed hour, and if I get it you shall hear from me. I will pay Francis the barber as soon as I see him.

'Here is 6 pieces of ould tapistrey hangings and a canabey [canopy] of sattin sent unto me from Fulushing [*sic*] for my Lady of Pembroke, and these paltery officers will make me paye I know not what for the licent of it.' If you can get three lines from Robiano to let it pass through, I will allow you whatever is disbursed, and my Lady shall hear, if she comes here, how ready you were to do her service in this matter. The articles are in the King's packhouse where they shall remain until I hear from you, for I have no intention of giving them what they demand unless there is no alternative. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph. XLV, 84.*

1068. THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS

[1616, May 21] Extract from the Privy Council minutes recording the terms of the agreement with Sir Noel Caron, Ambassador of the States General in London, that the cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill should be restored to the United Provinces and the garrisons reconstituted into a regiment under the command of Sir Robert Sidney and retained in the service of the Dutch. The original text is printed in *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, pp. 541-2. Another copy is at S.P. 84/72, f. 246.

2 pp. *Copy. Endorsed:* The treatie with Sir Noel Caron. Misc. XXXVI, 25.

1069. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 22, O.S. I leave all the information I gave you about the Nuncio to your discretion. I will pay particular attention to the memorial you sent me concerning the printer at Louvain. His Highness is still attending the christening in Anspach. The Electress is here with the young Prince. Two days ago Dr Chapman, Her Highness's envoy, left this town for England and will travel through Holland and Zeeland; his intention is to remain only three weeks in England. There will be a christening on 23 June at Deux-Ponts, and in the evening of the same day the marriage will take place of Mlle d'Orange to the second brother of the Duke of Deux-Ponts. Soon afterwards it appears that we shall be celebrating that of the Prince of Brandenburg with Madame Charlotte, His Highness's sister.

Some sort of accommodation is expected between the Venetians and Archduke Ferdinand, the latter finding himself short of money and the Venetians disposed to accept reasonable terms, for there are some in their council who are apprehensive of offending Spain and the Pope. The Emperor is fully determined to procure the Crowns of the Empire and of Bohemia for Archduke Ferdinand, but as regards the latter Crown, His Imperial Majesty and his brothers are awaiting the resolution and reply of the King of Spain to the letter written to him by Archdukes Maximilian and Albert when they were together in Brussels. You must know that the Council of Spain insist that after the death of the Emperor and his brothers, Austria and the Kingdom of Bohemia should both belong to the King of Spain and no one else. Don Balthasar de Cuniga at Prague has been asked to obtain an answer to this, but it seems that none is forthcoming. Mr Cotton, resident envoy in Spain for His Majesty, knows all this, and may be able to throw light on it. I suggest that we keep this matter to ourselves, as few persons where you are know of it.

I learn that three weeks ago two Englishmen from Brussels passed through Metz towards Nancy to confer with the Duke of Lorraine about an important matter. One of them described himself as a colonel of a regiment; the other was a lord fresh from England, both ardent Romanists. Letters from Paris confirm that peace has been made, and refer to the intention of Marshal des Diguieres to assist the Duke of Savoy against the Governor of Milan with four regiments of 2,000 men each and 600 cavalry, and to lend the Duke 600,000 écus in return for mortgaged lands. He has requested the King's permission to do so, but may not obtain it.

1 p. *French. Seal.* XXXVI, 4.

1070. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, May 22, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt. i, ff. 112-13.

4 pp. Min. II, 113.

1616, [May 22/], June 1, N.S. I would entreat you to let me know something about the levies at Oleany. It could be useful in many ways, for it exasperates me to see that no one in Germany does anything except celebrate baptisms and weddings, while artful men among the Papists are hard at work. There was some talk of an assembly at Ulm of the towns, which are astounded at the proceedings against Frankfort where the Emperor proposes to install one of his religion in the Senate with absolute power. Such a thing is intolerable within the Empire, and is incompatible with the customs and rights of the Imperial towns as of the small republican states. If Colonel Schomberg is not able to stir the English King by the protests of his son-in-law and daughter and by his own competence and the esteem he enjoys with His Majesty, then I can very well see that neither public necessities nor Somerset's treason nor any other considerations will overcome His Majesty's blind obstinacy, which is incomprehensible to those who reflect upon his upbringing and the hopes he has generated since the time of his youth. I am amazed and speechless, for I have heard from a reliable source what kind of Spanish obstacles he has laid himself open to, in the agreement for the restitution of the Cautionary Towns in Zealand.

We are confidently told that the Spanish Ambassador has made no further reference to the marriage with the Prince of Wales. Public fears on this score seemed so well founded by the continued cold treatment of the right party that I almost allowed myself to be convinced of the possibility of such an alliance, although I knew that the marriage project in France was well in hand. I have wished a thousand times that we would dispense with such matters which only serve to foment suspicions amongst the States General. It is said that Denmark is the influence behind all this. But when it is considered that the security of England depends today almost exclusively on the forces in the Netherlands, tempers should not be permitted to grow unchecked to such a degree.

I have not mentioned anything about the contribution of the Hanseatic Towns nor how they were obliged to remit something in order to keep this alliance alive, but I presume that you will have been told of this from the resident English Ambassador at the Hague. Stralsunde.

2 pp. *French. Signed:* De la Fontaine. *Addressed to:* Monsieur de la Motte, gentilhomme François a Paris. XXVIII, 39.

1072. THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS

1616, May 22. Commission to Sir Horace Vere to surrender Brill to the States General. For the copy entered in the grant book see *Cal. S.P.Dom. 1611-18*, p.368. There are also copies at S.P.84/72, ff. 253-4, 255-6.

3 pp. *Copy. Endorsed:* Letters patents for Sir Horace Vere; the like for the Lord Lisle, for the rendring Flushing and the Brill. 22 May 1619 [*sic*]. Misc. XXXVI, 27.

1073. THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS

[1616, May 23] Instructions to Sir Horace Vere for the surrender of Brill to the States General. Similar instructions dated 23 May to Lord Lisle for the surrender of Flushing are printed in *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, pp.545-8. Undated draft instructions to Lisle and Vere respectively are at S.P. 84/72, ff. 317-20, 321-3.

4 pp. *Copy.* Misc. XXXVI, 26.

1074. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 23. I am sorry to learn from your letter of the 18/28 of this month that such a malicious rogue, of whom you sent me a description, should have been born in this town. I am confident His Highness [the Duke of Würtemberg] will deal with him if he is here or comes to this place, and I would ask you to let me see this mischievous book [*Corona Regia*].

As regards the repurchase of the Cautionary Towns, I regret it very much since I fear that it may loosen a link that ought really to be made tighter between your nation and the States General. If it is the latter who have sought this, then it is, in my view, a most imprudent step. But then, what confidence does your King inspire in us by seeking so earnestly a Spanish marriage for his son? Religious reasons, if state and political considerations fail, should deflect him from this course. No ill-will towards France or the States General should be cause enough for ruining himself in order to spite them.

We know nothing of the peace terms in France. The war between Venice and the Archdukes continues, and the action of the former is justified by the Venetian Ambassador here. They do not lack money so much as men because of the closing of almost all the passes towards the west; and the Grisons, by a similar refusal, have rendered the alliance between Venice and the Swiss useless.

If the Archdukes are reported to be sluggish in the Low Countries, in the manner you describe them, the same will be true of those in Burgundy, and therefore I do not know what sort of agreement we can reach with them. Stuttgart.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 91.

1075. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 23. I have little to tell you except a few details about the war between the Archduke of Graitz and Venice. The former does not lack soldiers but money and provisions, and is anxious for that reason to bring the Venetians to battle. In order to raise money he is contemplating the sale of some of his land (with the permission of the rest of his House), but cannot make up his mind. Moreover, some of the best portions which could be alienated have been previously conveyed by him to the Jesuit fathers, who instead of giving him financial assistance to show their appreciation of his liberality towards them, merely urge him to confiscate the property of the heretics whom they declare to be the authors of all misfortunes. Styria has granted him 60,000 florins towards the raising of a thousand musketeers, but says that it is impossible to give more. Carinthia, Crain and the Archduke's other lands have sent complaints instead of contributions. The Estates of the Tyrol have granted Archduke Maximilian 200,000 florins, but he was obliged to undertake in advance that none of the money should be sent or spent outside that province. He also demanded that the Estates should maintain a regiment and 500 cavalry in the service of his cousin of Graz, but nothing has been settled. The passages of the Tyrol are being securely guarded to prevent any assistance being sent to Venice.

We are informed from France that Marshal de Lesdiguières has sent one of his gentlemen to the King of France to ask permission (or rather to tell him of his decision) to assist the Duke of Savoy against the Governor of Milan with four regiments of 2,000 men each and 600 horse; and to request a loan of 600,000 écus, offering some places under his government as security. Some have told us that if the war in Italy intensifies, the Duke of Mayenne will personally take

part in it. In the meantime Monsieur de Bethune, the brother of Monsieur de Sully, has been sent by Their Majesties of France to call a halt to the hostilities between Venice and the Archduke. We learn from France also that on the 8th of this month two English gentlemen passed through Paris on their way to Metz, and that they proceeded from there to Nancy to communicate an important matter to the Duke of Lorraine and his brother. According to our correspondent in Metz one of them styles himself Colonel of a regiment in the Archdukes' pay, and the other is a gentleman who has recently come from England; both are fervent adherents of the Papacy.

I have heard that the second part of *Don Quixote de la Manche* has been printed at Brussels. I should like to have a copy.

1½ pp. Signed with monogram. French. Seal. XXXV, 19.

1076. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 23, O.S. I have been as quick as I could to return you this box. 'If their be anye defect in the instreument, returne it back and with it only the verye print of as muche of it as is upon the backsyde of your print, but let it be verye exactly taken.' I shall be glad to receive from you the articles of the peace treaty in France, as they have been published, for I do not quite understand what has happened to Marshal d'Ancre or who shall be Governor of Picardy, or how Messieurs de Mayne and Bullion have fared in the business.

As for news from England, 'upon Mundaye or Tewsdaye last the Lords weare to meete to perfect all things that concerns the restoring of Vlushing and the Brill. My Lord Lisle is to come towARDS us on Satterdaye next, for the King sayeth he will be eased of his charge of keeping those townes by the last of Maye, and then honest men begin their tears but not their rejoysing.' It is believed in England that tomorrow will see the beginning of the arraignments, and I am told 'that Sommersett will be indycted of treason, and these are the articles: 1, for proceuring by sorcerye to invegle the Kings hart, soe as he shoulde have noe power to denye him anything; 2, for going about by lyke meanes to calculate the Kings nativitye, and whoe shoulde sucseade; 3, for intendinge the abolishing of the Kings issewe; 4, for contriving the deathe of some privie counsellors; 5, for accepting a pencyon from the King of Spaine without the Kings lycence; and lastly, for making knowne to that State for monye the Kings carracter ... Lord Haye advanceth his great preparations for his imployment into France, but my Lord Ross dothe goe on *pian piano* with his into Spaine ... Anderson, for killing the prentice, I take it, in a tavernne was hanged on Saterdaye morning last.* Vlushing.

1¾ pp. Holograph. XL, 82.

1077. RECEIPTS

1616, [May 23/] June 2 to [July 22/] August 1. Receipts signed by Henry Taylor and Valentin de Meulder for money received from Henry Bilderbeck. 2 pp. English, French and Dutch. IX, 106 and 107.

1078. SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 24. I have received your letter of 9 May with one from Mr Gage, the enclosed being my answer to him. 'I willingly lett you knowe that which I was verie glad to heare, which was a very favorable expression from his

* But in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton of 18 May, John Chamberlain says that he was reprieved at the last minute. See McClure, *Letters of John Chamberlain*, II. 1.

Majesty of his good opinion of you.' As regards Mr Colford's business, the interested parties appear to have doubts that, now that I have left Spain, the orders obtained for the payment of their money will not be observed. I believe that such doubts are groundless since I ended that business in a most conclusive manner; and, in any case, any intercession of mine from here would be as effective as if I were still in Madrid. I would add that if Mr Colford and his partners wish to express their gratitude to me in a practical fashion, I would accept what they think I deserve without demurring as to the amount. Greenwich.

1½ pp. XXII, 157.

1079. LOUIS DE MEDARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 24/] June 3. I am awaiting your reply to my last letter which I directed to Victor, but am apprehensive as to whether you received it or not. Please relieve me of this anxiety.

¼ p. *French*. XXX, 88.

1080. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 24/] June 3. Friday. I forwarded the enclosed letter for Manuell Sueyro and now send his answer together with a letter to his procurer to offer payment of his share of the fees of the sentence, which amounts to half the total demanded, so that I shall have to discharge the rest. But our procurer must see to it that what Lorenzo Maggioli owes for an action between him and Diego Lopez is not included in the sum required of us. I regret that I have caused you so much trouble with my affairs. 'It is said by certain passengers that came out of England on Saturday last that the arraignments now deferred till yesterday, but upon what occasion they knew not.' Andwerpe.

P.S. I should be glad to understand that you have come to agreement with Mr Plumer about his bill.

1 p. *Holograph*. XIX, 39.

1081. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 25/] June 4. Valentine has not yet shown up, from which it can be inferred that he has become either less honest or less discreet in this business. I am afraid that our fish may again have slipped away. Cologne.

1 p. *Latin*. *Signed only; otherwise in the hand of G. E. L.* (see no. 948 above). *Addressed to: Sieur de Bois, Gentilhomme*. IX, 122.

1082. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 25/] June 4, N.S. The delegates from the Hanse Towns have been received in audience by the States General, and they are now attending the assembly daily. 'There with them wee buylde that confidence which was wont to dwell in the west, now Eastward hoe.' I wish the King's need of money had not been so great, for then we would have retained the two key towns of these lands, Flushing and the Brill, for fifteen years at least. 'Vlissinge and Briel must now forget theyr English which they will quickly doe, but England will not so soone forget them.' His Excellency is going to Zeeland to receive Flushing and take the oath of the burghers there; and that of the soldiers will be taken for the States General. There are rumours that Spinola or the Count of Bucquoy

will be on us this summer, but they will not find us off our guard. We are proposing to raise another 4,000 men if necessary. Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XXXIII, 155.

1083. THE EARL OF SOMERSET'S TRIAL

[1616, c May 25] 'It was affirmed that the E. of Northampton was acquainted with Sir Thomas Monnsons recommending of Weston.

None was trusted to deliver letters but Weston.

Weston confessed that the E. of Somerset was as farre consentinge to the poysoninge of Sir Thomas Overbury as the Countesse or any else.

A letter was written from the Earle to the Countesse that he marvelled *that the matter was not dispatched* all this while, for if it were not done veric shortlie Overbury should come out of the Tower within two dayes, whereupon Weston was sent for by the Countesse and blamed for his negligence, but he answered he had given him poyson inough to have killed xx men. [*Marginal note*: To this the Earle answered that his wife shewed Weston those words in the middest of a letter but concealed the rest of the letter from him, the words having reference to other buisines, and that she did it to make Weston thinck he had a hand in it that he might be the more willing.]

The E. of Somerset examined the 3rd of May 1616 confessed he might have received some letters from the Lady Francis in the progress which he had denied before.

The E. of Northampton's letters to the E. of Somerset were read wherein he said that he had spent two howers in prompting the lieut[enant] and that his direction should come to a speedie and sound execution, that he should love him the better so long as he lived for his conclusion, and that he had so well taken forth his lesson and that the said lieut[enant] had promised that if Overbury recovered he should do good offices to his Lordship or els he would be accounted a knave, but that it were better he should not recover at all.

My Lord Steward went out of the Court to ease himself and in the meane time the Earle dranke wine and did eate a litle sucketts sent unto him by the E. of Rutland.

When the Lord Steward came into the Court againe, after an oyez made for silence, Sir Randall Crewe spake a great while and urged much the pardon that the E. of Somerset would have procured of the King, which should have bin read, but the Lord Chiefe Justice recited some of the heads saying that it contayned murder, homicids, felony, treason, rapes, and in reciting that last word cast away the copie of the pardon which he had in his hand. [*Marginal note*: The other point urged by him [Crew] was concealing of evidence, burning letters, breaking a trunck by his warrant to take away letters. To this he [Somerset] answered that he did it bycause his wife told him Mrs Horne had bonds in that truncke, and that he was not called in question at that time.]

The E. of Somerset was comanded by the Lord Steward to speake, which he did but very fewe words, and as I take it was a denyall of that which had bin said touching his being acquainted with the giving of the poysons. For Mr Recorder spake againe sayinge that he would reape upp *verba rebus probata*, and touched brieflie these things:

- (1) A powder put into a letter sent to Overbury.
- (2) Sending poysoned tarts.
- (3) Sending letters to have the matter dispatched and wondered that it was not done.

Then the Earle spake for him self a good while denying first that he knew Weston nor ever saw him, onely he said that he carryed letters betwixt them and one message when they mett at Hammersmith.

And for his pardon he said Sir Robert Cotton had told him that Kings used to grant such pardons to those subjects which they extraordinarily favoured, whereupon he willed him to bring him a president of the largest that had bin granted, which he did the next day of one granted by H.8 to Cardenall Wolsey and an other by K.H.6 to a Bishop of Winchester, and said that he had no need of any such pardon but to prevent that might happen. [*Marginal note:* having had so much to do for his Majestic and that he first desired nothing but an acquittance, but his man of law told him he were better to take a pardon.] And for the letters he said they were dated before the poyson was given or sent, but in this he was disproved, for the letters when they were sent had no dates, but were afterwards antedated by Sir Robert Cotton. [*Marginal note:* One letter by Overbury to the Earle was read wherein he said that he had taken the powder and that it had wrought well with him and would reserve the rest for an other occasion.]

And for the powder he said he had it of Sir Robert Killigrew for a vomite for him self, and that Sir William Godolphin saw when he put it in the letter, and bycause he said it was too much the Earle kept backe some of it.

But Mr Recorder offered to prove that the powder which he had of Sir Robert Killigrew was not the powder which was sent to Overbury. Weston had confessed that the powder that was given to Sir Thomas Overbury was white Arsnecke. And for the warrant that he [Somerset] sent by Poulter the messenger to breake open a truncke he [Somerset] said that he was told that one prive counsellers hand was sufficient. [*Marginal note:* by Packer and he was an honest man], and at that time he was not called in question. He wished he had those letters for they would make for him; and being asked whether he had not copies of them, he answered that he did not thinck that any other used to keepe copies of the letters which they writt.

So after about an howers speech of my Lord of Somerset, with some questions asked him in the meane space by the Recorder, when he had done the lieut[enant] was commanded to withdraw his prisoner. Then my Lord Steward made repetition to the peers of what [had] bin said, and they went aside and so did my Lord Steward a little to ease himself, but came presently into the Court againe. And then the peers sent unto the two Chiefe Justices to come unto them, and they signifying so much unto the Lord Steward he willed them to goe, and so they did and returned within lesse then half an hower into the Court. And not long after all the peeres came into the Court, who being called over by the Serjeant at Armes, my Lord Steward had a paper of all their names put into his hand, and then he called them all over againe begining at the puisne, and asked every one of them theise or the like words. Robert, Lord Dormer; Robert, E. of Somerset, hath bin indicted for the murthering and poysoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, hath pleaded not guiltie, put himself for his triall upon God and his peeres; what say you, is he guiltie of this felonie and murder or no. He answered, laying his right hand upon his left side, that he was guiltie, and so did all the rest in the same manner one after an other.

Then the Kings Councill learned stood upp and desired judgment for the King. [*Marginal note:* This was after Fanshaw called him to hold upp his hand.]

Then the lieut[enant] was willed to bring his prisoner to the Barre, and being come Mr Fanshaw called him to hold upp his hand, told him that his peers had found him guiltie of the murther that he was indicted of. to which he had pleaded not guiltie, asked him what he could say why judgment should not

be pronounced against him. His answer was that he doubted not but his peers had done according to their conscience, but he thought himself cleere in his owne conscience. Happilie (he said) through the weaknes of his memorie he had omitted to answer some things which made them to condemne an innocent man. Then Mr Attorney desired some course might be taken (thincking he would have exceeded) saying that justice was a sacred thing etc. And then being willed by the Lord Steward not to insist upon that but rather to implore for mercie, he answered that so he did and desired the Lords that had bin his judges to be his mediators. And so then the Lord Steward tooke the staffe in his hand and pronounced sentence, and then broke the [staff]. The prisoner having made a low conge to the Lord Steward and to the peeres on both sides the Court, was by the lieut[enant] and the warders conveyed backe to the Tower.

P.S. After the lady [Somerset] had pleaded guiltie and she was asked what she could say why judgment should not be pronounced against her, she answered that she had nothing to say for her self but much against her self, but that the conduits of her voice were hindered with teares and sorrow of hart, and therefore she desired their Lordships to be a meanes to his Majestic that she might obtaine mercie. She spake theise words so softlic that Mr Attorney generall was willed to report them to the Lord Steward which he did with some amplification, but he concluded that in respect of the place he held he must deliver sentence to be pronounced for his Majestic; which being done she was had from the Barre, but it seemeth she did not rightlic understand it, for when she came into the barge she asked what the Lords had said, and being told by the lieut[enant] that she was condemned, she tooke on extremely and would have gone backe againe to deliver some paper that she had in her pockett.

Mr Attorney at the beginning of his speech, said that they must not looke for proofes confirmed by many witnesses, for this being a worke of darkenes and a cowardlic killing, it was done in the darke and hand to hand, alleading an example of a woman that poysoned her husband by a pearce lying at the foote of the tree when he came downe out of the tree; and an other of a lady in Italie that poysoned one to whom she gave half an apple (she her self eating the other half) by poysoning that side of the knife that was next the part she gave to her companion. And he said it was a deffused thing and did not alwayes hitt the right object, as in the poyson that was provided for a Bishop of Rochester in H. 8 time, by which 18 persons were killed besids the poore that did eate of the fragments: upon which the Statute was made against poysoning, agravating hereby the hainousnes of the offence. And as in the killing of a deere, he that lett go the dogg was not onely guiltie but he that brought the deere about and he that put the dogg in his hand etc. And if diverse had resolved to kill a man upon the highway, and one lent a horse, the other a sword, the other a cloke, theise were guiltie as well as he that strooke the mortall blow. So in this etc.

The Earle made petition to the King heretofore that his lands and goods might be reserved for his wife and child if he were condemned, which was produced for a prooffe against him.'

4 pp. *Unsigned. Endorsed: Anno 1616 or [tom.]* Concerning Sir Thomas Overburys death. Misc. VII, 1.

1084. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 27, O.S. The enclosed are from Dr Chapman, the Electress Palatine's chaplain, who arrived here today from Heidelberg on his way to England. He would like you to forward them to their respective destinations. Lord Lisle

will set out for this town tomorrow or the next day, and so will His Excellency [Prince Maurice] from the Hague. I hear of no decision what to do with this garrison. Vlushing.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 83.

1085. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 27/] June 6. By Henry Taylor's return to Brussels you have undoubtedly learned what he has been able to find out about our fugitive, who has not yet reappeared. His wife swears that he has gone to Louvain and possibly to Brussels, and that he is not in this town; she expects him here shortly. While he was here, he was a constant visitor to the Jesuit Fathers. At your request I gave 20 francs to Taylor and pressed him and his companion to remain in Cologne for a few days.

I have received your letters of 27 and 29 May, and thank you for the copy of the articles published in France. During these past few days Count Henry van den Berg has been in Düsseldorf. After a visit to the garrison, both horse and foot, he went on to Soest and Lipstat, where it is said he will leave a good many of his men to reinforce the garrisons. Judging by the military preparations of the Spaniards in these parts, it would seem that they are going to stage a tragedy in the Bishoprics of Minden, Osnabrück, etc.

The towns of Düsseldorf and Neus have fallen out violently over the partiality and iniquity of the Rhine which filches soil from the former and hands it over to the latter, who have dammed up all these accretions and so spoiled the hopes of the Düsseldorfers of recovering it one day. The latter believing it to be against *jus gentium* to retain by force what the river has only temporarily granted, sallied out over the Rhine with the intention of destroying the dykes. Those of Neus, however, put up a resistance which forced the Düsseldorfers to retire. These are the preliminaries of a future war!

We hear that the Emperor is determined to go in person to Dresden to have talks with the Elector of Saxony. The Elector of Mayence is still endeavouring to force the Senate of Frankfurt to elect a Papist as one of their members, and likewise to choose a Papist as secretary, but they took the plunge and chose a *Protestant*. They find themselves in rather a dilemma because of an express command from the Emperor that they find a place for a Papist in their Senate. The Imperial cities in North Germany are suspicious of these proceedings and have called a meeting in Ulm to deliberate on this issue which threatens the basis of their civil and religious liberties. Cologne.

3½ pp. *Holograph. French. Endorsed:* 6 of May [sic] 1616. IX, 119.

1086. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, May 27. I recommend to you this bearer, Mr Anthony Wither, who is a good friend of mine and a merchant by profession. He has pursued his calling at Antwerp for the past eight or nine years, and has adhered strictly to his duties towards His Majesty and to the Protestant religion.

The decline of trade between England and the Archdukes' territories has had an adverse effect upon his commercial activities, and with a view to rehabilitating his fortunes he is most desirous of being admitted a member of the East India Company. He has already expressed this wish to Sir Thomas Smith, the Governor of that Company, who has advised him to obtain a letter of recommendation from some of His Majesty's Privy Councillors. Knowing

of your kindness towards English merchants in Spain, he entreats your favour in this respect, and I would add my solicitations to his. Bruxelles.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Draft*. Min. II, 116.

1087. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 28/] June 7, N.S. Prince Maurice has left for Zeeland to preside over the restoration of the Cautionary Towns to the jurisdiction of the States General, and the withdrawal of the garrisons which are to be taken into Dutch service. They will be grouped into one regiment and will take the oath of loyalty to the States General. Puteanus denies that he is the author of the libellous *Corona Regia*. Certain difficulties have arisen in the Hanseatic negotiations, mostly in connection with the proposed revision and diminution of the financial contributions. The articles of the peace in France have been released, but it is said that the French have requested the recall of their two regiments now in service with the States General. It is also reported here that the Earl and Countess of Somerset have been condemned. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin*. XXX, 28.

1088. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 29, O.S. In my letter of 22 May I forgot to mention one matter which closely concerns His Highness. You know that by the death of the last Duke of Juliers, many male fiefs which he had held of the Electoral Palatine House devolved upon that House. But it was not feasible to separate these fiefs so soon from the rest of the Juliers succession, and the late Elector, His Highness's father, was also entreated by the two Princes Possessioners to defer the occupation and attachment of these fiefs for a little while for fear that other neighbours might emulate him and act to their prejudice. At the same time they undertook solemnly to give the Electoral House all satisfaction in the matter of these fiefs. However, disputes and hostility grew between the two Princes which eventually exploded into armed conflict and led to the seizure by both sides of a portion of the disputed territories. But because of this occupation of the country, all His Highness's fiefs are now in the hands of the King of Spain's or Archduke Albert's garrisons, most of them being situated within the Duchy of Juliers; as, for instance, the town and lordship of Borchem, the county and castle of Mobach, the lordship of Heimbach with its appurtenances of Turnich, Puffendorf, Holtzweiler, Frotzheim, Cornelis Munster and many others; and a little higher than Bonn, the county of Newenar, which indisputably belongs to His Highness, but in which there is now a Spanish garrison. Since both the King of Spain and the Archduke profess a great respect for the King of Great Britain, they could not demonstrate it better than by restoring to his son-in-law all that which by right belongs to him. His Majesty has already been informed of the nature of this right through Monsicur Winwood, as well as by the States General, and it has likewise been previously recognised by the Princes Possessioners by their letters and seals. This being a matter of some importance, I believe that you could render His Highness a notable service by sounding the opinions of the more suitable and proper ministers of the Archduke about it. If necessary, I could send you a copy of the letter of investiture and other documents which would provide you with background information. I have often travelled to Juliers and Holland because of these fiefs, and am conversant with the merits of the case and the rights of His Highness, which I can assure you are well founded. I shall await with

interest your views on this proposal, which I would ask you to treat as confidential. I have written in the same vein and to the same purpose to Secretary Winwood, who no doubt will consult His Majesty.

P.S. A certain St. Benois de Belle Court, one of the Duke of Lorraine's counsellors, has been two or three times to Brussels, partly I believe on private business.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXVI, 5.

1089. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 30, O.S. Thank you for speaking to Marquis Spinola about the N.'s [Nuncio's] outburst of ill temper. The latter, however, cannot do anything without the help of the neighbouring Spanish garrisons. This you have forestalled in the best possible manner, and I do not think there is any further danger from that quarter.

P.S. Venice is working very hard to obtain a passage through the Grisons and has offered them three things: (1) a fort to be built and maintained by her right under the nose of Fort Fuentes, to protect the Valtelline against Spanish attacks; (2) the erection, also at her expense, of a big depot of provisions and other necessities for the Grisons; and (3) the rerouting of commodities exported from the republic to Germany via the Grisons.

1 p. *French.* XXXVI, 7.

1090. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 30. 'Upon Friday and Saturday of the last weeke, contrarie to the opinion of the world, which could not beleve that so great persons should, for any cryme (how enormous soever) committed upon a private man, bee brought unto the barr: the Countesse of Somersett the first day and the Earle her husband the next, were in Westminster hall arraigned, where the Lord Chancellor sate high stewarde of England, 24 of the Lords were assembled for their peeres, and such a multitude of spectators as have bene seldome seene together in one roome upon what occasion soever. The Lady caryed her self with such modestie and temperate assuredness as did worke in the heartes of the assistants much comiseration of her unhappinesse. First shee did ingenuously confesse her self guiltie; then afterwards being asked what shee could say that, having confessed the fact, shee should not bee condemned, shee moderatelie replyed that much shee had to say against her self but nothing at all for her self. And lastly when her sentence was pronounced, which was that shee should returne to the Towre from whence shee came and thence to the place of execution to bee hanged by the neck till shee were stark dead, shee heard it without much amazement; and so with three lowlie reverences to the Lord Steward and her peeres shee departed in a constant and comelic guise. But the Lord contrariwise did all as frowardly behave himself: for being upon the Friday, which was the day before his arraignment, admonished by the Lieutenant of the Towre to prepare himself for 8 of the clock the next morning, hee would not obey his summons, so as the Lieutenant was fayne to threaten to carrie him by force if willinglie he would not goe; whereupon hee consented to goe, but made it past x of the clock before hee entered into the halle; and through his impertinent disputes and frivolous evasions made it past ix in the evening before the assemblie could bee dissolved; whereas his Ladie the day before had wholie dispatched before noon. Besydes the many presumptions which did palpablie prove his guiltinesse, yt appeared by a writing under

his owne hand that hee with others did contrive Sir Thomas Overburies imprisonment: and by Sir Dudley Digges in open court it was averred that Ouerburie was willing of himself to have retired and so to have embraced the offre of embassie which his Majestie by the Lordes had made him: but that the Earle induced him to disobedience. And by witnesses also it was testified that amongst divers pouders which the Lord sent him, one was of white arsenac which gave him 60 stooles and 25 vomitts: and so with the unanime consent of all the peeres hee was found accessorie to the murder before the fact, and accordinglie received from the mouth of the Lord Steward the same sentence of death which his wief had had the day before. Never man spake more poorelie for himself then this man did; and never had any persons of what qualitie soever a fairer triall then these two have had. They had their charge from the Attorney generall, Sergent Montague and Sergent Crew, who forced nothing upon them, neither did either of them publish anything unnecessarily to their disgrace. What shall become of them is a secrete lying in the Kings only breast.'

On the advice of his Council, His Majesty has found it politic to comply with the often reiterated request of the States General for the restitution of the two Cautionary Towns upon reasonable terms, and the two Governors have been sent over with full commission and instructions to negotiate them. The day before Lord Lisle's departure, the King made him a Knight of the Garter, a dignity which had been conferred a few days previously upon the Earl of Rutland and Sir George Villiers. The other Governor, Sir Horace Vere, has obtained, besides his pension, the reversion of the Mastership of the Ordnance after Lord Carew. It has been agreed that the companies in both towns shall be amalgamated into one single regiment with Sir Robert Sidney as its Colonel, Sir John Throckmorton Lieutenant-Colonel and Sir John Fleming Sergeant-Major, and that all shall enter the service of the States General. Those subordinate officers who retire are to be gratuitously rewarded by the King according to the list which I am sending you.

Signor Barbarigo, the Venetian resident Ambassador here, died recently of a 'burning fieuvre' after an illness of only six days. He was much respected and leaves behind him three young sons.

The Archduke's Agent has lately caused trouble and vexation to himself, His Majesty and the Lords of the Council. 'Informations being given in the Comen pleas against one Garrett, a subject of his Majestie, borne in London though of Dutch parents, for matter of recusancie according to a statute, certaine sergents of the Sheriffe of London being upon execution for 60 li according to a sentence of that Court; this Agent was so ill advised as to intrude himself to the disturbance of the execution, where hee received from the sergents treatement as in like case fellowes of that sorte are like to give. Whereupon hee came in a great chafe to my lodging in Whitehall, bringing with him this Garetts wief, a subject of his master borne at Antwerpe, pretending to mee that certaine officers of the cittie broke violentlie into the house of that gentlewoman, ransacking and carying away her goodes meerelie for matter of conscience. Whereupon I instantlie sent John More to both the sheriffes to complaine of that rigor and require some punishment to bee inflicted on the sergents for their incivilitie, both towards the gentlewoman and especially to the Agent being a publique minister of his Majesties good frend and allie. But from the sheriffs word was brought mee that Monsieur Van Malle had given me misinformation, the matter being indeed an execution upon sentence legallie given not against the woman but her husband, who acknowledgeth himself his Majesties subject; so as the sheriffs did as much complaine against the Agent, affirming that if their officers might not bee mayntained in executing such

sortes of writtes, which are meerlie for the Kings service, without fee, they will bee discouraged (for hereafter) from doing theire duetie in that kind; and (which makes most against the Agent) it was averred that in his choller hee let slip ill language of his Majestie. Whereupon I did advise him *en amy* to let the matter fall so to bee covered with sylence. But notwithstanding myn advice, which was truelic intended for his good, hee would not desist, but informed first the Spanish Ambassador (who after hee understood the state of the matter forbore his furdur intervention), and now latelie hee hath made a formall complainte thereof to his Majestie, who having referred the matter to the Lordes, both parties are to have a solemne hearing in the Councell chambre here on Sunday next.' I am sending you a copy of an attestation of this matter which was made at the Common Pleas bar. The original was given to me by Lord Hubbard himself, 'who at my instance in favour of the Agent had drawn the attestation from the publike recorde, and also non-suted the informers plea against Garrett, putting him to recommence the sute onlie with 5 li coste.' Greenwich.

7½ pp. XLVII, 124.

1091. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 31, O.S. The Elector Palatine has gone from Anspach to Amberg and other places in the Upper Palatinate, and will be back here on 10 June. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French*. XXXI, 55.

1092. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 31. The christening ceremonies at Anspach went off without too much ostentation, which is certainly not characteristic of the baptismal celebrations of our Princes. The States General, represented as sponsors by their Agent, Brederode, were very pleased, for he was accorded a place after the Electors and took precedence of Prince Christian of Anhalt and others. This will get the Marquis and the States General into trouble at the Imperial Court. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has gone to the Upper Palatinate, and Dr Camerarius, *one of our Privy Councillors, has been sent from Anspach to the Duke of Saxen Cobourg, who favours the common cause, and from him to the Electeur of Saxen.* It can be safely assumed that he is going there in view of the approaching meeting between that Duke and the Emperor.

On hearing that Venice had sent us an ambassador, Archduke Ferdinand transmitted to us a lengthy exposition of his reasons for entering into war with the Republic. It was accompanied by a most friendly and unusually courteous letter to the Elector Palatine, entreating him not to allow the Venetians to recruit in these parts. I enclose a letter from my correspondent in Vienna.

1 p. *French*. *Signed: A. Pontreill. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 20.

1093. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1616, May 18, O.S. Peace has been arranged with the Turk, but Upper Hungary will not hear of it, and there is some apprehension that it may break away and join with Transylvania, leaving itself open to Turkish patronage. The Ottoman envoy has left with the Imperial Ambassador. In Transylvania George Hommanay, either by Spanish intrigue or with the connivance of Ali Pasha (Bethlen's implacable enemy) is seeking to invade that province, and has summoned his friends and allies, amongst whom are Count Adolph of

Althan and Radu, the exiled Voivode of Moldavia, to his aid. For some time he has been keeping out of the way at Tyrnavia near Pressburg. He has had frequent consultations with the Jesuits at Buda, and hopes to be restored to his former dignity. Bishop Klesl, who has been made a cardinal, was entertained at dinner yesterday, together with Count Trautson, by the Fathers of the Society of Ignatius in their college. Vienna.

1 p. *Latin*. XXXV, 20a. *Enclosed in the above*.

1094. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [May 31/] June 10. I would have welcomed a word from you about Lady Pembroke's hangings and satin canopy, which are still in the King's packhouse. If you cannot do what I suggested, I will pay what is demanded and take charge of the articles.

The enclosed is from Sir John Throckmorton and probably contains news about the arraignments in England. It is reported here that the Earl and Countess of Somerset have been condemned. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph*. XLV, 86.

1095. [WOLRAD DE PLESSEN] TO [WILLIAM TRUMBULL]

[1616, May] I would ask you to forward with care the enclosed letter from the Electress Palatine to Colonel Schomberg who is preparing to return here about 4 June; and to arrange, should the letter arrive too late in London, that it be returned to you and from you to me.

1 p. *French*. *Unsigned*. XXXVI, 6.

1096. PETER PECQUIUS TO [THE ESTATES OF BRABANT]

[1616, May] His speech asking the Estates to take an oath of allegiance to the King of Spain confirming that in the event of the death of the Infanta Isabella, sovereignty over the Spanish Netherlands and the Duchy of Burgundy will pass to Archduke Albert, or to such other as His Highness shall appoint in the name of the King of Spain.

3 pp. *Translation, much amended*. Min. III, 49.

1097. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, May] A public announcement in Spanish has been made in the market place to the sound of trumpets, that whoever can reveal any information about the author of *Corona Regia* will receive 50 florins, and an equal amount is offered for any knowledge about the printer. But these are formal and not genuine measures.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *French*. *Endorsed*: May 1616. XXXVIII, 31.

1098. THE TRIAL OF THE EARL OF SOMERSET

[1616, May] 'Upon Fryday, the 24th of this instant May, the Lady had her doome which was quicklie dispatched bycause she pleaded guiltie to the indictment, and so there was a great deale of labor saved; she returned backe to the Tower with a heavier countenance then she came, for then she looked heavily but at her going thither shee looked verie merilie and smiled.

The Earl was brought to the barre the next day as much before ten in the morning as he went from thence before ten at night.

The peeres being called and the indictment read which contained nothing but the being accessarie before the Fact to the murder and killing of Sir Thomas Overbury by poyson. The first that spake was Mr Serjeant Mountagu, but first the Lord High Steward exhorted him rather to confesse and submitt himself, which when he refused to do, then the Lord Steward caused pen, incke and paper to be given unto him that he might take notes to help his remembrance. Then Mr Serjeant Mountagu, turning himself (after he had done his dutie to the Lord Steward) to the Earle, sayed that this was a strange spectacle, that he that had carryed a white staffe before the King should now hold upp his hand at the barr, which he acknowledged to be the worke of God. The first argument that he used to prove him guiltie was the finding of the indictment before such honorable commissioners and by such a worthie jurie of knights and esquires, whereof Sir Thomas Fowler, the foreman, was then present in the Court.

Then he said he would make it apcare that this Lord had procured Weston to take away the life of Sir Thomas Overbury by 4 poysons at 4 severall times, and urged that in things of this nature *plus peccat auctor quam actor*. The first poyson was primo Maii 11 Jacobi called Rosacre, put into the broth that he should eate. Here was, said he, *mors in olla*, death in the pott. The 2nd was the first of June, an other poyson called Arsnick; the 3rd mercurie sublimate mingled with tartes; the 4th the 14th of September given by an apothecarie, an unknowne person, in a glister (the poyson being mercurie sublimate) with the assistance of Weston, but likewise by the procurement of the Earle. These were the chiefe poysons that he insisted upon, but he mentioned neverthelesse the cantarides and powder of spiders given in sawse, but my Lord Chiefe Justice said that if he were poysoned by the procurement of this Earle, it was not materiall of what poyson; if he were poysoned, that was all one.

The next that spake was Mr Attorney-Generall, who stood very long causing many letters and examinations to be read, which inforced prooffe by diverse circumstances: as that nether Overburys father nor any of his freinds could come at him whilst he was in the Tower; that the Earle had said that if Overbury came out one of them must dy for it; that Overbury writt to the Earle that he needed not to lye there if he would, and that if he dyed his blood should be required at his hands. Overburys man was produced in the Court that hard their first falling out in the gallerie at Whitehall, when he had stayed untill 12 or one of the clocke in the night for the Earle, who seeing him asked if he were there yet, who answered, am I heere? Will you never leave for the companie of that base woman? If you continue it, it wilbe the overthrowe of all your fortunes. Let me have my duc, and you and I will part. The Earle answered that his leggs were bigge inough to carry him, and so went away. The same man affirmed upon oath that an other time he brought a letter to the Earle of Somerset being at Whitehall, from his master in the Tower, but could not have accesse unto him, whereupon some good distance of time after he had send [*sic*] in the letter to the Earle, he came to the chamber dore to this fellowe with the letter in his hand and asked him how his master did. He said that he was sicke. The Earle asked him, how sick? He replyed, very sicke. The Earle replyed againe, how verie sicke? The fellow answered, so sicke that he can not live unlesse he mend presentlie, for he hath had 60 stooles of that powder that you sent him. The Earle saying, tush, tush, turned about and so went his way without giving him any other answeare.

An other letter was produced whercin he writt to the Earle that now he was as good as his word, for he had said once at Royston that he would be even with him for being against that match, and now he found his words true.

In an other letter written from Overbury to the Earle, drive me not to extremitie leaste you make me do that for which we shalbe both sory. And I pray God yow repent not in the place where I now write, the omission of that counsaile which I gave yow.

The manner of finding the letters by which these and many other secrets were discovered was declared by my Lord Cooke himself, viz, that Sir Robert Cotton having a caskett remitted unto his hands by the Earle of Somerset, and being sent for on the sodaine to come before the Councell, sent away secretlie that caskett thincking that he had bin sent for about that buisines; but afterwards finding it to be otherwise, Sir Thomas May and some others were sent for the caskett againe, but the partie to whose hands it was now come (for it was removed from the place to which Sir Robert had sent it first belike for better safetic) refused to deliver it, saying that it was a troublesome time and that he would not bring himself in question but would deliver the caskett to the Lord Chiefe Justice of England, and for that purpose went to my Lord Cooks chamber in the Temple, who being then at Pauls at service, the partye carried the caskett to the Lord Zouche and he brought it presentlie to the Lord Cooke at Pauls, and there they went aside in a corner and perused some of the letters.

There was a letter read of Overburys wherein he challenged my Lord in this or the like manner. Yow visited your woman, frized your head, sent 19 promises for my libertie, 9 yeares love and secrets of all kinds have past betwixt us, my mother wisheth she might lye upon the boords by me, and yow that have cause to love me, yea to dye for me to[o], suffer me to dye. I have wrote the storie since wee came first together, how I have lost for your sake all the great ones in the country, and how when yow had wonne the love of that woman by my letter, and when I was against it, then yow made your vowe that I should neither live in court nor country; now to take an occasion to leave me for an unrespective language, this storie I will see sealed, and so I have provided that whether I live or die, your shame shall never dye.

One Simcoke, a companion of Westons, was sworne and examined, who confessed that he had hard Weston often say that he had private accesse to my Lord of Somerset, and that he bad him looke well to Overbury, for if ever he came out one of them must dye, and that he gave him gould diverse times.

Here concerning the secrets of all natures that Overbury had hard passed betweene the Earle of Somerset and him, Mr Attorney said he would give a tast of some of them, and the rest should be reserved for an other time. And then Lawrence Davys, one of Sir Thomas Overburys men was called, who said that he had scene Sir Thomas Overbury take out notes out of divers letters signed by Sir John Digby and Sir Thomas Edmonds, and then seale upp the letters againe and send them to the Earle when he was at the Court. [*Marginal note:* to this the Earle answered that he had commission from the King and that he apointed Overbury to do it for his owne ease.] The letter was also spoken of that was taken upp by one Adams and delivered to my Lord. This letter should have bin sent to Antwerpe presently after the Princes death, wherein was contained that now the chiefe branch was cutt of etc; this letter being delivered unto the Earle he concealed it saying that some Puritane had cast it abroad.

Then it was proved that there passed letters betwixt the Earle and Sir Thomas Overbury, wherein they used by nicke names which Mr Attorney called Jargo to expresse the names of the Lords of the Privie Councell, the King and Queene; the King was H.8, the Queene Agripina, the Lord Archbishop Unxius,

the Lord Treasurer Wolsey, the Lord Chancellor the lawyer, the Lord Privie Seale Dominicke etc.

A letter of the Earle of Northampton to the Earle of Somersett was produced which beganne thus: Sweete Lord, the Councell is agreed on both sids, etc. And in conclusion, I shall hope to find better pen and incke here in this place where I write ere long, when your Lordship and my neece are heere, then I have at this time. This letter was written at Exeter howse, and under it was subscribed, I am a witnes to this bargaine, Francis Howard besids the Earle of Northamptons hand.

In one of Westons examinations he confessed that the Countesse had tolde him that the cause why they hated Sir Thomas Overbury was bycause he did pry so much into their state that he would put them downe.

Sir Davy Woods confession was read: having a suite to passe which was hindered by Overbury and that he might give 500 li to my Lord of Somersett (the suite not being worth above 2000 li), upon which occasion he received disgracefull words of Overbury: and hereupon being much moved the Countesse sent for him and offered him 1000 li to revenge her quarel and his owne, but bycause he could not be asured of his pardon but by her words, the buisines went not forward.

It was proved to be the Earle of Northamptons advise that some occasion might be given whereby Sir Thomas Overbury should deserve to be put in the Tower. The Earle of Somersett writt to the Lieutenant of the Tower in February last that the Lord Chiefe Justice had bin with him, and that he had understood by him that he should be shortly brought to his triall, and therefore he desired the Lieutenant to let the Commissioners knowe that he hoped his Majestic would not take that course with him, considering that he had 3 kingdomes wherein Justice is exercised and that he had but fewe that were subjects of favour, of which number he hoped that he was not the least; and though he did not feare himself yet bycause art might inforce many things and his honor was more decre unto him then all the world, which by this meanes would be called in question bycause he condescended to the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Overbury; that therefore he might be spared from the ordinarie course of triall.

The first removing of Sir William Waad was in question, how Sir Thomas Mounson told Sir Gervaise Helwish that he should be removed and that Sir Gervaise should make meanes to the Lord Burgley to recommend him to the Earle of Somersett, which he did, but the Lord Burgley refused it saying that he had not so much interest in him, whereupon he was advised to speake to the Earle of Shrewsbury or the Earle of Arundell; and so he did speake unto the Earle of Shrewsbury who did it, but withall Monson told him that he might give 2000 li and that it must be done secretly, but this was thought to be but a color, for the matter was resolved upon before.'

4 pp. *Unsigned. Incomplete.* Misc. XVII, 103.

1099. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE ARCHDUKES IN THEIR PRIVY COUNCIL

[1616, April or May] He requests the arrest of Christoffe Flavius, printer of the infamous libel against the King of England under the title of *Isaaci Casauboni Corona Regia*, and of Jehan van Onse, as being the fittest witnesses to give information regarding the identity of the author.

1 p. *Signed copy. French.* Min. II, 114.

1100. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, May 31 [*recte* June 1]. Saturday noon. 'You have now at the scalles a new privie scall for the continuance of xxs per diem and a power to Mr Secretary to give you allowance of extraord[inaries] whereby hee will yearely make you some allowance in that keind ... There is also information prepared for Mr Attorney to recover from Fishborn and Freeman the 300 li upon the intercepted billes of exchange which shall be prosecuted effectually because the King at Mr Secretarys instance hath given it you.' I will take the first opportunity to view Mr Yates's house. Greenwich.

1 p. XXXII, 69.

1101. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 1/11. Your letter of 12/22 May was brought to me by Grimes the merchant, and I received the others by the ordinary post. The Cautionary Towns were to be handed over yesterday by their two Governors to certain deputies of the States General, and I presume this has been done. 'The States give half a monthes advance to the new English regiment, and continue the two Governors companies at 200 heads ech, the rest at hundreths, which exceedes the number of the other English companies formerly in theyr pay. They are to be presently drawne owt of Flushing and the Brill and distributed into other garrisons.' Count Maurice went to Zeeland two days ago to make his official entry into Flushing. He will proceed from there to Flanders and make a tour of the fortifications along the frontiers with Brabant and Gelders. I am expecting Sir Horace Vere from the Brill this evening. He will stay in the Hague until he is sure of not being summoned to England this summer. Lord Lisle is meeting Count Maurice in Zeeland, otherwise he would come here too. Mr Littleton and his friend have left for England via the Brill. I am very anxious to hear about my Lord Ambassador in Paris, for his health, like that of his secretary, has been affected by their travels through places infected by the plague, which in this part of the world has spread from Wesel to Rees and Emmerich.

'We have here a solomne Ambassage of ten of the Hans townes, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburch, Rostock, Straesond, Wismaer, Maegdenburch, Bronswick, Lunenburch and Grypswalt, who have ben these three weekes past in treatie with the States general touching theyr several quotas (as they call them) or contributions, which were resolved of in general before but not distributed untill now; and though they have exercised theyr German tediousnes at full yet are they at last come to conclusion, the whole body of these townes being to contribute 17½ against 100 of the purce of this State; and now they are upon the question whether this shall be tempore bellionely or continually', since this State maintains its army in time of peace and war. All are eager to conclude the proceedings for an alliance successfully, and it is thought that Danzig and other townes will emulate them, 'wherof such as envie the groth and increase of these free states are very jcalous, seeing them fasten together and rowle like a snowball.'

The Count of East Friesland has sent an envoy to request the continuance of the garrison maintained by the States General for the last five years in Leerort, not far from Emden, for a further three years. In view of the strategic importance of that fortified place to this county, their consent can be taken for granted.

I am sending you the second volume of Puteanus's works. The third and fourth are still in the press, but you shall receive copics as soon as they appear.

You may be interested to know how these people here interpret the latest Spanish action in levying 4,000 Walloons or Burgundians on the pretext of sending them with young Spinola to Italy. They think that since the King of Spain does not suffer from a lack of soldiers in Italy, the objective of such a military move must lie somewhere in these provinces.

'We heare by the way of Gollen that the Count of Bucquoys negotiation in Spaine is expresly to perswade the impatronising the countreys of Cleves and Juliers under the title of sequestration in the Emperors name, which he doth warrant will no way endanger the breach of the truce with these countreys because they have here no quarrel to the Emperor. But Count Maurice sayth he shall be as sencible of a blow on the head under a high-duch felt as under a Spanish montero.' Unless there is more prudence exercised in your quarters, a resumption of hostilities cannot be discounted. Hagh.

P.S. I found Puteanus's book to be too big to be sent by the ordinary post, and so I will find other means to dispatch it. You will remember my request from Venice on behalf of my landlords, the Scalas, who are in debt to the Ximenes of Antwerp. We would be obliged if you could persuade the latter to accept the proposals of the Scalas, which are intended to make it possible for them to satisfy their creditors.

5 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 86 and 87.

1102. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [1/] 11. Our Ambassador [Edmond] is well, and is of the opinion that there is little to fear in Germany or elsewhere from the schemes of the entire House of Austria. According to the latest news from Italy, the only funds which the Spaniards have there, despite all their noise and bustle, is the contract for 500,000 écus which they have signed with the Genoese—100,000 for Spain itself, 100,000 for Italy, 100,000 to assist Ferdinand of Graz in his war against the Venetians, and 200,000 for the Low Countries. The Governor of Milan has sent a little money to Colonels Madroucy and Altaint, to reinforce their regiments; and his main ambition is to make himself indispensable to any settlement between the Signory of Venice and Ferdinand of Graz. There was no sign of military movements by the latter on 29 April.

In the meantime, those where you are have good reason to call into question the stability of our peace, which makes us also doubt it the more, because of the hostile attitude of many people towards it. The Edict was confirmed in its entirety last Tuesday, the 7th, but not without difficulty on the part of those members of the Parlement who favour the success of the enemies of this State. Paris.

1½ pp. *French.* XXVI, 23.

1103. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 3/13. Because of my attendance on Sir Henry Wotton I have had little leisure to write to you. His errand here was onely to visite the Duke of Savoy *in transitu*, and to take his commandements with him to the place of his residence. That which he treated by the way with the Count Palatine was the drawing this Prince into the Union of the Princes of Germany, and when he arriveth at Venice he hath charge to move that State to enter likewise into the confederation. He was received here with that excesse of courtoisie wherewith this Prince doth use to oppresse all such as come unto him from his Majestic, and from his first entry into Piemont he was defrayed by the Duke, and at his

departure presented with a jewel worth 1500 crowns besides rinfrescamenti and provisions of victuals to serve him untill his arrival at Venice, having the Dukes barges to transport him downe the Po.' He had no commission, however, to intervene in any matter affecting the relations between Savoy and Spain.

Monsieur de Bethune is here and has already taken the first step towards trying to effect a general accommodation of conflicting interests in Italy. 'The summe of his first proposition here was to perswade the Duke of Savoy not to presse the disarming of the Spanyards in the state of Milan, but to content himselfe with the assurance of the French King that he should receive no prejudice by those forces which, he sayde, were kept on foot onely for the occasion of the present war betwixt the Venetians and the Austriaci, and could not be dismissed with the reputation of Spaine untill those troubles were quieted. With this proposition the Duke of Savoy was much scandalised, as being directly contrary to the Treaty of Asti, for the execution whereof the honor of the French is so much engaged.' There are other reasons for his opposition to the French proposal. 'He cannot be secure as long as that army is on foot, in regard of that ill talent which the Spanyards have discovered against him by having practised against his person and state very dangerously since the conclusion of the peace. Besides he neither can nor will abandon the Venetians in this their necessity by giving way to the forces of Spaine to injealouse and intimidate them who shewed themselves favorable unto him in his late occasions.' For his part, therefore, the Duke insists that the capitulations of the Treaty of Asti be strictly observed by Spain. It is to solve this intricate question that Marshal d'Esduiguières has been sent for. It is felt that Savoy and Venice will benefit from his mediation.

Lord Dingwel is here with us, 'who his Majestie hath bestowed upon the Venetians to serve them in their present occasions, and if they give him so good entertainment as he expecteth and deserveth, his Majestie will make good whatsoever the sayde Lord Dingwel shal undertake.' Turin.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XLIII, 13.

1104. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [3/] 13. I have been assured that the house at Ridberg has now a Spanish garrison, but I am convinced that those who were there before were in the pay of the Spaniards. There is a report that Count Henry van den Berg has failed in his attempt to seize the fortress of Lipperode belonging to the Comte de la Lippe.

At Lauingen, in the Duchy of Neuburg, Mass is being sung in the principal church. The Emperor has ordered the executors of the late Duke of Neuburg's will not to interfere with the present Duke's reforms which he proposes to introduce even in the churches of his two brothers, who are seeking help everywhere. The Elector of Saxony has rejected their appeal, although they are of the same confession as the Elector Palatine and other Calvinists, since he does not wish to offend the Emperor. As someone said: if these people show such indifference towards their fellow Lutherans in North Germany, what can the Calvinists expect of them?

Your man Valentine has so ingratiated himself with the wife of Fla[vius] that he has found out from a letter she received from her husband that the latter is in Namur and staying *a Lenseigne du Renardt*. Valentine has since gone to that town. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph.* *French.* *Seal.* IX, 123.

1105. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [4/] 14. I have this moment received a letter from Mr Wither's lawyer at Boisleduc, which is full of complaints about the magistracy of that place. He suggests that it would be a good thing to speak with the President or Burgomaster of Boisleduc, who is in this town, so that instructions may be issued to convey you to the Archduke at Mariemont, to whom you may voice your grievances about the denial or unwarranted protraction of justice and the suspension of their own sentences by the magistrates, which they are neither qualified nor authorised to do. If you come this way, we can discuss it at greater length.

¾ p. *French*. XXXVIII, 32.

1106. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 5. I have been given instructions by his Majesty that you are to prosecute your action against Flavius and Puteanus, so that it may be fully realised that he can receive no adequate satisfaction except by the exemplary punishment of those two malefactors. 'So farr yt ys that the Apologye which Puteanus hath published dothe not cleare him from the fact whereof he ys charged, that yt doth condemne him to have a guyltye conscience and an exulcerat mynd agaynst hys Majesty; for besydes that he doth wrongfully and falsly tax you, hys Majestys mynister, who only with zeale to your maysters service have performed that ducty which did become you, he doth immodestly rayle upon the religion which hys Majesty doth profess and wherof he ys protector ... and in the whole discourse doth not vouchesafe to bestow one word of honor or commendation upon him. Yf hys Majesty had any purpose to quarrell with a pedanticall companion, he had cause sufficient of offence agaynst him in the booke he hath printed agaynst Casaubon wherein he hath given such licence to hys penn that he forgetts both civill modestye and that due respect which he ought to beare to a greate monarche ... I cannot easily beleeve that your Princes will doe any justice upon him. And yet you shall know that though their Agent hath caried him selfe with that indiscretion, as in my former I advertised, yet suche was hys Majestys pleasure that the sergents were converted before the Lords and committed to prison. The Agent likewise was before the Lords and admonished hereafter to cary him selfe more temperatly and not to intrude to hynder the execution of justice.'

Sir Thomas Parry died recently, and the King has appointed a Mr Deckham to be Chancellor of the Duchy in his place. Greenwich.

3½ pp. *Holograph*. XLVII, 125.

1107. COMMENDAMS

1616, June 6. Extract from the Privy Council minutes of a meeting convened to discuss the King's right to authorise commendams, and other exercises of his prerogative powers. The original text is printed in *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, pp. 595-609, and a summary is given in *Cal.S.P.Dom. 1611-18*, p. 371.

15 pp. *Copy*. *Endorsed*: 6 of June 1616. A relation of what passed before his Majesty with the Judges in the case of a Commendam. Whitehall. Misc. XXXVI, 32.

1108. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 6, O.S. The Count of Bucquoy is almost ready to return to Brussels. He has been treated with special consideration here, and he will bring instructions to Spinola concerning his proceedings in Cleves.

Sir Griffin Markham is claiming a substantial reward from this country for being instrumental in converting the Duke of Neuburg to Catholicism. The Pope has partially recognised this service in a letter to the King of Spain. Sir Griffin would like to have a regiment bestowed on him. I am sure that he will not get one, but he is already referring to himself as Colonel.

We are expecting Lord Ros on a special mission to congratulate the King on his children's marriages. I have given official notification of it, and judging by the general satisfaction, he will be well entertained.

Companies of soldiers are being dispatched daily to Italy. There is still some indignation with the Duke of Savoy, and the Queen of France's offer to mediate between Savoy and Spain is treated as being of no practical value. There is little also to suggest that the differences between Venice and Archduke Ferdinand have moderated in tone. Madrid.

1¼ pp. *Holograph*. XXI, 56.

1109. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 6, O.S. The Elector Palatine has been making a short tour of the Upper Palatinate after leaving Anspach.

I do not think it desirable to speak to the Archdukes or their ministers about the Nuncio. In itself, the matter is of little importance, but if the Nuncio's zeal or rashness had upset things in Brisich, that would have reflected on the Elector Palatine's reputation; nor could it have been remedied without some expense and employment of force, which might have led to further misunderstandings. It is likely that Marquis Spinola will keep his promise, Brisich being entirely separated from the rest of the Duchy of Juliers. As for the Elector's fiefs in the Duchy which devolved on him at the death of the last Duke, I consider that it would be useful to hear what they have to say in Brussels. If it is alleged that everything depends on the Emperor, that all has been done by his commission, and that the matter should be referred to him and not to the Archdukes or the King of Spain, it does not matter. Their answer will enlighten us and enable us to pursue the business, which is important not only to the Elector but to the King of England who is interested in defending the rights of the Elector, as he has openly professed. I am sure that, bearing this in mind, the Archduke's ministers will testify in their answers to the respect they bear His Majesty.

It is certain that the two brothers [Archdukes Albert and Maximilian] have written to the King of Spain about the Bohemian Crown and succession, requesting him to withdraw his claims to them, and advising him that such claims would lead to the destruction of the House of Austria and of the Catholic religion in Germany. It is to be hoped that the Council of Spain will not budge from those claims or, at least, that they will proceed in the matter with their habitual lethargy, and that the Spanish King will defer his answer as long as possible. Archduke Maximilian is showing great zealousness in the business, and the Emperor is following his example, for he has already begun to canvass personally many Bohemian nobles in favour of Archduke Ferdinand of Graz, who has been left a widower by the death of his wife, the Duke of Bavaria's sister. There are a number of discreet observers who surmise that the Empress too is encouraging the Emperor, in the hope that if the latter should die (few Austrian Princes, in fact, live beyond 60 which is the Emperor's age) she might marry Archduke Ferdinand. The Capuchins also, who are the darlings and confessors of the Emperor, are playing their part in all this. The Crown of Bohemia is regarded as the ladder by which one climbs to the Imperial throne.

The Ecclesiastical Electors are working assiduously in this task of promoting Ferdinand to the Roman Crown, so as to avoid an interregnum whose consequences they appear to dread very much.

The King of Spain and his Council are taking the affairs of Juliers very seriously and hope to extract some gain from it since the Emperor is lending them his name and authority. They have invested themselves with these in their dealings with the States General, on the one hand, to show that they are not violating the Truce; and, on the other hand, in their relations with the inhabitants of the disputed territories, who retain much respect for the name, commands and seals of the Emperor. As to the sequestration of Juliers, the Duke of Neuburg and the Elector of Cologne have refused to hear of it up to now; but the former may have to submit in the end to the Emperor's order, especially if he is permitted to keep the revenues. Colonel Schomberg arrived here last night.

2½ pp. *French.* XXXVI, 8.

1110. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 7, O.S. After visiting the Upper Palatinate His Highness [the Elector Palatine] called on the Marquis de Culenbach, brother of Onsbach, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who is sympathetic towards the common cause and by whose means we hope to win over the Elector of his House. The Imperial towns of Upper Germany (most of them members of the Union) have met in Ulm. The Catholic League is also meeting next month at Bobpart which lies within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Treves on the banks of the Rhine.

There is little news from the Imperial Court at Prague. By a *mandatum paenale* the Emperor has lately ordered the executors of the will of the late Duke of Neuburg not to prosecute their charges against the present Duke, and to appear within six weeks at Prague or wherever the Court may be, to plead their case if they have anything against him. As you know, the executors are the Count Palatine George Gustavus, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Marquis of Baden. All this serves to show the partiality of that Court towards the Papists.

We hear from Switzerland that the confederation between Venice and the cantons of Zurich and Bern is being increasingly held up by the difficulties about the passage through the Grisons, where the adherents of Spain have appointed as *Landrichter* or chief magistrate a certain Lucius de Monte, who is strongly pro-Spanish. The conduct of the French ministers there is also of considerable assistance to Spain and her interests, contrary to what the late King of France had in mind. The Duke of Savoy is raising men near Geneva, and has asked the Bernese to refuse passage to those who wish to serve the Governor of Milan. We are told that the English Ambassador is working hard to bring about an agreement between the Duke and the Bernese.

It is rumoured that, by order of his superiors, Count Henry van den Bergen is standing by to besiege the town of Bremen, which would permit the Spaniards to cut the road along which the Hanseatic Towns could send assistance to the States General. The confederation between the United Provinces and the Hanseatic Towns is not quite complete because of the problems involved in determining the contributions for which the latter would be liable in time of war. We are worried by the religious controversy in the Netherlands which is becoming more acute; so far our attempts to moderate it have failed. Monsieur de Brederode went to Cassel a week ago to arrange a marriage between Prince

Henry of Nassau and the eldest daughter of Landgrave Maurice. Colonel Schomberg returned two days ago well satisfied with his mission to England.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Pontreill. XXXV, 21.*

1111. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1616, June 7] I have returned to you with some additions the letters which you sent me directed to Monsieur Schonberg. 'Somerset and his Lady remain still condemned persons in the Tower. It is thought they will not di, but be confined to perpetuall imprisonment.'

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed: 7 of June 1616. XLVI, 15.*

1112. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 11/21. To forestall slanders, I must tell you of the present state of the quarrel with our priests of Xanten. In 1610 and 1612, the Estates of Cleves and the Mark granted the Princes a contribution. The Estates, acting with the Councillors of Cleves, apportioned the contribution between the two orders, that is the nobility and the towns, and also rated the clergy, according to the ancient procedures and assessments. They likewise appointed a Receiver. The Estates, and even the clergy of the Mark, have long performed their duties in this matter, but when the clergy of this country were summoned, as they often were, to pay their quota which was still outstanding, they resorted to all kinds of protests addressed to the two Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg but particularly to His Electoral Highness of Brandenburg. After eight months of non-compliance, their disobedience forced us to adopt the expedient employed in such cases by the former Dukes and by the Elector of Cologne and other Bishops even towards their clergy; that is, to distraint upon the goods and chattels of those who were the Prince's subjects in our district. But when the Receiver was given ten soldiers for that purpose, the clergy of Xanten, being the principal chapter of this Duchy, instead of behaving rationally in the matter, appealed to the Spaniards. They called in sixty of their soldiers and set them on the peasants and other inhabitants, whom they are now oppressing, maltreating and pillaging with the intention of impeding the attachment. What is most humiliating is that the Spaniards have invaded the districts of His Highness and the States General. To bring about their withdrawal, two of the States General's horse companies have been quartered amongst the farms of the priests near Xanten, in the Spaniards' district. But there are signs that the situation could develop into something more combustible. His Highness has authorised his subjects who have come here to voice their grievances to keep back the fee-farms and rents of the priests for the future and the past (if there are any left) until all the damage caused by the priests has been repaired. The Councillors of Cleves and some of the clergy are coming and going in their search for some form of settlement. The clergy have always claimed that they should be treated as a Third Estate and convened like the other two orders who, however, oppose any alteration in the laws and customs of the country. Since the clergy have always found support amongst those who are for Neuburg, it has been impossible to get the better of them. Now there is an opportunity to bring them to reason and to the observance of custom. Beyond this, there is no desire to molest or pester them, but to allow them to enjoy their benefices, goods, churches and rights as before. The Spaniards are threatening to quarter

themselves around Cleves. If this should happen, I believe that we would not lack assistance. Cleves.

½ pp. *French*. XXVIII, 38.

1113. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

1616, June 12. Certain fiefs in Juliers belonging to the Elector Palatine have been detained from him on account of the recent wars. The Archduke is requested, as the States General have been, to assist in restoring to the Elector the ancient rights of his family to these territories. Greenouche.

1 p. *Copy*. *French*. Misc. VII, 155.

1114. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 12/22. I cannot answer your letter of 31 May as I would like to, because of the absence of His Excellency, and the impossibility, for the moment, of obtaining that order from him which you desire. But I have spoken of your business with the English officers in Juliers, who have come here to meet their Colonel, Sir Horace Vere, and they will further it to the best of their ability. If the person in question is found he will be brought here on some pretext or other, where we can deal with him.

We are expecting Lord Lisle from Zeeland, who is coming to settle his son in the new regiment. 'You will have heard of the mutinies at Flushing and the Brill, which were soone pacified with giving the soldiers contentment in monie for the apparell which was due unto them. Those of Flushing had 1100 li sterling and the Brill 650 li, and so both places were rendred.'

The deputies of the Hanse towns have left after sealing an alliance with this State, which was celebrated with a 'drinking feast'. We hear that Count Henry van den Berg has recrossed the Rhine, and that there has been a concentration of Spanish troops around Berg. But they feel here that there is no danger of any attack as long as the situation in Italy remains uncertain.

The rumour is flying about that Sir Thomas Edmondess has died in Paris. Hagh.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 88.

1115. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 12/22. I agree with you about the Burgundian levies, that their primary purpose is to enforce the decrees of the Imperial Court. Long experience has made us suspect the fresh attempts now being undertaken by the ambassadors of Spain and Brussels to effect a settlement in France. Arms have been conveyed to Treves to equip 17 to 18,000 men, who are to be placed under the command of the Comte de Vaudémont, to serve the Catholic League, no doubt. Here the animosity of our enemies is much in evidence: all the companies reinforced, Düsseldorf fortified with all expedition, and sermons prohibited in the country of Juliers, or prevented for the most part. In the end the same restriction will be applied to those of the Catholic religion, for the States General will no doubt judge that to be necessary. We shall see whether the Governor of Wesel will keep his promise to hunt out those blackguards in his garrison who broke open the door of the main church during the night, defecated in the pulpit and tied a dead cat to its canopy. There is much talk of tents being sewn in haste in Brussels, and of powder being packed at Liège by Spinola's order.

Here we are in the middle of a dispute with the clergy of this country of Cleves, those of the country of the Marck having paid their quota of the contribution granted by the Estates of this province and assessed by them, irrespective of religion, on the nobility, towns and clergy. To avoid it the Chapter of Xanten let the Spaniards into our district, and this resulted in the quartering of two of the States General's horse companies on the clergy's farms near Xanten in the Spaniards' zone. I will let you know what happened at the time of the abortive action undertaken by the Count of Ritberg against Lipperode, the fortress of the county of Lippe, which is very near to Lippestad. It is said that Count Henry of Bergh has reached Lippestad at the same time.

You do not refer in your letter to the subject that is constantly in people's mouths here, that the Archdukes have resigned, or would like to resign, their government. We have heard something about the execution of the Countess of Somerset and the capital crimes with which her husband is charged. You have probably been informed that the Emperor has annulled the Neuburg will, and that four houses at Mülheim have been demolished. Our Councillors of Düsseldorf have been summoned by the Imperial Chamber of Spires for the resumption of the lawsuit concerning Mülheim. Cleves.

3 pp. *French.* XXVIII, 40.

1116. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [13/] 23. The Edict of peace has been confirmed by the Parlement, the Cour des Aides and the Chambre des Comptes, but it has not yet been printed. The Prince of Condé makes his entry tomorrow into Bourges, the capital of Berry, and will then come on to Paris. He has been strongly pressed to make his way here and many matters have been deferred until he arrives. Meanwhile there is talk of significant ministerial changes. Yesterday the question of the government of Picardy was settled. The Duke of Longueville remains Governor, with the Duc de Montbazou as his Lieutenant-General; the latter also takes over the charge of the citadel and town of Amiens. Marshal d'Ancre retains the post he had in Normandy as one of the King's two Lieutenants-General, with his residence at Rouen, the capital and seat of the Parlement.

Many people have decided to enter the service of the Duke of Savoy against the Governor of Milan, since there is every likelihood that trouble will erupt in those parts this year. I believe that should the Reiters stay in France, they will also take sides with the Duke. The Comte de Lippe is recovering well, and the Baron d'Oye is also here. Both of them may well follow suit, since there is a great demand for their services. We are expecting Lord Hayes. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXVI, 24.

1117. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 13. There is talk of a renewal of the war between Spain and Savoy. My brother has gone with His Highness [the Duke of Würtemberg] to meet the Elector Palatine and the Marquis of Durlach who have come to discuss matters with the Marquis of Anspach. Stuttgart.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* XII, 92.

1118. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 13. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] returned yesterday. On his way home he visited the baths at Göppingen, an Imperial town in Swabia, where he met the Marquis of Anspach, the Duke of Würtemberg and the

Marquis of Baden, with whom he discussed the present course of events. Prince Christian of Anhalt arrived here with His Highness. The Prince of Brandenburg, who is engaged to Princess Charlotte of this House, has told us that he would like the marriage to take place next month, but it is most likely to be postponed until September. Heidelberg.

½ p. *French. Seal.* XXXV, 22.

1119. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 13. In my last letter I was deceived about 'the catastrophe' and so were many others. 'I will hereafter hold with the Irish that never thincke a man dead untill his head be off... There is a commission granted to the Lord Archbishop, etc, to inquier about the buisines of the premunire, wherof I have scribed a copic. The matter was about the sale of jewells by the said Glanvile unto a gent for which there was a judgment acknowledged before the jewells were delivered, and then the gent finding fault with his bargaine bycause the jewell would not sell for so much as he had acknowledged the judgment, the other tooke the advantage of his judgment; and so the matter being brought into the Chancerie and Glanvile committed for not performing a decree made there, he was released by a Habeas corpus out of the Kings Bench and after the terme committed againe to a messenger by the Lord Chancellor, etc. This was the grownd of the buisines.'

You have no doubt heard how the King and Prince were entertained last Saturday by the New Company, and how the latter 'gave the King a basin of 1000 marks and the rest in gold to make it 1000 li; and the Prince 500 li; and how the King knighted the Alderman, promised all furtherance to the buisines and granted that the dyed clothes should be carried out custome free, and the white shalbe charged so much the more to the incouragement of the companie to do all. It is said that the Prince shalbe created the next moneth by writt, and his officers established. Sir Walter Raleigh now seweth for his pardon, urging that otherwise he can not performe his voiage bycause men will not repose trust in a condemned man. Upon the broaching of this suite the Lord Chancellor said there was too much or too little don for him. The Lord Hayes is not yet gone. Mr Attorney was sworne of the Councill upon Sunday last. Some say it is an introduction to greater honor. Sir John Dacam is possessed of Sir Thomas Parries place.'

1 p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 95.

1120. LORD DACRE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] June 13. It is some time since I heard from you or my son and 'it maketh me to feare eyther that my sonne ys sicke or that he hath left yow.' I know that you have many matters to attend to, but 'for my sonne I know not cause but idleness which I feare the change of ayre wyll never alter in hym'. I am leaving my house in Sussex [Hurstmonceaux], but you and my son may send your letters to Mr Johnson in Fleet Street, from where they will be conveyed safely to me. London.

¾ p. *Holograph. Seal. Endorsed:* 13 of June, 1616. XXI, 113.

1121. THOMAS ALBERY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 14. Since the adoption of the newe Lord Keeper, I heare nothing but the Lord Hayes his expedition to France to congratulate. His traine is greate, for he hath 3 hoyes from London dispatched with his baggage. And

the *Adventer* with the *Crane*, two of the Kings ships, attend him at Dover, where Sir Francis Howard (who is Admiral of the narrowe seaces) telleth me he expecteth his Lordship on Mundaye next to transport him to Diepe.* I am not certain whether I shall go with him, but I hope to do so.

I wrote to you some three months ago and sent the letter with John de Wolfe whom I despatched to Berghen. I do not know how matters are proceeding with him, but he is lodged at *Lescu de Brabant*. Westminster.

1 p. *Endorsed*: from Mr Thomas Locke [*sic*]. XXIX, 94.

1122. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [15/] 25, N.S. I gather from a letter written by Viscount Lisle that he intends to arrive here shortly and proceed to the Spa. He has also written to the Countess of Pembroke there. 'I understand that upon his comming over he should have the garter sent hym and is to be installed at his retorne. This day sevenight was the great feast in London wher King and Prince, counsel, nobilitie, Lord Meior and Aldermen wear entertayned by the new company. The report is that the King and Prince had each of them gyven by the new company a bason and yeocer of gold.' Antwerpe.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XX, 57.

1123. JOHN DICKENSON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 16. I am sending this letter by Mr Monger. 'Things run on here, touching the maine drift, in the same course as before, and I see no lykelyhoode that the sailes shalbe tourned. Vlissing and the Briel are falne into the handes of the olde maistres. I nede not tel yow of what importance the former is, and I am sorie I cannot tel yow that the money, which the redemption costs, beares some consyderable proportion for the helping of our wants. We may thinke of a Parlement when the Pope thinkes of calling a council. We say my Lord Chicfe Justice Cooke's credit with the King is in the wane; and I suppose Sir Thomas Edmonds wondres that twoe new counsellors are made of whom the one is his junior in service, the other never served abroade (though he hath a good tongue at home) and himselfe senior to both in matter of promise.'

1 p. *Holograph*. XXII, 83.

1124. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 17. Pressure of affairs has hitherto prevented me from replying to your many letters. I am satisfied in my mind that *Corona Regia* 'was patched in the Archdukes countries. And I am verely of opinion that it was digested by the pen of Puteanus howsoever hee make declarations and protestations to the contrary. But I cannot bee remooved from that conceit that Barkley was a suggester of the greatest part of the matter, which peradventure might bee helped with a symbole of the Jesuites at Lovayne. When the booke *Philopater** was putt out more then twenty yeeres since, Parsons offered the matter and Creswell brought the stile, and perhaps some other Jesuite might alter a few wordes, and thereupon both Parsons and Creswell did thinke themselves safe when Parsons for his parte and Creswell for his part did protest that they were not the authours of that booke.'

* The book was *Elizabethae Angliae Reginae haeresim Calvinianam propugnantis saevissimum in Catholicos sui regni Edictum...Cum responsione* by Andreas Philopater (1592). Philopater was the pseudonym used by Parsons.

The dissatisfaction felt with the Archdukes' attitude in this matter should not surprise anyone who remembers, as I do, how they prevaricated over the question of those persons implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and how attached they are to Rome and the Jesuits. Neither should it be forgotten that the clergy in Catholic countries wield great power in the world of books. His Majesty received a timely reminder of their influence last year when a similar case happened in Poland, and the King of that country found himself impotent to do anything more than make empty promises to His Majesty.

I have little to say in favour of Sir Griffin Markham and Toby Matthews. 'I do not forgett the businesse of Markham to reduce the Duke of Newburg to the Church of Rome, which Prince, as I now heare, doth much distaste him for his insolent bragging of the great services he hath done him. And for Toby, I know of old his skoffing at all men, his deriding his owne father who in nothing is so unhappy as that hee hath such a sonne, and his company with George Gage from whom for these many yeeres hee hath not bene severed. Hee hath lately written to Mr Attorney generall that hee would be a meanes for his returne into England for the space of six moneths which I neither allow nor withstand, albeit in a letter unto mee hee hath made shew of some service which hee will do to his Majesty, whereof I beleieve never a worde.'

If the printer who was released from Newgate some time ago does not come to you, it will be entirely his own fault.

I see that you already know that Mr Worthington is now in the Gatehouse where his brother Lawrence, the Jesuit, is also confined. Worthington was seized at Dover and because of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance, he was sent up to London by the Lord Warden, and committed to the Gatehouse by me. Neither I nor any other Lord of the Council can release him since he has refused the oath. 'Hee hath bene a common goer backward and forward these five or soe yeeres by vertue of a pass made long agoe and expired, and is held in Lancashire to bee a dangerous man trafiking for his countrymen both in England and the partes beyond the seas. I have long had a memoriall of him whiche I do now the more fasten on, because his unkle old Doctor Worthington, sometimes President of the English College at Doway, after his dismissing thence and his travell to Rome where the Pope made him a Monsignor and Protonotary Apostolicke to please the doting foole with a bable, hath dared to returne into England where yet hee lurketh.'

I would advise you not to come back to this country unless you have the means to maintain yourself during a possible period of enforced idleness. 'It is no safety for a man to putt himselfe out of one employment untill hee bee ready to steppe into a better.' Perhaps you are not conversant with the state of affairs here, 'which according to the variety of Princes Courts are frequently subject to mutability.' In any case, following upon a recent act of kindness on his part, the King may expect you to continue in your present post.

Captain James Blount has been with me, but I will leave him to relate to you what happened here. I shall certainly do Mr Withers, who brought me your letter, all the good I can.

'I know not what your newes bee concerning a mariage with the second daughter of Spaine, for the treaty is not yet broken of touching the daughter of France. The L. Hay within few daies is going in embassage unto Paris, to congratulate the mariage of that kinge and the peace lately concluded, and somethinge hee hath in his commission to act concerning a mariage: but what will bee the yssue or conclusion future times must demonstrate. I thinke that

from thence hee passeth unto Heidleberg to settle some difference which is lately growne betweene the Prince and Princesse about their precedencye.' Lambith.

3 pp. I, 24.

1125. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 19 O.S. I will attend carefully to what you require me to do regarding the printer C.F. [Christopher Flavius]. The matter of the Elector Palatine's fiefs is not urgent and can be left to your convenience. I assume that the Count of Bucquoy, if he is back, has transmitted the answer of the King of Spain to the proposals made by the Emperor to Archduke Albert through the Count of Zollern concerning the maintenance of 24,000 to 29,000 troops to be employed against the States General and the United Princes. The Emperor has himself offered to contribute a good sum of money, provided the rest is paid by the Spanish King and Archduke Albert.

We have learnt from Prague that upon representations made by Marquis Spinola and Count Henry de Berghes that it was imperative to place a garrison of at least 200 men in the Imperial town of Dortmund, as being a safe and suitable passage for future operations, the Emperor agreed to it but on the condition that the Marquis bound himself in writing to withdraw the garrison whenever he [the Emperor] requested it. Our neighbour of Mayence has sent Monsieur Effern and the Jesuit Ziegler to Brussels lately. The latter is his confessor and a former scholar of the College of Supience in this town, who ran away and renounced his religion after having made a chambermaid pregnant.

1 p. *French*. XXXVI, 9.

1126. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June [19/] 29. Wednesday night. Lord Lisle arrived here this evening, and I am writing on his instructions to let you know that he intends to leave for England on Friday morning. It seems to me that he is very desirous of seeing you. If you have the time, I think you would do well to come here, or at least send your excuses in writing. 'My Lord weareth the Georg and the garter which is a signe that he shalbe presently instaled so soone as he cometh into England.'

1 p. *Holograph*. XLV, 87.

1127. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, June 19/29. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 125-6.

3 pp. Min. II, 117.

1128. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 20. I have acquainted Mr Secretary with your proposal that your allowance should be made commensurate with your expenses, or yourself permitted to return to this country. He replied to this effect, 'that by the last privie seale his Honour hath power to give you some more allowance in title of extraordinarie, which hee will do to the somme of 100 li *per annum*. And yf, this notwithstanding, you have an affection to retourne hee will accordingly move the King upon the first letter that you shall write to him or his Majestie to that pourpas.' You have asked my advice on this matter, but your own judgment based on experience and knowledge must be your guide. However,

in your place I would come home, and in case you do so, I have been looking over the house of Mr Gates in accordance with your request, 'or rather his garden, yf *denominatio* be a *praestantiori*, for as I do highly commend the gardens so finde I nothing to be commended in the house: lowe roofte, yll contrived, narrow stayres, foggy aire, no cellerage, too farre from the Court, which later is as bad as to have a shop out of trade.' Germain and I have been to see some houses near Charing Cross, 'but they are both without gardens and private courtes and therefore wholly unfit; neither will it be easy to finde a house fitted with a garden near the Court unlesse in it be in St Martins Lane, where houses are very dear, or in Drurie Lane, where they are cheaper but some what farre remote.' As for your money, Mr Secretary says that he will himself disburse it if nothing is done in the near future. 'Sir Richard Fermor alleageth those intercepted bills of exchange to be for Mr Talbot of Grafton to pay his debtes in Germany; wee expect some more light of that businesse from you.' Whitehall.

1½ pp. XXXII, 70.

1129. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 20. Dr Camerarius has returned from Dresden where he was given a friendly welcome by the Elector of Saxony, with whom and his Council he had wide-ranging talks. They are confident that the members of the Catholic League, who are meeting at Boppart, will attempt nothing against us as long as we leave them alone. If they do, the Saxons will be the first to draw their swords in our defence. As for the Emperor, they do not try to conceal their leaning to his side, but explain it on the grounds that without his assistance they could never hope to obtain satisfaction of their claims to Juliers and Cleves. This is the reason why they approve of the proceedings of the Imperialists in this business, notably that of sequestration which is being pushed ahead more than ever. They have been told on good authority that the representations made to the King of England and elsewhere for the implementation of the Treaty of Xanten and the restitution of the occupied places have only that sequestration in view; and that we, on our side, regard the whole thing as deceptive and disadvantageous to us.

There is no news about the war between Venice and Archduke Ferdinand except that the countryside is being devastated and the peasants ruined by both sides. The Venetians are still encamped before Gradisca, and have sent an envoy to Milan to discuss peace. The Archduke is raising more men in Swabia with the help of the Comte de Sultz, but there is no money for that purpose.

His Highness [the Elector Palatine] is leaving tomorrow for Deux-Ponts to attend the christening of a young Prince and the marriage between the second Duke and the Princess of Orange, His Highness's aunt. The Electress is going to Swalbach for the waters. There is some difficulty about her accommodation for Swalbach is only a village and is full of visitors.

P.S. We have been told that on his wedding night the Marquis de Havre discovered that his bride was neither male nor female but androgynous. Let me know what really happened.

1 p. *French. Seal. Unsigned.* XXXV, 23.

1130. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 20. Last Monday the Bishop of Winchester died between 12 and one o' clock in the night, and the next morning His Majesty conferred the see

upon the Bishop of Bath and Wells. 'His Majestic sate this morning with the Lordes in the Starchamber, and made a very long and worthy speech of above an hower and a halfe long, the ground of which was this: he approved exceedingly of the lawes of this Kingdome which he preferred before the lawes of any Kingdome in the world, and to the Judges thereof he had also committed such trust that it was now in their power to interprett the same which he did not hinder. Soe he prayed them, since that his prerogative did properly belong to himselfe, they would give him leave to interprett it himselfe, and not make so bold with him as to traduce it or tosse it up and downe amongst them after their owne pleasures. Next, he did touche by the way the premunire in his bench, which being done without his leave, was to turne the pointe of his sword against his owne brest. Then he gave chardge to the Judges of the Circuitts to take great care in their progresse of all manner of abuses; for he reckoned up many, as of recusants and the divers sortes of them; of priestes and of the divers natures of them; of the increasing of buildings in London which was partly the cause which harbored gent[lemen] heere, when they should be everie one, or for the most part, in their owne countrie looking to their chardge and keeping good hospitality amongst their neighbours, as alsoe for mending the highwayes, bridges and many such like things.'*

1½ pp. XLVI, 17.

1131. HENRY TAYLOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, June 20] I have been to Antwerp and heard that the person was there two weeks before me. It is not certain whether he is now in Louvain, 'but by the time that she is to lye in childbed he must be at the house and suddenly to returne downe hitherward againe.' In my next letter you shall know what his real intentions are, 'for I have put my very good friend to deale with the party about it.'

¾ p. *Holograph*. *Signed*: Henry. *Endorsed*: 20 of June, 1616. XXXVII, 92.

1132. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 21. I am returning to England through Flanders, and my son and I will part with one another at Ghent, he continuing his journey to the Spa by way of Brussels, where he hopes to visit you. Anwerpe.

P.S. Salute Lady Dompnet on my behalf, and tell her that I will write to her when my son is in Brussels.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 82.

1133. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [June 21/] July 1. Last week Viscount L'Isle arrived here and was given a most friendly reception by the States General, who attended him respectfully to his lodging. His son is to be the commander of the new English regiment in their service. Prince Maurice has been to Flushing and visited all the fortifications in the frontier areas of Flanders, Brabant and Gelderland. There is a report that forty of our horse were put to flight by enemy forces near Lipstadt. Dispositions have been made by our party to seize goods and property in the neighbourhood of Xanten, as the Duke of Neuburg has done in the upper

* Thomas Locke promised to send Trumbull a full account of this speech (see no. 1161 below), but it does not appear to be among Trumbull's papers. It was published on 18 July (see no. 1172 below) and reprinted later in the year in *The Workes of the Most High and Mightie Prince James*, pp. 549-69.

districts, and to resist any opposition to this action from the Spaniards. The Count of East Friesland and Count William of Nassau have been reviewing fortified places in East Friesland, and taking measures against possible hostile invasion. The Hague.

1 p. *Latin*. XXX, 29.

1134. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 24, O.S. I was relieved to hear that Sir Thomas Edmondes has recovered from his illness. I presume that you are now engaged, upon His Majesty's command, in the business of securing for the Elector Palatine certain fiefs claimed by him in Juliers. In accordance with my request, the States General have promised their support in this matter.

'The 17/27 of this present here were conducted to Rotterdam and Delfe by two men of warre of the States two small barks of English which were taken about the Iles of Orkney with 82 men in them, the greater part soldiers, the rest mariners, and were here cast in prison as pirats. Uppon examination of the matter I find that these were men sent owt from Conrane and Derrie owt of the north of Ireland by Sir Thomas Philips, who hath charge in those parts, and by order of the Lords Justices at Dublin for the apprehention of one Sauerly McDonell, who for the space of three months before was entred into actuall rebellion, sometimes robbing at land and otherwhile at sea. At last finding no safetic at land he betooke himself wholly to piracie, having taken a French ship betwene the Rafins and the Skirries, and after committed many murders and robberies in those Ilands. At last he robbed a Scottish man at Lewis Iland and tooke from him, besides all his marchandise of wines and provisions of victuals, his pilot to conduct him to Dunkerke, where I heare there is one arrived and seased on for a pirat, which in all probabilitie must be this man.' I have been able to get these men here freed and sent home. If you can get the other lot arrested and tried, and duly punished, the detention of the soldiers and mariners will not have been entirely amiss, for it will have disclosed the identity of the real delinquents. The point is to prevent them from escaping under colour of 'refugiati Catholiques, which cloake doth fitt many a lewde persons shoulders on that side untill they gett to Rome, where they change itt to some Jesuits or other Churchmans habit.' McDonell is a young man of twenty-four and he has with him about fifty men. 'The French ship he hath lost a piece of the maine mast in a storme, by which it may be knowne, it being shorter by two or three foote then the other.' I would be obliged if you would hasten the journey of this bearer to England and supply him with further relevant matter, since he has to report on it as fully as possible.

His Majesty has given me permission to go to the Spa, 'for a painfull disease of the stone which I got by my sedentary life at Venice.' I shall travel there shortly with Sir Horace Vere, and my wife will not let me go without her. We shall pass through Liège, and on our way back we may possibly meet you in some town not far from Brussels. We might rouse some suspicions here if we were to pass through that town, as we propose to do through Antwerp. Mr Nathaniel Brent will correspond with you during my absence. Hagh.

4 pp. *Holograph*. XV, 89.

1135. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, June 27. The Princes of the Union are beginning to appreciate the dangers that threaten them, and have given strict orders to their subjects to

arm themselves. There is much recruiting in Germany in the name of the Emperor, Archduke Ferdinand and the Governor of Milan. The Duke of Lorraine is also mustering his troops, and there seems to be some plot which the Marquis of Baden suspects of being aimed against him in favour of the children of the late Marquis of Baden. A great stock of weapons was produced and purchased at Liège for the Emperor's service and conveyed to Treves, where it was detained by certain Liège merchants on the grounds that 6,000 philips were still owing to them. The Duke of Vaudémont, Lieutenant-General of the Catholic League, has offered money to discharge that debt. The *Elector Palatine* is today sending to *Treves* one of his *Council* who, while attending to other matters, will look into this.

An ambassador was sent from Venice to Milan and one named Menrices from Milan to Venice. Neither was able to produce a formula for peace, so that a resumption of hostilities is most likely. The Duke of Savoy is recruiting in France, although the King of France has ordered Monsieur de Desdiguieres to cross the mountains and try to bring about an agreement between the Duke and the Governor of Milan.

We have no news from Prague where there is much activity in opening suspect letters and packets. There is a story about Cardinal Closel which I must tell you. A short while ago the celebrated Captain de Colnitz was released from the prison to which he had been committed on account of his private quarrels, or rather the fear in which he was held at the Imperial Court, no other punishment being commensurate with his deserts and his debts. Since his release he has avenged himself on his enemies and those in possession of his property, which is considerable in Hungary, by the forcible occupation of towns and castles. This he did by Closel's express orders, but the miserable man placed too much trust in that priest's word and was eventually captured and taken to Vienna, where he is now in close confinement in a deep tower and in danger of forfeiting his life. He protest that he only acted on Closel's orders, which the Cardinal absolutely denies, hoping by this act of perfidy to remove a person whose valour he dreaded and upon whom he had long wished to inflict a mortal blow.

We are expecting the Prince of Brandenburg here today or tomorrow, and this will prevent the Electress Palatine from going to Swalbach. The youngest brother of the Duke of Brunswick, Rudolph, Bishop of Halberstat, died recently at Tübingen. He was a most promising youth of fourteen years of age. This unexpected death will give rise to fresh schemes aimed at the see of Halberstat which the Papists will attempt to recover from the Protestants, and Archduke Leopold will be prominent in this game.

Sir Henry Wotton reached Venice on 1 June, N.S., and had not been granted an audience up to the 15th. This is something of an innovation in that Republic to put off audiences as long as possible. Strasbourg.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 24.

1136. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, June 27, O.S. As soon as I had been notified by Sir Dudley Carleton of the outrages committed by Surley MacDonnell and his pirates, I addressed myself to the President of the Archduke's Privy Council, and requested him to order the Governor of Dunkirk, where they have landed, to detain their ships and goods until they had been duly convicted. The President, who claimed to be ignorant of the event, promised to bring the matter to the attention of

the Council. But there is a rumour that MacDonnell and his company have been released and incorporated into the Archduke's Irish Regiment.

The Count of Bucquoy has completed his negotiations in Spain and is on his way home, and 'bringeth with him (as it is said) the resolution of those oracles whereby all the actions of this State are governed.' During his absence military preparations have been pushed ahead. At Malines there are 24 new pieces of cannon, and a great store of arms and powder has been assembled at Liège, and of shot at Namur. It is also reliably reported that the Archduke's forces have been increased by 4,000 foot and 800 horse. However 'the weakenes and indisposition of the Archduke is observed sensibly more and more to gett grownde upon his decayed body, and he nowe reduced to that feblenes and extremity as without artificiall helps he can neither goe nor stande. Hereupon the Spanyards, fearing that he may dropp away upon the suddaine and desyring to prevent such disorders as may happen by his death, have framed the devyse of bringing those provinces to take the oath of fidellity by anticipation, and have nowe hitt the marcke whereat they aymed.'

Two commissioners have been sent by the Elector of Mainz to the Archdukes at Marymont to discuss matters of interest to the Catholic League. They also expect an emissary from the King of Denmark who, it is said, will 'propose unto them certaine ouvertures which will not be revealed to the States of the United Provinces.'

Don Inigo de Borja has been granted the title of a marquis in Italy by the King of Spain; Don Fernando de Gyron has been made Governor of Cambrai; the Veedor General, Don Francisco d'Iracaval, has been chosen to replace the present Spanish Ambassador in London, and Don Francisco d'Yvarra is to be Veedor General in his place. Bruxelles.

2 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 118.

1137. THE ARCHDUKES TO THE GOVERNOR OF DUNKIRK

1616, [June 27/] July 7. The Agent of the King of Great Britain has presented the enclosed memorial which we are sending you in order that you may advise us of the validity of the statement contained in it. In the meantime you are to suspend all action until you receive further instructions from us. Bruxelles.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* Addressed: A nostre cher et feal Le Maistre de Camp Don Alonço de Luna et Carcamo du Conseil de Guerre de sa Majeste en ces pais bas, et Gouverneur de la ville de Dunquerque. Misc. VII, 158.

1138. HENRY TAYLOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [June 30/] July 10. I have been at the Busse and understand that the person has left Holland for Paris for almost a month, 'which is since the booke was done (twice).' I had my share of misfortunes on my way there, and on the journey from Cologne, which I will recount to you when we meet. The reason for my absence is that I have been advised to avoid you for a while on the grounds that 'the party whom Vallentine went to speake with, is come to tell your worship all matters ... On thing I will declare for certaine, there is now 300 of things apprehended to your worships great credit, and more.' I have not been well for four days, otherwise I would have been with you before now. If you wish to get in touch with me, you can write 'unto the Brussels porte to one John Thursbey, batten maker, Englishman, one borne in the same

towne where I am, a good simple fellow, one that I am bound to in my neede.' Macklen.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXVII, 93.

1139. [JEAN LIBIGNY] TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1616, [June 30/] July 10, N.S. Our Priesis' War at Xanten has come to an end. The Council of this province intervened by explaining and justifying the correctness of his Highness's proceedings and intentions, which were favourably listened to by all concerned, and the Spaniards removed from our zone. Subsequently we withdrew the two horse companies, but not the soldiers who had initially been sent to enforce the attachment of goods.

As to what occurred at Lipperode, it has been discovered that it was not the Count of Ritberg but the Captain of Lippestad who had organized the enterprise against that fortress. He sallied out under cover of night with 30 or 40 of his men to carry it through but found the defence too strong for him. Count Simon de la Lippe protested about this outrage to Count Henry of Bergh, who arrived at Lippestad a few days later and could find no excuse for it except that it had been the Captain's own idea and not in obedience to any order. He has blamed him for his ineptitude in the business, and dismissed him from his post, selecting another company and captain to take charge of the town.

You may judge whether the attempt, if successful, would not have been approved in the light of the fact that Count Henry is reported at the Court in Brussels to have said that the States General were negotiating over the above-mentioned fortress. The people of the county of Lippe have taken much trouble to vindicate themselves against him on this matter. I do not see how he can question their neutrality after so many examples on his own side to the contrary. The Spaniards' designs on places outside our disputed provinces are only too evident. What else could have been the purpose of Count Henry's journey to Minden, during which he made a careful observation of the fords, ferries, and the state of the rivers of Lippe which join the Rhine near Wesel, and notably of the Vueser, which is of paramount importance because of the danger not only to the town of Bremen, but to all the Hanseatic Towns, the States General, their new allies, and to many of the Princes and Counts of Germany. For this purpose, the Spaniards intend to espouse the quarrels of others in order to take up the cudgels on their behalf against Germany. Count Henry himself has professed to treat with the wealthy Count of Schaumbourg regarding his successors, in favour of the two young lords, brought up as Papists, who are sons and heirs of the eldest of the four brothers, the Counts of Guehmc, the nearest of kin. But Schaumbourg has expressed no desire to see or listen to him, and was due to go on a journey to Hamburg in the neighbourhood of which he is co-operating with the King of Denmark in the construction of works, canals and engines, with the object of making those lands which are waterlogged and marshy more fit for cultivation. The town of Dortmund, annoyed by the protracted stay of two Spaniards in a hostelry there who in popular opinion are armed with commissions, is seeking ways and means of getting rid of them; the more so as the Commissary General, who resides at Hattinguen (one—formerly the only one—of their garrisons in the county of the Mark), has stated that he cannot recall them without the Archduke's consent, and as Count Henry pretends not to know of any Spaniards in Dortmund. I believe that they have already swallowed in anticipation all the countries from the Rhine to Minden, where Count Henry is canvassing among the Papist canons for the election of his son or of another, the present Bishop

being on the point of submitting his resignation to the Chapter; and as far as the Weser, since they talk so much of Emden and Bremen and count so much on the capture of Soest, Lippestad, and Essen.

The States General have noted these pursuits of theirs, and are fully aware that a more prompt reaction is called for than materialised at the time of the misfortune in Wesel. They have therefore declared anew that they will maintain and defend our zones and treat the Papists in the same manner as our ministers and churches are dealt with in the country of Juliers, and other resolutions are under consideration. His Highness has dismissed the Drossard of Ravesteyn, replacing him by one named Halle whom the Duke of Neuburg has expelled from Grevenbroich without cause. Others who have been denounced will be proceeded against in the same manner, despite Neuburg's threats of further dismissals and his refusal to admit to their posts those whom His Highness has legitimately appointed in his turn.

Another fact should be noted when weighing up the Spaniards' intention of ever leaving these countries. Count Henry of Bergh has obliged the people of Soest to swear and sign for the second time that they will accept whatever garrison it shall please the King of Spain and the Archduke to install there, and refuse all other soldiers whatsoever. And that if the States General or any other attempts to take the town, whose neutrality is not recognised, they will take up arms and resist them as much as the soldiers of the garrison.

The Hanseatic Towns are acting wisely in fortifying their precincts. The same work is being undertaken at Juliers, and similar defences have been planned at Moers. You know that there is a Flemish captain* at the Hague, newly arrived from Venice, with letters of credit. He is seeking permission to raise 400 horse and 600 foot in these countries. His name is Wassenhouen, and we are waiting to see whether the States General will permit this recruitment.

Count Henry has recrossed the Rhine near Cologne, and is apparently going towards Durin in the Duchy of Juliers. It is certain that during this month the armaments at Treves will be delivered to the Count of Vauldemont. There is a rumour in the garrison at Wesel that near Cameinch men are being raised who will muster at Aix-la-Chapelle.

We have reason to believe that His Highness arrived yesterday at Heidelberg. 3½ pp. *French. Unsigned. Endorsed: from Monsieur de Libigny.* XXVIII, 42.

1140. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [June 30/] July 10. I wrote to you about the manner in which, according to Valentin's account, we had been well and truly deceived by the merchant you know of [Flavius]. Valentin came here the day before yesterday from Confluence, where he had hoped to find the merchant. But the latter had left, having told his innkeeper that he was going to Stuttgart to sell some family possessions. Now I learn from a reliable source that he has been here in secret for a fortnight working in his room. I have kept Valentin here to find a way of entering into conversation with him. The merchant's wife has been confined and the child christened with much fuss, so it would seem that he has not been deserted by the authors of his wares. I intend writing to Buwinckhausen to have him arrested should he appear in Stuttgart. Cologne.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean de Bois a Gand.* IX, 124.

* But according to Carleton's secretary, he was the son of a minister in a place not far from the Hague (Nathaniel Brent to Sir Ralph Winwood, 31 July 1616: P.R.O., S.P.84/73, f. 125).

1141. SEAMES WOODWARD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1616, July 1, O.S. We have had our hands full with the Irish here ever since the Governor detained them after receiving the letter I brought him from Brussels, and then released them again. I went to see him and took Mr Balam along with me. His answer to my complaint was that the first letter was only from the secretary 'of the Rade', but that he had now received direct orders from the Archduke for their dispersal, followed by a commission for that purpose. 'I prest hym with the greate vyllanies they had done, which hymselffe might well perceave by the examynations he had taken of those masters of some shippes which Macdonell had taken, which the Burgomaster hath upon recorde upon theyre oathes since my comminge, and withall I told hym I was assured that the Archduke had no notice therof, and therefore my desyre was that they might be staid tyll the Archduke might be better informde of them, and that he then might do as he shold commande. With much a doe his answer was that they lived here at greate charges, and if he shold hold them, who shold be at the charge. Being put to yt, I askt what the charge might arise to for 7 or 10 daies; the answer was, that yt wold come to 20 li; and if I wold promise that if they heard not from England within 8 or 10 daies that that charge shold be dcfraide, that they shold then be withheld. I promised yt shold. They demaunded burghers for the securitye. I brought Mr Randall, and the other marchant you wrytt to, before the Governor, who profered theyre suertyship, but upon theyre proffer the Governor refused yt and hath promised to hold them yet longer tyll he heare from the Archduke.' No time must be wasted in convincing the Archduke of the urgency of this matter. You must concentrate your efforts on him, not on the President. The Irish have committed terrible depredations on land and sea, having captured over six hundred ships and barks. Dunkerque.

P.S. We are leaving for England tonight.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. VII, 156.

1142. JEAN LIBIGNY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 1/11. To the effect that during his absence in Upper Germany, all correspondence should be addressed to the house of Colonel Ketteler, or to that of Councillor Strynichen. Cleves.

1 p. *French*. XXVIII, 41.

1143. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 2. There is not much news at Middelborowe, 'onelye the merchants there bee brought to a settled order by a Court Government. The first shew daye was uppon Mundaye last before when they did all subscribe and take there oaths nott to sell butt one died with 10 whits, which they have hetherto mayntayned. Some of Holland have made the waye and bought died cloth accordinge to order, butt from Amsterdam was nott come one merchant.' News arrived yesterday that Amsterdam had deputed six merchants, and other towns of Holland a certain number, to negotiate with the English. They are expected to reach Middelburg this evening. 'Yt is thought they wilbe brought to take one or two in 10, soe they maye have assurance the Kinge will desist from farther charginge them. There want of cloth is great, and the Companye have now a great advantage uppon them. Butt yt is feared some cannot or will nott hold out.' It would be a disgrace to King and country if they should yield to the Dutch. Private letters have reached Amsterdam from the East Indies

for the English merchants there, and have been sent on here. 'They did import that the Ilande of Banda possessed by 5 Kings have yeilded themselves to bee taken under the Kinge of Englands protection, and some merchants weere gonne thether to take there submission, which is most true.' Antwerpe.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 106.

1144. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 3, O.S. The King of Spain seems resolved to employ his best forces and resources to expel the States General from Juliers unless the question is quickly settled by the intervention of His Majesty. If it were not for their quarrel with Savoy and the differences between Venice and Archduke Ferdinand, the Spaniards would have used other methods in Cleves by this time.

'We have here advertismment of much spoyle doone by the Hollanders in the South sea wher, though they very narrowly missed the treasour which came from Peru to Nova Espana (to be brought thither in the next fleete) and the ritche Philipines fleete, yet they came soe neere them and forced them to such shifts as yt was uppon the first advise much doubted no plate would be brought to Sevill this yeare. But since by other advises better hopes are given, yet yt ys certaynly informed that the Hollanders have in the South sea taken, ransaked and burned many villages which hath much exasperated this State yf they knew which way to revenge themselves.'

I have been told in confidence that the King of Spain is disinclined to listen to the proposals for his succession to Bohemia and Hungary on the grounds that it would burden this country with additional heavy expenditure and foment suspicions amongst other Princes, which is something they try hard to avoid here. The chief business of the Count of Bucquoy, who has left for Brussels, concerned the proceedings of Spinola in Cleves which he attempted to justify as being indispensable to the King of Spain's good reputation and to the security of the Archdukes' territories.

Sir Griffin Markham is here and claims to be the agent of the Duke of Neuburg whom he says he converted to the Catholic faith. He expects some official reward for this service but so far has received nothing. The news that Lord Ros is to be sent here as ambassador extraordinary has given much satisfaction, for there were fears that France would be honoured with such an envoy but not Spain.

'Upon the denuntiation of certayn English men (especially one George Cotton) most of the English marchants trading into the ports of Andalusia (which are many) have been rigorously imprysoned and proceeded against for the carrying out of money, and the remedie therof hath cost me much labour, I having been often with the King about yt. But now the fury ys almost past and I have gotten such advantage of thos knaves as I am in hope they shall be condemned to the gallies.'

The Marquis of Inojosa (late Governor of Milan) has not yet been given leave to come to the Court, and is likely to be severely dealt with. Madrid.

4 pp. *Holograph.* XXI, 54.

1145. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [3/] 13, N.S. Today the English Ambassador left for the Spa, and his absence is bound to delay the progress of the East Friesland negotiations. It is understood that recently the French Princes withdrew from the Council of State because of their distrust of the King of France's councillors, and their

fear of meeting with the same fate that Counts Egmont and Horn suffered in these provinces. It is said that they have promised not to abandon one another, and to defend the King's person. Talks on religious matters are in progress here; they concern Amsterdam and Enkhuizen in particular, and aim at the redressment of wrongs and injustices committed during the doctrinal disputes in Holland. Count Henry of Berg is at Bensberg, and is engaged in occupying that locality with a view to cutting off Germany. Hostilities have broken out between the King of Poland and the Muscovites and Swedes. The Hague. 1¼ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 30.

1146. VISCOUNT LISLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 4. Requests that the enclosed packet be conveyed to his son at the Spa, and excuses the brevity of his letter on the grounds of many pressing matters. London.

½ p. *Holograph*. XXIX, 83.

1147. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 4. The Prince of Brandenburg arrived here last Saturday. On Monday he accompanied His Highness [the Elector Palatine] to Lautern to see his betrothed, and the wedding will take place on Sunday week. The celebrations will not be too elaborate; this is at the special request of the bridegroom and his father, so that our money can be used for more important things. The Marquis of Anspach and Prince Christian of Anhalt will be the only Princes present, and the former will represent the bridegroom's father.

Two days ago there arrived here a secretary of the Venetian Republic, Christofforo Suriano, who is to be Agent at the Hague. On his way through Upper Germany he intends to have talks with the Princes of the Union. He has already been to Stuttgart and Durlach, and from here he will visit the Marquis of Anspach, Prince Christian of Anhalt, Palatine Auguste of Neuburg and the Marquis of Culenbach. He is having an audience with His Highness and will probably relate in detail all that has occurred up to now in the war between the Republic and Archduke Ferdinand. We find it rather odd that he should wish to call on Palatine Auguste of Neuburg, for his predecessor, Gussoni, did not do so. This is bound to appear suspect to the present Duke of Neuburg. I gather from my talks with Suriano that the failure to obtain a passage through the Grisons is a very serious matter, and that the greatest hindrance proved to be France. The Republic is careful not to rely too much on its association with the Duke of Savoy, mainly because of his well-known capriciousness. The Sultan has given permission to his subjects in Slavonia to enrol in the service of the Republic, and crowds of them arrive in Venice daily, where they are put into uniform and given a musket in exchange for their weapons. They are all Christians of the Catholic or Greek religion, despite the propaganda put out by the Archdukes and the Papists that they are Turks, the better to accuse the Venetians of malevolence and hatred.

We learn from Prague that the Cardinal's hat was publicly bestowed upon Bishop Closel by the Papal Nuncio and Cardinal Ditrichstein in the presence of the Emperor.

At Halberstadt, the brother of the late Bishop, Duke Christian, has been elected Bishop, the sum of 100,000 reichdollars being paid to the Chapter to circumvent the plans of the Papists.

2 pp. *French*. Signed: Blondeau. XXXV, 26.

1148. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [4/] 14. I have with me here in my house Monsieur Libigni who is on his way to see the Prince of Brandenburg at Heidelberg.

Your Valentin is sick but I hope will be well again in a few days. You have heard how he spent *oleum et operam* in the useless pursuit of our man. The latter's wife is packing her things to follow him, and Valentin is thinking of following her. I fear that he will be tricked for the second time. I understand that the contents of the Archdukes' letter to the magistrates of this town was that our fugitive should be arrested, which was agreed to by the Council. Following upon this decision, an order was issued to Heyraedt, bookseller to the present *Potesta* of the town, to seize him if he could catch him. Our man was at one time a corrector to this Heyraedt.

We are receiving continuous information about the war preparations of the Spaniards for the promotion of their schemes to appoint a King of the Romans or to sequestrate the country of Juliers, or to enforce the sentence in favour of the children of the late Marquis Edward regarding the Marquisate of Baden. Cologne.

1½ pp. *Holograph. French. Addressed to: Monsieur de Bois de Gand. IX, 125.*

1149. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 4. Secretary Suriano informed His Highness [the Elector Palatine] of all that had happened since the arrival of Gussoni and, in particular, the results of the peace talks initiated by the Governor of Milan and pursued by his ambassador to Venice, the Marquis de Menrizes. What has emerged from all this is the fact that Spain is trying to hoodwink the whole world and win by finesse what she cannot by force. I understand that the Marquis of Brandenburg will be leaving for Cleves a week after his wedding.

¾ p. *French. Signed with monogram. XXXV, 25.*

1150. WOLRAD DE PLESSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 5/15. Concerning the fiefs of His Highness [the Elector Palatine], I have no doubt that His Majesty has broached the subject with the ambassadors of the King of Spain and the Archdukes. As regards Christopher Flavius, His Highness sent one of his councillors lately to the Elector of Treves, and at the same time authorized him to make inquiries about that person. We have also instructed officials and bailiffs on the estates near the Moselle to keep their eyes open for him.

The Count of Solms has been sent to the Elector of Mayence to speak with him about the intrigues and schemes which I mentioned to you. The Elector protested that he wanted peace, and excused the despatch of Effern and Father Ziegler to Brussels on the grounds that the former had some property in Brabant belonging to his wife which obliged him to go there occasionally on private business. As for Father Ziegler, he said that he had sent him because of young Cronberg, Mayence's nephew, who had formerly attended the Archduke's Court and whom he now proposed to send back there.

The Prince of Brandenburg is here to marry His Highness's third sister who was betrothed to him nine or ten years ago. The wedding will take place in ten days, but it will be a simple affair because of the shortness of time at our disposal and because the Prince himself is in a hurry.

P.S. The Electress Palatine has put off her visit to Elfeld to take the waters at Swalbach until after the marriage.

P.P.S. Some days ago, the three Ecclesiastical Electors had their deputies at Boppard, a town belonging to the Elector of Treves, some two or three leagues from Coblenz. Effern was there on behalf of the Elector of Mayence. There was present also a certain Barbarossa, who is in the service of the widow of Marquis Edwardus Fortunatus, so that some suppose this meeting to have been held partly in the interest of her children. The restraint which Archduke Albert and the Ecclesiastical Electors appear to be devising against the present Marquis of Baden in favour of these children cannot be carried out without prejudice to His Highness because of the goods and property that he shares in common with the Marquis in the vicinity of the Moselle, and he would be forced to arm himself to defend what is his. I would urge you to point this out to the ministers of the Archduke who would hardly please the King of England if they were to attack the lands of his son-in-law.

3 pp. *French.* XXXVI, 10.

1151. JEAN THYMON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [5/]15. The Department of Finance continues to favour the granting of a licence for 20,000 pieces of cloth on condition that they are imported within five years, which means 4,000 pieces annually. But the fact is that as much cloth would be allowed into the country as could be brought here. However, the agreement lays down an official limit of 20,000 pieces. The farmers are to furnish and advance at a cheap rate the sum of 20,000 florins in lieu of a deposit; and they will undertake to pay the Prince 10½ florins on each piece of cloth, from which the 20,000 florins already advanced will be deducted. No changes will be introduced affecting the entry of the cloth and its price, which will be—as was formerly the case—whatever the market will bear over and above 12 florins upon entry at Antwerp and Dunkirk. Efforts have been made to persuade the Archduke and the Department of Finance to reduce the above entry duty to 9 florins, but with no success, although it was pointed out that it would prevent fraudulent dealings and embezzlement at the expense of that customs duty, and also that an abatement of 3 florins would prove generally beneficial. But none of these arguments could prevail.

1½ pp. *French.* XXXVIII, 33.

1152. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 5. Requesting him to forward to Dr Chapman a packet in which there are letters for the Electress Palatine.

¼ p. XLVI, 18.

1153. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF THE
ARCHDUKES

1616, July 6. To the effect that Scottish and Irish pirates, numbering about fifty and commanded by Surley MacDonnel, have despoiled certain Scottish and French merchants, and that they have lately put into Dunkirk, where they were arrested by the Governor as public enemies. The Privy Council is requested to instruct the Governor to detain the pirates with their ships, goods and merchandise, until such time as their guilt will have been proved, so that

they may be punished according to law and to the treaties of peace and commerce between the King of Great Britain and the Archdukes.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Draft. French.* Misc. VII, 157.

1154. JOHN WOODFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 8. Despite the solicitations of Marshal d'Ancre to the Parlement that the verdict against his men should be commuted to their condemnation to the galleys, the sentence of death was confirmed and carried out the same day. There is little doubt that if the Marshal had succeeded in his request, there would have been public riots. 'Two pointes of the Lieutenant Civills sentence were moderated by the parlement, namely, the making of an amende before the hotel de ville, and the giving of them the question ordinarie and extraordinary, the first to avoyde that the people should not insulte so much the more, and the latter as being needles, they having allready confessed that it was the Marshals Escuyer that sett them on; wherupon the parlement have ordayned that his proces shall be allso made, but he was before convaighed away. The Marshal and his Lady are retired to a howse of theirs in Brie, she by reason of her sicknes and he for feare of the people to whose furie he doth wisely give way.' Some people aver that he is so alarmed by the hatred that he inspires that he talks of withdrawing to Italy. He is now, much against his will, removing his stores from the citadel of Amiens, while the Duke of Longueville is being received at Abbeville and elsewhere in Picardy with great acclamation.

Marshal Brissac has been sent to Poitiers to repatriate those of the inhabitants who were evicted for their loyalty to the Prince of Condé; and Monsieur Rochefort, the latter's favourite, has left to entreat the Prince to hasten his journey to Paris. The Prince of Orange, who was with him at his entry into Bourges, has already arrived here, and so have the Duke of Rohan and Monsieur de Candalles.

Since the dismissal of Monsieur de Puysieux, his post of secretary has been filled by Monsieur de Villeroy. It is expected that when the Prince of Condé arrives here, it will be conferred on Monsieur Mangot, 'the composition being agreed upon for 40,000 li sterling, whereof Monsieur de Villeroy is to have 30,000 li sterling and Monsieur de Puysieux the 10,000 remayning.'

The Spanish Ambassador has entreated the Queen Mother to prohibit the recruitment of soldiers within France for the service of the Duke of Savoy, but without success. We have news that Lord Hay's baggage and horses have arrived at Dieppe, but we do not expect him here for 10 to 12 days. The Count of Bucquoy will probably be with you before this letter reaches you. Paris.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XLIX, 6.

1155. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 10. My opinion is that all the Spanish preparations are being made for another year, for it is hardly conceivable that Spain will attempt anything in the Low Countries this summer when the situation in Italy is still unstable. Moreover the new offensive and defensive alliance between the Duke of Savoy and Venice will make it difficult for the King of Spain to withdraw any of his forces from the Duchy of Milan, even to help the Archduke Ferdinand.

I am glad to hear that France has replaced her ambassador at Brussels with an agent, and I hope that her example will be followed, for His Majesty approves of the employment of agents. King Henry VII did so and 'if the Kinge our master shall pursue it, it shall ease him of a greate deale of charge, and free

him from much spicery and corruption of his people, both by bribes and in pointe of religion.'

The presence of Cresswell, Fitzherbert and Gerard in the Low Countries at one and the same time makes me think that they have some mischievous scheme in view. 'For albeit I may beleeeve that Fitzherbert comming from Rome may bee to furnish some bookes of his owne unto the presse in the Low Countries, yet I may withall suppose that hee commeth not so farre without some particular intelligence from the Pope. My minde is rather that it is some treachery then violence whiche they intend. For the Kinge of Spaines hands are so full that hee will not hastily breake with our Kinge, and the Pope is so miserable that hee will not part with one penny.'

Lord Hay is shortly due to leave on an embassy to France to convey congratulations on the peace and marriages. Lord Roos will be sent to Spain on the same errand towards the end of August. 'What resolution is heere for either of those marriages I cannot pronounce. Onely certaine I am that it is a greate untruth that ever I have preached openly or delivered my mind privately in favour of the mariage of our Prince with Spaine. If there bee no other man that hath more affection unto Popish marriages then I have, there would soone bee an end of that consideration. But indeed the place where you live, and the circumjaacent townes of the Archduke are the very forge of fictions concerning the state of England, and it hath bene long my observation that as Popery itselfe is made of lies, so it must bee perpetually nourished with up-springing untruths.'

You have written to me many times about the release of Mr Worthington, and this very day I was requested at the Court by a knight to do so. My answer is once for all that it does not lie in my power nor in the power of any of the Lords of the Council to release him, since he has been committed for denying the oath of allegiance. 'I can turne him to Newgate and there cause him to be convicted so that hee shall forfeite all his goods and his lands during his life and be a perpetuall prisoner: and this is all the favour which I can do for him untill such time as hee take the oath.' It would be better for him to conform than trouble his friends, and I would add that 'in Lancashire, where hee was borne, hee is held an extraordinary dangerous man, not onely being blasted in having Doctor Worthington, the late President of the English Colledge in Doway for his unkle, and blighted for having five brothers preests and Jesuites, and branded for marieing the neece of Cardinall Allen, but blemished too for his often travelling betweene England and the parts over sea upon a licence two or three yeeres since expired and acting the business of many Lancashire papists both in the Low Countries and heere.'

The disagreement between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Coke is so entangled with other matters concerning the King that both men have become irreconcilable. 'I do feare the L. cheefe Justice will smart for it. I wish hee were so wise a man as either to direct himself, which wee see hee cannot, or to follow good counsell which wee finde hee will not.' However our refuges delude themselves if they hope to benefit from these dissensions.

I cannot do more for Mr Thorney than to wish him well. 'I am but one man of sixteene who have the choice of men into Mr Suttons hospitall. And although the world imagine that I can do much therein, yet the time is to come that ever I placed one man of all the poore in that hospitall, which perhaps may seeme strange unto you, but yet it is not so strange as true.'

'There hath bene great contention for points of Popery betweene the Bishops of Scotland and the Lord Marques Huntley. But on Sunday last at the consecration of the Bishop of Chester in my chappell, the said Lord Marques did

at my hands reverently receive the Communion and promised so to continue.' Lambeth.

3¼ pp. I, 25.

1156. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 10. The Exchequer has offered no certainty about the payment of your money, and I have passed this information on to Mr Secretary. 'And because that office is not of our ressort, we know not, in that place, how to mend it.' Mr Secretary, however, wishes you to understand that he will assist you as far as his authority permits him, and that you will therefore receive £200 a year for your extraordinary expenses. The suit concerning the bills of exchange has been deferred until Michaelmas term. Whitehall.

1 p. XXXII, 71.

1157. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 10. I have communicated your last letter to the Privy Council, and you are required to urge the Archduke either to send over Sourly McDonnell and his accomplices that they may be punished here as pirates, or to inflict due punishment on them there. In the meantime, until the matter has been debated, the goods should remain *in sequestro* under safe custody to avoid embezzlement.

'You will heare beefore these shall come to yow of the unhappines of my Lord Cheefe Justice who is sequestred from the Counsell Table, forbidden to ryde this Somer Circuite, and commaunded to reforme his Bookes of Reports, which are sayd to bee full of newfangled law.' Whitehall.

P.S. You will receive herewith a letter from His Majesty to the Archduke. You are to deliver it and inform His Majesty of the answer given you with the minimum of delay.

1½ pp. XLVII, 126.

1158. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, July 10/20. Last Monday morning the Estates of Brabant acknowledged the King of Spain as their lawful Prince and sovereign in reversion after the Archduke's death, and took the oath of allegiance to him. 'At noone they were invyted to dync with the Marquis Spinola, and theare were sumptuously feasted, there being an allowance of 24,000 crownes made him (as it is said) by the King of Spaine for the bancketts which he hath bestowed on them and the other states of these provinces.' I hear that pensions are to be awarded to President Maes and Chancellor Peckius for the pains they have taken in carrying through this business. The Count of Bucquoy has arrived here and so have two commissioners from the Elector of Treves to discuss the affairs of the Catholic League. It is reported that the proposed marriage between the Prince of Wales and the second daughter of Spain has fallen through, and that the previous one arranged between him and Princess Christine of France is being revived in its place. What has made a greater impact on them here, however, is the news of the seizure of a Dunkirk ship in the Downs by one of His Majesty's own ships, and it is feared that this may lead to reprisals and recriminations. Some are inclined to suspect that this is His Majesty's way of showing his resentment at the reluctance of the Archdukes to punish the authors and printers of *Corona Regia*. As regards the seizure of the Dunkirk vessel, it has been decided to send a special emissary to ventilate this grievance before

His Majesty and the Privy Council. 'That lott may falle upon one Monsieur de Sommerc, a marchant of Antwerp professing the Reformed Religion, a very able and sufficient man, who formerly hath lyved many years in England and ben often employed by the towns of Hambourg and Antwerp in matters of commerce betweene them and our Marchants Adventurers.'

Because of the absence of the Archduke's Attorney-General at Bois-le-Duc 'I cannott gett the processe against Flavius fully instructed or furnished ... I will also this evening or tomorrow renewe my precedent demande of justice against Puteanus, though I doe despaire of obtayning any recall satisfaction against him ... He is supported by the omnipotent Jesuitts, ther friends and faction in the Archduks Councells.'

Henry Taylor has returned from Bois-le-Duc and affirms that Hans van Once his 'camarade' is now in Paris, 'woorking with one of his occupation in that citty at the Signe of the Bible neare the Colledge of the Jesuitts.' I have written to Sir Thomas Edmondes to enquire whether this is correct. The enclosed copy of a letter from Cologne will show that the messenger whom I have sent to look for Flavius in Germany is not likely to be more successful in his search than his predcessor. Bruxelles.

2½ pp. Min. II, 119 (and draft at Min. II, 120).

1159. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 11/21. I am writing to you in the absence of my brother who is in Strasburg.

At the Imperial Court, it is expected that peace will be made with Venice, and for this purpose Archduke Ferdinand has sent Baron Diedrichstein with plenary powers. However, the result is doubtful for Venice has an offensive-defensive alliance with Savoy, and neither country can conclude peace unilaterally. Meanwhile, galleys from Candia are to besiege Trieste, at a time when the Archduke has only about 700 horse and 4,000 foot in the field who are dying daily. The Duke of Savoy is becoming strong and is expecting help from France.

The Prince of Brandenburg is at Heidelberg for his marriage with the sister of the Elector Palatine, which will be celebrated without pomp or ceremony.

We have been told that the English Ambassador has proposed to the States General that the Elector Palatine should be supported in his claim to certain fiefs in Juliers as belonging to the Electoral House. I do not know what they will do, since Spain occupyes these lands and would like to keep them.

The Duke of Aerschot and the Prince of Espinoy are in Cologne, and have been warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. I do not know why they left the Court in Brussels, nor why Aerschot's property should have been confiscated, as is reported here.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 93.

1160. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [11/] 21. Your Valentin is still suffering, not from the heart, but from a foot ailment commonly called *la rose*, and cannot walk an inch. I see no sign of improvement and I do not know how he can return to you except in a cart. There is no point in his remaining here now that Flavius is away.

At Heidelberg they are celebrating the marriage of the Prince of Brandenburg to Madame Charlotte. The Prince will leave immediately afterwards for Cleves. There is ominous talk of a war in Juliers or rather in the Marquisate of Baden, where they have been alerted to face a possible attack on behalf of the children of the late Marquis Edward.

There is little sign of an agreement between Savoy and the Governor of Milan. Some days ago the steward of the Baron of Anholt passed through this town on his way to Miellendenck to wait for his master there, who had parted from him at Milan where he had received money and patents to raise seven troops of horse, partly in the country of Juliers.

Letters from Switzerland inform us that all troops are marching towards Italy, some by St. Gal and others via Lucerne, but all in the direction of Mount Gotthard. But it is feared that all these forces may be thrown against Venice, as being the only country in Italy which withholds obedience from the Pope. Some think that the differences between the Governor of Milan and Savoy will be settled by the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Bethune. Cologne.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. Signed: Pistorius. Addressed to: Monsieur de Bois a Gand. IX, 126.*

1161. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 11. I am sending you 'the severall passages concerning the Lord Cooke as they are entered in the Councell booke which give true demonstration of the proceedings. First, he with the rest of the judges were called before the King. After that, he was charged by the Kings direction in the presence of the Lords with certaine points by his Majesties Solicitor; and, lastly, having not given satisfaction by his answer he received his censure the 30th of June.' Your servant who brings this letter will tell you about the creation of Barons, etc, and I will let you have as soon as I can a reliable and full account of the King's speech in the Star Chamber.

½ p. *Holograph. XXIX, 96.*

1162. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AGAINST SIR EDWARD COKE

1616, June 30. Extract from the Privy Council minutes of proceedings against Coke. The original text is printed in *Acts of the Privy Council 1615-16*, pp.648-50.

2 pp. *Copy. Add. 37. Enclosed in the above.*

1163. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 11. 'Mr Yorke, the Herauld, my good freind, hath entreated me to accompany this enclosed from Sir William Button with this lync of myne, to entreat you to affoord your charitable and relligious endeavors for so pious a worke as the restoring of his lost sonne whom hee is in danger to loose both body and soule through the infection hee hath there drawn from that viperous brood ... I do only understand that Mr Brooke would gladly enjoy his sonne here.' Whitehall.

1 p. *Seals. XXXII, 72.*

1164. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 11. This evening we are expecting the arrival of Princess Charlotte, whose wedding will take place next Sunday. The Marquis of Anspach is coming with 130 horse, the Marquis of Baden with 70, and possibly the Duke of Würtemberg with 200. This is without counting the Duke of Deux-Ponts, the Prince of Anhalt, and the nobility who, as the custom of this country permits, can attend uninvited. It is hoped that with so many Princes here, there will be discussions on public affairs, particularly as the situation remains ominous.

His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has been formally told of the proposal (which is still kept a secret) put to the Emperor by one of his nearest relations supported by strong arguments, that now is the time—using the war with Venice as a pretext—to arm and assert his authority which is so disparaged by the Protestants and heretics of Germany. His Highness has sent to the Bishops of Mayence and Treves to complain of this intrigue, and to inform them of what the *Princes of the Union* [deciphered] propose to do if they behave badly. They have protested that they know nothing of this, and were resolved to live in peace with us. *Credat Judaeus Apella, Non ego.*

In Hungary the underhand manoeuvres of Clösel and the Jesuits against the Prince of Transylvania have come to light. Humanay and Radulf Weiwoda attacked the Prince with considerable forces, but he defeated them in pitched battles with the help of the Turks. Six Jesuits were taken prisoner and were hacked to pieces without mercy by the Transylvanians as being the authors of these troubles. The Hungarians are near to despair because of the constant violation of oaths and promises, and it seems to them that the Emperor would rather see Hungary ruled by Turks than by heretics.

The forces raised by the Comte de Sultz in Germany have been despatched to Italy; they number between 4,000 and 5,000 men and will enter the service of the Governor of Milan who means to attack the Duke of Savoy. We hear from Geneva that the 72 companies which the Duke of Savoy has at Foussigny are to proceed to Piedmont on the 12th of this month, N.S., and that three troops of horse are being recruited to join them. The Genevans have sold many weapons to the Duke of Nemours, which makes some people think that the Duke of Savoy and Monsieur de Desdiguieres are contemplating some action in Italy in favour of Venice. Three loads of sequins have lately arrived in Turin. Nurnberg.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau.* XXXV, 27.

1165. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 13/23. I have arrived here safely and 'am entred into a course of phisick'. I would like to know how best to arrange my return journey so that I may meet you somewhere *en route*. Spa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XV, 90.

1166. LIONEL WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [13/] 23. The enclosed is for Mr Chandler. The other two packets were delivered to me yesterday. They come from Sir Thomas Barkley. Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 88.

1167. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [13/] 23. The arrival of the Comte de Bucquoy at Brussels may soon reveal something of the resolution which he has brought back from Spain. Those who saw him here on his way to that country, including the English Ambassador, were unable to discover anything because he was so uncommunicative. His passing through Paris must have been of some assistance to the resident Spanish Ambassador in his protestations a few days earlier, supported by the Nuncio, following upon which the raising of troops for the Duke of Savoy was prohibited in this kingdom. This interdiction was debated in the Council before being approved two or three days ago, despite the opposition of a number

of councillors, but it is in general terms. It has also been confirmed, but not published, by the Parlement. Nevertheless, many of those raised, even in this town and the neighbourhood, are proceeding to the rendezvous selected by their general, the Marquis de Ruffe. According to the latest news from Turin matters are becoming more inflamed daily, although intermediaries are trying to cool things down.

The Prince of Condé is expected here next Tuesday. Rumour has it that he will be accompanied by Messieurs de Longueville and Vendôme, the whole company numbering 1,000 or 1,200 horse. If this is true, it will occasion distrust at the Court where there is enough suspicion already and very little understanding between the principal ministers of this poor state. Mr Beaulieu is still recuperating at Thouars, but progress is so slow that we do not expect him here for some time. I have written another despatch to Heidelberg and sent it on the 21st by our Metz post. Paris.

1½ pp. *French. Seals. XXVI, 25.*

1168. THE HOPE OF DUNKIRK

1616, July [14/] 24. I do not know whether you have heard of the reprisals taken in England on a ship which recently sailed from Dunkirk bound for Spain with an assorted cargo on board, most of it silks belonging to those of this town of Bruges. The object of the reprisals is to recover £15,000 sterling lent by a merchant and repayable upon a bond subscribed by the States General during the late troubles. Because of this the Estates of Flanders have sent the Burgomasters of this town and others to court to obtain a provisional judgment. I would ask you to enlighten me a little on the history of this debt which has led to these reprisals: whether the latter were awarded on the grounds of money loaned or of war service; whether the person to whom they have been granted is the original creditor or only the general assignee; whether they were allowed because of an alleged deliberate denial of justice on this side or otherwise. I would also like to know the date of the bond, so as to be able to judge whether it was released prior to the placard of Madrid or afterwards. All this information, as you know, is highly relevant; and as further material comes to light, it will be possible to deal with other aspects and questions which may arise from the application of reprisals in the case of this ship.

1¼ pp. *Copy. Unsigned. French. Misc. VII, 159.*

1169. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 15/25. I was pleased to learn from your letter of 12/22 July that the pirates had not left Dunkirk before the Archduke had been notified of their presence there. We have done what we can to obtain the release of the innocent party and the punishment of the guilty, and must now leave the outcome to those who have the authority to perform the one and the other. If you receive no satisfaction as regards the pirates, then His Majesty will know that 'malefactors of what nature soever (even pirates which are *hostes humanae [sic] generis*), so as they be his subjects, and have any colorable pretence, though never so false, know where to have their refuge.'

I have delivered your letter to Mr Chandler, who may be our guide on our return journey through Brabant. If the Archdukes chance to be absent from Brussels, and I can travel that way incognito, I will call on you there. There are more English here than all the other nations put together, 'but they are not all sick of one disease, some of them suffering more *animo quod corpore*.'

Amongst them is Toby Matthews. If I cannot meet you in Brussels, I hope it will be at Macklen, Louvain or Antwerp. Spa.

1 p. *Holograph.* XV, 91.

1170. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 15/25. 'At your leasure I will expect those abstracts that you promise mee of the lawes of Lothier which point at the succession to those provinces.' The papers I am sending you include the French Agent's proposal at Milan, Don Pedro's reply and the answer of the Duke of Savoy. Monsieur de Bethunc has been a whole month in Milan, and is awaiting an answer to his proposition, 'for the framing whereof Don Giovanni Vives is sent for from Genoa and the Marquis of Mortara from Alexandria, two mortal enemyes of the house of Savoy and infinitely transported with a proud conceite of the grandezza of their monarchie.' Meanwhile the Spanish army is being strongly reinforced. The regiment of Madrucci has arrived and Count Solz is expected to reach here any day with his 400 landsknights, although their march was temporarily delayed by the refusal of the Bernese to grant them passage, despite the fact that it had been requested by the Spanish Ambassador in Lucerne, Don Alfonso Casale, 'who to put an honest glosse uppon these great leavyes did signify to that State that his master did make these great provisions against the Turke who did threaten an invasion this yeare.'

To anticipate any surprise attack, the Duke of Savoy is maintaining in readiness the 6,000 men whom Marshall d'Esduigieres brought from Dolfine, the 4,000 whom Monsieur de Chatillon has sent from Languedoc and another 4,000 raised by the Duke de Nemours. Most of these troops are being paid by the Venetians who have undertaken never to make peace until the Spanish army in Milan has been disbanded. Marshal d'Esduigieres and the Marquise de Tréfort are together in this town. 'If the voice of the people and the prognostications of some Almanachs prove true, we shall have a mariage here betwixt them shortly, and the suspicion thereof is increased by his having been twice in private with the Nontio, and the coming hither of the Bishop of Ambrune out of Dolfine, who hath no errand here that is knowen unlesse he come to knit the knot.' Turin.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XLIII, 14.

1171. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, July 17/27. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.i, ff. 134-5.

4 pp. Min. II, 121.

1172. THOMAS LOCKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 18. The King's speech in the Star Chamber has been published and first appeared in print today. The Earl of Arundel has been made a privy Councillor. The Countess of Somerset has received a pardon and the Earl the liberty of the Tower.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XXIX, 97.

1173. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 18. My head is still reeling after the banquet which we held when my daughter was christened yesterday. The marriage celebrations that began

last Sunday are in full swing, there being present the Marquises of Anspach and Baden, the latter with his sons (of whom the elder had a bad fall off his horse when tilting at the ring), the Duke of Deux-Ponts and some duchesses and kinswomen of this House.

At Frankfort, where there have been so many executions and banishments, the burghers have been forced to pay an enormous fine which, in the case of some merchants of the richer sort, amounted to as much as 10,000 or 12,000 florins. The purpose is to depopulate this lovely town, and then to establish a Papist magistracy so as to bring it completely under the control of the imperialists and turn it into a *sedem belli* for themselves. Situated in the heart of Germany, there could be no better or more convenient place. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] has sent some of his Council to investigate.

In Prague they are anxious to settle the problem of Juliers by sequestration, that is by placing it in the possession of the House of Austria and ignoring all other interested parties. Saxony and Brandenburg have been hunting and feasting together for the last five weeks, and the Duke of Saxony has said that he is willing for his claims to be judged by those who are entitled to do so. In Prague there is much resentment at the marriage of the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse with Prince Henry of Nassau. The Hanseatic Towns have sent envoys to the Hague to finalize the terms of the confederation. Bremen and Hamburg in particular are fortifying themselves under the guidance of the States General.

The Marquis of Brandenburg and his bride will be proceeding by the Rhine to Cleves next Monday, and we hope that they will have an easy passage at Rheinberg, Düsseldorf and Wesel, and that His Highness's sister, the Marquise, will meet with the same courtesy as was extended to the Duke of Neuburg and his wife when they passed through this place.

Colonel Schomberg is dangerously ill in bed with dysentery. Frankfort.

P.S. Their Highnesses will accompany the Marquis of Brandenburg as far as Bacharach, and from there will go to Schwalbach for the waters.

2 pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. XXXV, 28.*

1174. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July [18/] 28. I would have written to you before now 'if my early rising in the morninge to bee at the fountaines and the enjoyed exercise to procure evacuation' had not taken up the whole day during my stay here. 'If this maie not serve to excuse mee, then call mee loggerhead.'

Last Monday I received a letter from Emanuell Zuero under your cover to Sir Dudley Carleton who arrived here last week with his lady, Sir Horace Vere and Sir Henry Carey. The first told me that in three weeks or so he will begin his journey to Holland, passing through Antwerp. The Countess of Pembroke proposes to leave this place at the same time, and to find accommodation at Mr Wake's in Antwerp. Please inform him, or Mrs Wake if he has already gone to England. 'The latest newes heere amongst the English is the Lord Cooke his disgrace by beinge suspended from sitting in Councell and riding circuit.' I hope to come to Brussels to taste your wine after another 15 or 16 days of drinking this water. Spa.

1 p. *Holograph. XIX, 41.*

1175. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 18. I have made inquiries about the two people you mentioned in your letter, but neither is to be found in this town. There is a certain

Waymans, who is a jeweller, but he is hardly the man to whom such a sum of money would have been remitted 'in respecte nott longe since hee received a disgrace.' As for the other called Bembde, there was a person of that name in Antwerp some years ago, but he was a notary by profession.

Concerning the report about Spilberge, I can obtain no more certain information than you have already. 'Onelye by the last ordinarye from Spayne I received a letter from my wiffs brother which lives att Sevil. [He] wrott me that there was an advise carvel come in there from Nova Spagna which brought newes that there was 2 shippes there arived from China verye richlye laden; and that 5 English:e shippes had layen in wayt for them a longe tyme, butt that in regard the pest and other sicknes was soe extreame amongste them, weere nott able to doe them hurt. So that they conjecture they must all miscarye. Ytt maye bee supposed these 5 shippes to be Spelburghs because the number agrees with his hee went forth withall, as likewise the place where the 2 China shippes met them.' There is no news from Virginia. A ship has arrived in England with a rich cargo from the East Indies, and it has been reported here that Thomas Albery has acted on his letters of marque and seized a ship bound from Ostend to Spain. Antwerp.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* XXXVI, 107.

1176. DECLARATION BY THE ARCHDUKES

1616, July [18/] 28. They have given permission for 4,000 foot and 400 horse to be raised within the county of Burgundy for the King of Spain's service. In order that the country may not be too inconvenienced by the levy, or too denuded of arms as a result of it, and after consultation with the Count of Champente, the Governor, and with the President and members of the Court of Parlement at Dôle, it has been decided to prohibit the sale of all weapons, such as muskets, pikes, etc, upon pain of heavy fines and forfeitures. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the men—seven sols a day for a foot soldier and eighteen sols for a horseman; for the prevention of overcharging of provisions which they will need to buy to support themselves; for the regular distribution of pay by the chief commissary at Besançon, Don Jean d'Aigagne; for the strict discipline of the troops and the punishment and reparation of misdemeanours committed by them. A list is appended of places allocated as quarters to each regiment and its company commanders, who are named. 'Fait au Conseil de la dite Cour.'

Note at foot in same hand: The troops which were in the vicinity of Geneva have retired and have passed the mountains in the direction of Piedmont, but not without causing some alarm to the people of Geneva who kept an armed watch for four or five nights. The eldest son of the Duke of Savoy, who was at Anassy, expressed a desire to have talks with those of Geneva, who sent two members of their council with 40 horse. They were well received and remained there three days. The Duke has asked Geneva for the loan of artillery, offering certain fortresses as security, but his request was refused. As for other munitions, such as powder, lead, match etc, they have given them as much as they can pay for, and have even promised to grind their corn in the town. And if it is evident that the King of Spain proposes wittingly to make war against the Duke, they will send him assistance as will those of Bern, who are levying men, and have already seized the passages towards Burgundy.

3½ pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 160.

1177. GRANT OF LANDS AND RIGHTS IN JULIERS

[1616, July 18] Investiture of Frederick IV, Elector Palatine, by John William, Duke of Juliers and Cleves, with certain counties, demesnes, advowsons, rights, jurisdictions, etc, in return for the customary homage and obligations. The include the county of Mousbach, the county of Hengbach [*marginal note: sive Heimbach*], with its appurtenances, to wit, the forest of Romingens [*Remingensis written above*] and the advowsons of Zulpgen and Mersburden, together with the collation to the benefice of St. Mary in Zulpgen, and a share of the profits issuing from the mountain of Schinelberg and the fields at Kempens [*corrected from Rempens*] besides those from the woods between Mosam and Rhenum. Also half the county of Wiede, the county of Nuenar, the advowsons of Brisken, Vilkin, Bercheim, Pfaffendorf, Holtzwiler, St. Cornelius in Munstre [*marginal note: Munster*], Gressenich, Vrotzheim [*marginal note: Vroitzhaim*], Turnich and all the land held by allodial tenure in Loverich. Dated at Heidelberg, Tuesday 28 November 1592.

3 pp. *Copy. Latin. Endorsed: 18 of July, 1616.* From Monsieur de Plessen. Copie of the Investiture of the fiefs belonging to the P. Elector Palatin in the Duchy of Juliers. XXXVI, 12.

1178. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 20/30. The main business here for the moment is that of the assessment of the provinces and the church dispute. The former has been a problem since the Truce, but there is some likelihood that it will now be settled. The only refractory province is Zeeland, for it still 'difficultates' if I may use a word which appears somewhat strained. Regarding the religious dispute, the old controversial issues have given way to personal hatreds and factions. The moderates who govern this state have managed to keep extremism in check, and they have been helped by the common fear of Spanish power.

I hope that the surrender of the two Cautionary Towns will not be regretted by the parties who arranged it. 'As for us, a blynd man may see that wee are much weakned by it, whensoever our strength shalbe tryed. For though these men wilbe styll our frends, so farr as reason of state leads them, yet will they neyther be such harty ones, nor can wee have such assurance of them as before, there beinge so much difference as to be incorporated with each other and to stand at armes end. For them I know not what they have gotten more then remove at a high rate an imagined mark or note of servitude which truly construed were but pawnes of neere league and amitye. But with the tymes this amitye is, I will not say changed, but I dare say cooled; for neyther are they looked upon with the olde English eye, neyther doe they put that confidence in England where they see a Spanish Embassador so powerfull, whom they know to plott and practise nothinge more then the ruine of theyr state.'

Touching the sequestration of the disputed provinces of Juliers and Cleves I believe, as you do, that it will be pursued earnestly as soon as the King of Spain has disposed of his difficulties in Italy. But if these be carefully kept alive, he may continue to have his hands full there until such time as the death of the Emperor or some other contingency alter the situation. We suspect here that Spanish offers may impede our proposed alliance with France, although we hear from England that Lord Hay is going to France to negotiate a marriage settlement. If Spinola and Bucquoy leave us alone this summer, we shall dance at the marriage of Prince Henry of Nassau. Utrecht.

3 pp. *Holograph. XXXIII, 156.*

1179. ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO KING JAMES I

1616, July [20/] 30. From the complaints of both merchants and magistrates in many towns, I understand that a few days ago the ship of Jehan Hertsenpan of Dunkirk, bound for Spain, was seized by the order and commission of the Earl of Nottingham, your Lord High Admiral, and by virtue of letters of reprisals procured by Thomas Alberly, one of your subjects, who claims that I have denied him justice. I have every reason to protest about this, as my ambassador in London, Jehan Baptista van Male, will amply demonstrate. I desire that you accord him full confidence, and take measures to render unnecessary such grievances as are voiced by my subjects, thus assisting to preserve those good relations between our respective countries which I am desirous of maintaining. Bruxelles.

1 p. *Copy. Endorsed:* Coppie of the Archdukes letters to his Majesty, touching the arrest made upon the Hope of Dunkerke by Mr Thomas Alberly. Misc. VII, 161.

1180. TOBIE MATTHEW TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 22. I have conveyed your salutations to the Lord Ambassador who hopes to see you on his return either in Louvain or Antwerp. I would be grateful if you would advise your friends in London that the enclosed letter should reach the King's hands without delay. I hope that His Majesty will approve of my proposed return to England. My Lord Ambassador here offered to send my letter to Secretary Winwood, but I told him and he agreed with me, that 'bycause I have lately lived within your circuite, it would be of more use to me if you would doe me the favour to recommende it.' I would ask you also to witness 'my being free from having had ought to doe with that filthie booke of *Corona Regia*, saving that you knowe I did my beste to put a copie of it into your hande, whereby you might be able to enquire upon the diversitie of impressions.' Spa.

P.S. I would be glad to know whether Lord Hay proposes to pass this way on his journey to Heidelberg.

P.P.S. Mr Gage and Sir George Peter send their greetings to you.

1 p. XXX, 61.

1181. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 22/] August 1, N.S. I have been prevented from writing to you by two journeys to Cleves. However, I have been assured that Monsieur Carleton passed through Brabant and Brussels, and I have no doubt that he acquainted you with our affairs here and with the proposal he made to the States General regarding Cleves and Juliers. In order to redress the military situation, the States General have again authorized His Excellency to raise five thousand men. We are expecting the return of the Prince of Brandenburg within the next fortnight, and His Excellency has detailed certain companies of horse to meet him on the frontiers of Cleves and escort him here. His wife will follow him shortly. The Hague.

1 p. *French. Seals.* XXXVII, 44.

1182. NEWS FROM MILAN

1616, [July 22/] August 1. Following upon many urgent requests from the Governor of Milan, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has at last replied that he will serve the King of Spain in accordance with his obligations; and for that purpose

he has asked the Emperor to permit the recruitment of Germans, both horse and foot, for whom he would obtain a passage from the Swiss. The Count of Sultz originally offered 1,000 horse, and it seems we shall now receive 500. Although there was talk that the Swiss would be ready by 15 August, it appears that certain difficulties may delay this. Enlisted men are arriving here daily to bring the old companies up to strength and to form the regiment of musketeers commanded by the brother of the Marquis of Caravaggio, which has been allocated quarters at Lodi and Foncino.

A number of Frenchmen who arrived here by chance were not permitted to proceed any further, but in the end they were allowed passage. The Germans keep on coming here daily, over 4,500 having entered the country so far. They have been dispersed throughout many localities until such time as they are assigned fixed quarters, which will facilitate their passage in groups of three.

About 4,000 écus have been disbursed to old cavalry leaders to remount their troops of horse as soon as possible, but this is regarded as a waste of money. The five companies of horse newly recruited are to be quartered at Gerradada. The French Ambassador has returned to Turin. Milano.

2½ pp. *Copy. Italian. Endorsed: di Milano, 1 Agosto, 1616. Misc. VII, 162.*

1183. NEWS FROM GENEVA

1616, [July 22/] August 1. A few days ago it was understood here that there were a few companies of soldiers in these parts under the command of a certain Captain La Grangia in the service of the Duke of Nemours. Their exact number is not known, but it is believed to be around 3,000 men. They had attempted to make themselves masters of Nissi but had failed. Upon this the Governor of Chambery, the Marquis de Lans, went to Nissi and gathered in all those who were able to bear arms. He has managed to assemble some six to eight thousand, and they have been brought to Seissel sul Rodamo where the Duke of Nemours is in person. The Savoyards make a show of wishing to attack them, in the belief that they were in league with the Spaniards to ruin this country. They are removing artillery from Montmilliano, and have ordered a hundred pairs of oxen to be levied to pull it. Geneva.

1 p. *Copy. Italian. Addressed to: Monsieur de Trumbull. Misc. VII, 163*

1184. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 23, O.S. I thank you for your letter of 20/30 July, and for sending me my friends' letters. Toby Matthews wishes to express his gratitude to you for all you have done in furthering his suit for permission to return home. I too am most grateful for this, for he and I are old friends and remain so despite 'his unhappy error of religion'. I would have done what you have performed if it were not for certain reasons which I would rather tell you by word of mouth than in a letter. His wish to return is not only due to nostalgia, 'there being to my knowledge a matter of 1000 li sterling detained from him by one to whom in friendship and trust he committed it; besides an other suite he hath in the Chancerie.' I would add to this that 'he is not so warme in disputes and questions of religion as he was wont but that ... he hath quite layde by that theme: which maketh me believe that fervor which was formerly noted in him was rather to justifie his error and to appeare what he was himself then to doe hurt upon others.'

As for other matters, 'owr soldiers here adde to your newes of the new leavies that the Baron of Anhalt, a cadet of that house (which is seated in the land

of Cleave and Juliers neere Zutphen and Deventer) pretends to have commission for the leavie of 1000 horse for which he hath allreadie made choise of his officers, but they say not whether they be for the Emperors service or the King of Spaines. The qualitie of the chiefe commander, who was Coronel of a regiment of foote under the Archduke Leopold in these warres of Cleave and is a gentleman of the Emperors chamber sheweth howsoever that this leavie hath aspect to the Empire.' Spa.

P.S. I received from England a copy of a certificate given to his Majesty by the Privy Council 'concerning my Lord Cooke wherein you may see his accusations and answeares, yf you have it not allreadie.'

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XV, 92.

1185. HENRY TAYLOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, July 23/] August 2. I have been in Louvain, but have not yet got the book although it is available in 'written coppie'. The investigation into this matter has been quite expensive, but I hope it will now come to an end, 'for I have partly heard where abouts this Canons living doth lye which is about Lyel, one side or another, I cannot learne for my life which it is. But there is not a weeke or fourteene dayes but he may be gotten there.' If you send me to locate him, I can guarantee to do so without fail. 'I had not gotten the knowledge but by talking of sending Valentine to Collen, because he could not keep counsel and all men must know what he had to do.' I am obtaining more and more information. 'Puteanus hath written an other booke of some twelwe sheetes, but it is not fully ended.' I have ordered two for you. Macklen.

P.S. If you have any special business with me at Henry Joyes, I shall be there this week.

1 p. *Holograph.* *Endorsed:* 2 of August, 1616. XXXVII, 102.

1186. FRANÇOIS D'AERSSENS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 24/] August 3. The ambassador of Great Britain has been at the Spa for many weeks, but I pretended not to have received any information from you so that no jealousy should disturb your mutual friendship. There is nothing left to be done regarding the restitution of our Cautionary Towns. His Majesty has rid himself of a great charge, and as to the terms, he took our circumstances into consideration, and we shall not be able to remember enough or feel enough about this, because what he did was truly more than royal. Time will reveal the soundness of the speculations of politicians and show who is the loser in this particular matter. At the moment France seems to be searching for a firmer position, which the advice of the Prince of Condé could really give her; but being convulsed by such a powerful agitation, I fear that she will remain unstable for a long time because of the lack of good government. However, it is something gained to have, if not overthrown, at least split the Spanish faction and strengthened the party of the Reformed Religion. Invested with political authority the Prince and the Duke of Bouillon, by combining moderation and discretion, will settle these disorders originated by the licence of the times and the corruption of courtiers.

We are anxious to learn something of the resolution entrusted to the Count of Bucquoy. It appears that he went to Spain to preach war either on our frontiers or within the Empire, in the belief that France would encourage him or at least remain neutral. We are being sounded on all sides about a prolongation of the Truce, which it would not be possible for us to accept as

long as the affairs of Juliers remain as they are at present. And in this context the Archdukes declare that if we are ready to restore the occupied places for an indefinite period and conclude a provisional agreement between the Princes Possessioners, then they will show their desire to live in peace with this State. These are plausible rather than binding words, but if it had not been for the Treaty of Xanten in which little heed has been paid to public pledges, they could have formed the basis of a conference. However, what we need in the future is strength and discretion. We do not believe that the King of Spain will undertake any action knowingly within the Empire or on our borders, but only against the Venetians and the Duke of Savoy. He will always maintain an army on foot under one pretext or another, to defend himself or to take advantage of opportunities.

We have no news of Spilberg. In my opinion, his crew has been much reduced in strength. If he is proceeding towards the Philippines he could be supported by part of the fleet of the East Indies, where our trade is doing very well. Tomorrow we are expecting the return of our ambassadors from Muscovy, and with their help we shall be able to assess the friendship of the King of Denmark, who has the notion of interfering with our whale fishing in the north. This he cannot do without violence or battle. The Hague.

3 pp. *French.* I, 95.

1187. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 24/August 3. I have just returned from taking the acid waters four leagues from Strasbourg, where I went upon medical advice to recuperate after suffering for two months from a tertian ague.

His Highness has written to His Majesty about the military preparations which are in evidence on all sides, and about the affairs of Juliers which, if left uncontrolled, could spell trouble for all the Empire. The Electress left this morning to join His Highness who is taking the acid waters some two leagues from Mainz. Monsieur Schonberg is still seriously ill. You know of the forces which Savoy and Lesdiguières are raising and which are being paid for by the Venetians. They are to be employed in the war against Spain, and so divert the blows which threaten Venice, who cannot get assistance from her allies because the Grisons refuse adamantly to open the passes. There are dissensions between the Protestant and Catholic cantons which could become explosive. The fire is being lit by Jesuit matches, which makes us suspect that the Duke of Savoy may have a secret design. After all *ce Prince la est un vray Chameleon.* Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 24.

1188. KING JAMES I TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 24. The bearer, Robert Alexander, was robbed at sea by pirates of the name of Clandonald, who forced him to serve them as pilot as far as Dunkirk. There he was ill-used, and the goods of the ship disposed of by them at their pleasure. It is our request that all the commodities to which he can claim a title be restored to him. The personal intervention of the Archduke to see this performed would be regarded as a favour. 'The Courte at Bletso.'

½ p. *Sign manual.* Min. II, 122.

1189. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, July 24, O.S. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.ii, f. 141.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Min. II, 123.

1190. LORD DACRE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] July 24. Those arriving from Brussels have told me of your supervision and care of my son, and I am more than grateful to you. I also fully endorse the course you have taken 'both for hys exercyses and the debarring hym from monye which would passe from hym lyke water thorow a sive.' I am not surprised to hear from you that he was destitute of clothes when he arrived in Brussels, although I had provided him with an adequate wardrobe three months before he left. 'I am well acquaynted with hys carelesnesse in wearing them, besides a shorter course which I heard he tooke with some of them.' Since he left almost a year ago, he has received from me £108, besides what I paid for a journey he made to Sedan in the company of a Frenchman whom I sent along with him at my expense. However I will arrange for more money to be made available according to your request. I hear that my son 'sorteth hymselfe with some English which I could wyshe he would refrayne.' Chevening.

1 p. *Holograph*. *Endorsed*: 24 of July, 1616. XXI, 114.

1191. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 25. We are expecting to hear daily of a settlement between our deputies and those of Burgundy. There are war preparations almost everywhere, but there does not appear to be any obvious reason for them.

My brother will add to this his congratulations to Peckius. *Marginal note in Benjamin Buwinckhausen's hand*: I am sending them to Sicur Maurissens, whose help I need on a Brabant matter.

P.S. *also in Benjamin Buwinckhausen's hand and initialled by him*: I have a bad headache which almost incapacitates me. Italy keeps our enemies so occupied that I do not think we shall be troubled this year.

2 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XII, 94.

1192. JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 25. I am glad to understand from Mr Munger, who has just arrived, that you are well. Prior to his departure last Monday to attend the King's progress, Mr Secretary authorized me to take £400 for your use out of the money due to him. 'I must tell you that his Honour disbourseth these moneis out of his own purse, haveing in deed received no penny of those monyes intended by his Majestie to your benefit.' Mr Talbot of Grafton still insists that the bills of exchange intercepted for you belong to him. But to avoid a dispute and troublesome proceedings at the Exchequer, he is ready to compromise on the matter and let you have £100 out of the £300. Mr Secretary considers this to be a satisfactory arrangement and has ordered me to act on it. I shall deal with your more immediate debts, but I shall have to refund myself those sums which I have paid on your behalf, 'because in treuth my buildinges have brought me to some streightes.'

'The Lord Hay had a speedy passage to Diepe. The late Contesse of Somersett hath her pardon but with restraint to the Tower dureing the Kings pleasur; her lord hath the liberty of the Tower and they twoe com together. The Lord Chancellor hath gotten the upper hand of the Lord Chief Justice of the Kings

Bench. You understand that the Earl of Arundell and Lord Carew are made privie Councillors.' St. Martins lane.

2 pp. *Seal.* XXXII, 73.

1193. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 25, O.S. His Highness [the Elector Palatine] accompanied the newly married couple as far as Rheinfelsen, a castle on the Rhine owned by Landgrave Maurice who entertained them there. The Marquis of Brandenburg will leave the boat at a village near Bonn, where eight troops of horse are waiting to escort him to Cleves. The Marchioness, in the company of Monsieur de Plessen and other gentlemen from our Court, will continue the journey to Rees where she will be handed over to the Brandenburgers, we having paid all travelling expenses as far as that place.

We are told that Wonsheim, the Duke of Neuburg's Lieutenant at Düsseldorf, has been to Duiz to confer in secret with delegates from the town and Senate of Cologne. This has led some to suspect that there is a connection between these confabulations and the journey of Their Highnesses of Brandenburg, whose advent to Juliers and Cleves is most obnoxious to those of Cologne. Count Maurice, who will be at Rees and Emmerich, will have discussions with Their Highnesses, for the situation demands deliberations of a serious nature, inasmuch as many hold the opinion that the Spaniards could besiege Juliers and other places held by the States General without a breach of the Truce and that the States General would refrain from opposing them.

Recently the town of *Dotmonde* sent one of its secretaries to us with letters from the magistrates informing His Highness that they had heard that Heiducquen had intrigued at the Court of Prague to obtain letters patent from the Emperor commanding Dortmund to accept a Spanish garrison. Since this was an attack on their liberties, they requested His Highness that he and the Duke of Saxony, as the principal Electors concerned with the protection of Imperial towns against foreign threats and pressures, should intercede with the Emperor. The same secretary told us that lately two foreign soldiers were discovered in a Dortmund inn. They were ordered by the magistrates to leave, but refused to do so on the grounds that they were travellers spending their money there. Meanwhile letters arrived from Count Henry van den Bergen, in which he ordered the magistrates to leave the soldiers in peace, they being his men, otherwise he would take revenge on the town.

There is agitation everywhere in Hungary. Besides the defeat of Homanay's men who had assembled with the Emperor's connivance, the Heiducques have seized the town and fort of Erlaw and put to the sword all the Turks they found there. This could well result in the breakdown of the truce between the Emperor and the Sultan. Closel has been awaiting this for quite a time, and regards it as a means of getting the upper hand of us heretics.

A gentleman of Alsace has written to offer a troop of horse to the Count of Lewenstein, His Highness's Chamberlain, assuring him that he would pay them well, and that there were two thousand more to be raised in Alsace for the King of Spain's service in the Duchy of Milan. If this is true, the Marquis of Baden will have more to fear from them than will the Duke of Savoy.

In the county of Oltenbourg an effort is being made to reconcile the two cousins, the Emperor having delegated that task to the Duke of Brunswick who has with him 300 horse and 100 musketeers. After beginning negotiations he has withdrawn and left his Chancellor behind him. His Highness has also sent

one of his councillors to assist with the work. Colonel Schomberg is not yet out of danger.

2½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Word in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 29.

1194. NEWS FROM PRAGUE

1616, July 7/17. There is much anxiety over the succession to the hereditary lands of the Empire. Most of them are apparently to be conveyed to Archduke Ferdinand of Styria, and for this reason it has been openly announced that the approbation of his brothers, Archdukes Maximilian and Albert, has been obtained in writing; by being made generally known this will, in the opinion of many, relieve our people of their fears. The marriage between Count Henry of Nassau and the eldest daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse has been finally arranged. In my opinion, it is a most necessary step towards unifying our strength. There are conflicting views about the Venetian expedition against Archduke Ferdinand, particularly as Savoy has now also resorted to arms. As a speaker declared recently in a secret session of the Venetian Senate, it is certain that only the most definitive and advantageous peace will be considered by the Republic. The disturbances in Hungary are to be investigated, including complaints that Humanay has been raising men by Imperial authority. There is some doubt about the durability of the peace between the Sultan and the Emperor, the more so as the Haiducs are daily provoking and exasperating their Turkish neighbours. Praga.

1 p. *Latin. Unsigned.* XXXV, 29a. *Enclosed in the above.*

1195. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 26/] August 5. Besides military preparations (there is talk of increasing the armed forces by four thousand men), religious disputes continue here unimpeded. Deputies of the ministers throughout the provinces have met at Amsterdam, and propose that the arguments of both parties should be drawn up in the form of theses and counter-theses, published in Latin and French, and then disseminated so that the world generally may learn what the dissensions are about. At Delft there has been a revolt by women against the imposition of a tax on flour by the magistrates contrary to the law of Holland. When two of the protesting women were arrested, the rest attacked the town hall, broke all the windows, and damaged the building so much that it could not be used for some months. The magistrates caused the bells to be rung, and some of the Prince's own guards had to intervene before they were withdrawn and replaced by other soldiers. Hag.

3 pp. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 31.

1196. MARTIN VAN DEN NESSCHEN VERSUS GEORGE VAN DEN
NESSCHEN

1616, July 26. Examination of witnesses at Burwash, Sussex, before Sir John Wildegos and Anthony Apsley, commissioners, following upon a request from William Trumbull and the Chancellor and Council of Brabant. The witnesses are examined upon interrogatories sent by Martin van den Nesschen alias Brewer in a case depending between him and George van den Nesschen, Dionisius Clinghen and Lawrence van den Nesschen in the Supreme Judicial Court of Brabant. The witnesses examined are Thomas Roper, John Bacheller,

William Foster, John Stapely, Lawrence Watere, Richard Codde and Robert Bourder, all resident at Burwash.

5 pp. *Latin*. Misc V, 163.

1197. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 26/] August 5. This letter will be brought to you by Monsieur de Courcelles who is travelling with his wife to Eutrec on business. They are good friends of mine, and I would ask you to extend to them whatever favour you can to make their journey an agreeable one.

On 30 July I received your packet containing that of Monsieur Libigny which I sent on to the English Ambassador. The next morning, on my way to our parish church, I retrieved the lot from the Ambassador and handed it to the Duc de Bouillon who kept it until this morning. When he returned it to me I conveyed it to the secretary of the Ambassador of the States General. My intention was to learn their respective opinions on the subject of the letters from the Council of Cleves to the King and Queen Mother here.

The Prince de Condé arrived here on 27 July and was warmly received by Their Majesties at the Louvre before going on to sup with the Duchesse de Soissons. Lord Hay followed on 1 August; he was met on behalf of the King by the Prince de Joinville and a great number of nobles from the Court. He will be received in audience on Sunday. Meanwhile many prominent personages from the Court and this town have called to pay their respects to him, and the burghers and people of Paris are showing much pleasure with his visit, which they consider can only be productive of good. He is an accomplished gentleman, worthy of the favour of such great kings as his master and ours. He is lodged in the house of the late Queen Margaret, sumptuously furnished with the King's furniture. Ambassador Edmondes is also lodged there. He was invited with Lord Hay to dinner by Monsieur de Guise, but refused because he could not obtain his Lordship's advice about it beforehand. The arrival of the Prince de Condé has postponed the establishment of a strong council. All matters have been put off until that time, not least foreign affairs.

The latest news about the Duke of Savoy is that he has set up halting-places for the passage of French troops across the mountains. Also that in Lower and Upper Languedoc, Sevenes and Vivarests, Monsieur de Chatillon has raised 50 companies of foot, each of 100 men. In Dauphiné only three regiments of foot have been assembled, the first under the command of the Marquis de Canaples, Marshal de Lesdiguières's grandson, but there is a considerable number of cavalry. Monsieur de Béthune is still in Milan, having accomplished nothing of his mission. There is some good hope that the passage of the Grisons will be open, and the Venetian ambassador extraordinary at this Court will leave when that happens. The business of Poitiers has not been settled, and it is being aggravated in several quarters. Delegates from Poitiers have come to this Court upon the arrival there of the King's commissioners. Beaulieu is still at Thouars, and this means extra work for the Ambassador and Mr Woodford. Paris.

3 pp. *French*. *Seals*. XXVI, 29.

1198. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 27. I have been given to understand by a friend of mine, who is well acquainted with the party you mention, that the latter has received no such sum of money. For that matter he has not been sent any money whatsoever

from London for the last 7 or 8 years: neither does he know of any man in Antwerp whose name sounds like his. 'There is latelye a shipp heiled from Virginia and ... there is sould to the valew of 1400 li st. in sassafras and tobacko which she brought in retourne from thence; which doth give great incouradgment to the adventurers. Soe that yt is likelye they will goe forward with a better resolution.' Antwerpe.

½ p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 108.

1199. THE KING'S COMMISSION TO SIR WALTER RALEGH

[1616, July 28] Summary of commission granted by King James I to Sir Walter Raleigh for his expedition to America. For the actual commission, which is dated 28 July 1616, see P.R.O., S.P. 39/6, no. 80.

½ p. Misc. XXXIV, 4.

1200. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 29/] August 8. Valentin should now be with you, and from his account you will have learnt what has happened to our merchant [Flavius]. I can hardly believe that the latter stayed with the person you mention, who is of the same profession and who was commanded by the Archdukes and the magistrates of this town to seize and imprison him. His wife is still living here, which makes me think that he too is somewhere around. I have given Valentin eleven rixdollars to pay his debts here and his travelling expenses to Brussels.

Last Friday or Saturday the Prince of Brandenburg and his wife passed down the river without landing here. I had the honour to kiss his hands and found him to be *un bien gentil Prince, sage et courageux*.

We are informed from a good source in Germany that the Elector of Saxony is beginning to listen to the States of the Union, and has prohibited his clergy from declaiming against those of our confession. Cologne.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Addressed to: Monsieur Jean de Bois a Gand.* IX, 127.

1201. SIR RALPH WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, July 30. You informed us in your last letter that the city of Antwerp, which is decaying because of lack of trade, is most desirous that our Merchant Adventurers, who are at present engaged in a dispute with the States General over the decree issued against the importation from England of dyed cloths, should move their residence to Antwerp and settle there as before. This proposal is acceptable to His Majesty on condition that it is beneficial to our merchants' trade, and the terms offered both just and reasonable. There are, however, some difficulties, notably that of religion. 'Provision must be made that our marchants, freely and boldly, within the precincts of their owne howse, may exercise the profession of their owne religion both by publicke prayers and sermons. Next, care must be taken that the factors of our marchants be not debawched and corrupted by the priests and Jesuitts.' Another difficulty is the accessibility of Antwerp to our ships, 'for the States will never suffer the river of Scheld to be opened, and what use wilbe made of the newe canal which the Marquis Spinola hath late cutte, I have cawse to dowbte.' It is also uncertain whether the Merchants of Antwerp will be prepared to receive dyed cloths from this country. However, should any ministers or reputable merchants enter into discussion with you on this subject, you are to encourage them, particularly if they are sanguine enough to suggest sending commissioners here to confer

with our merchants and submit proposals, which would have to be acceptable to them and to His Majesty.

It is the King's desire that our Merchant Adventurers should continue to reside at Middleborough if it suits their convenience and trade, but 'the States have published a Placaet prohibiting the sale of dyed and dressed clothes within their provinces, which Placaet unlesse the province of Zeland shall have power to cawse to be revoked before Michaelmas, our marchants as they have reason are resolved to quitte that place.'

A commissioner arrived here lately from Dordrecht to discuss with our merchants the feasibility of transferring their residence to that town; but it is hardly likely that if a province like Zeeland is unable to revoke that decree, a small town like Dordrecht can hope to succeed. The Dunkirk ship has been released and the Archduke's Agent has been more favoured than he deserved. His Majesty now has good reason to expect some satisfaction in the matter of Flavius and Puteanus.

Sir Walter Raleigh 'is released owt of the Tower, intending a voyage to Guiana. His Majestie will not be induced to graunt him his pardon, but hath given him letters patents under the greate Seale of England inabling him to treate and contracte, as if he never had bin condemned and as though he ever had stood rectus in Curia.' Kerby.

3½ pp. XLVII, 127.

1202. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 30/] August 9, N.S. Tuesday. I arrived here with Captain John Blount on Monday night and have spent this Tuesday in the company of good friends. Sir Arthur Ingram has asked me to find speedy conveyance for the enclosed, which I am sending to you so that it may go with your dispatch to London. I made my stay short at the Spa to hasten to Antwerp, as I wish to speak to Mr Wake before he leaves for England. Lovaine.

1 p. *Holograph.* XIX, 42.

1203. DE GUERETIN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [July 31/] August 10. I have communicated your letters and what was enclosed with them to our Ambassador. For the time being he is very much occupied because of the arrival of Lord Hay, who with a brilliant equipage was magnificently received by the King on the first of this month. It is true that the occasion was somewhat marred by the rain which came on towards the end, particularly as regards the fine clothes worn by those who had left their coaches behind. Lord Hay had his first audience the following Sunday between six and seven o'clock in the evening. He was escorted from his lodging by Monsieur de Guise and the Prince de Joinville, his brother, with most of the young lords and gallants of this Court, trying to outshine one another in attire or horse trappings. To honour the occasion the King sent the best horses from his grand stable, richly harnessed with saddle cloth of embroidered velvet. The streets along which they passed had been cleaned and the Pont Neuf swept and sprinkled with water to avoid dust. I believe that from his lodging to the Louvre there were more than 300,000 spectators in the windows and the streets, all showing their appreciation of the spectacle. Yesterday the Ambassadors went for a walk with the king in the Tuileries, to see horses being put to their mettle, even by the King himself who is most skilful at it. The day before, they and many of the nobles in Lord Hay's train were guests at a banquet given

by the Duke of Bouillon, where there were forty or more of the greatest of this Court. There were three courses of meat, containing 800 portions, and three of dessert with the entremets. And all drank to the health of the Kings of France and England, the Prince of Wales etc.

I am missing Mr Beaulieu very much and am also rather disquieted by my own doubts about the restoration of his health. Paris.

1 p. *French. Seals. Misc. VII, 164.*

1204. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 1. Venice and Savoy are keeping Spain very busy in Italy, so busy that every other enterprise appears to have been forgotten. You know what is happening in France and what reforms have been started after the arrival of the Prince of Condé. The First President and those others who by holding official posts were able to sustain the opposing party are going to lose their jobs. This is even true of Monsieur de Villeroy, whom I consider to be a firm Papist, but otherwise an honest man in state affairs and so worthy of respect. I would be glad to hear whether you have heard anything concerning our conference at Besançon with the Burgundians, and what is the opinion in Brussels about it. Stuttgart.

2 pp. *Holograph. French. XII, 95.*

1205. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 1. We hear from Cologne that preparations are being made to receive our newly married couple with honour, should they decide to land there. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] and their retinuc at Swalbach are well except Mlle de Mayerne who has dysentery. At Embs, four leagues from Swalbach, which also has baths, brigands took advantage of the crowds of visitors to rob them at night and carried away much booty. To prevent a similar outrage at Swalbach, His Highness's guards have been doubled.

At the Imperial Court in Prague, Cardinal Closel and Vice-Chancellor Ulmer are in complete control and no business, however insignificant, is handled without prior notification of it to the Spanish Ambassador, so that it is he and his Spanish master who govern the Empire. The Estates of Hungary have summoned Homanay by edict to appear before them and explain his conduct, particularly his action in assembling soldiers without the knowledge or consent of the Estates. If he disobeys, he will be declared a rebel. The Turks, exasperated by the exploits of the Casacques at Erlaw, carried out a terrible punitive expedition against the Christians, and brought back many thousands condemned to perpetual servitude. The ambassador selected by the Emperor to go to Constantinople had already reached Alba Stola when a message was sent to recall him, but this is not possible since he is already amongst the Turks. It is evident that the intention is to break the peace. We hear from the Venetian camp that everything is disorganised there and that the mortality rate is about fifty persons a day. The Archduke's troops attacked them by night on 19 July and killed a thousand in their sleep.

The Duke of Bavaria is reported to be raising troops, but we do not know for what purpose. Colonel Schomberg is on the point of death. Frankfort.

1 p. *French. Seals. Signed: Blondeau. XXXV, 30.*

1206. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 1. The Bishop of Mayence writes that he has discovered our secret. I do not know what he is talking about. To my knowledge we have not given him or the others any cause to take offence.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Seals. Signed: Blondeau. XXXV, 31. Enclosed in the above.*

1207. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 1. Monsieur Schomberg has been at death's door for the last three days. He is suffering from acute dysentery with complications. His Highness's [the Elector Palatine's] chaplain is sitting with him tonight. According to the physicians, there is no hope for him. Their Highnesses would be deeply grieved by his loss.

We have recently heard from France that Monsieur Gueffier, the resident French Ambassador with the Grisons, and his negotiations have been disavowed by the King of France and the Queen Mother, and himself made to shoulder all blame. But in the meantime he has been able to thwart the transactions of the Venetians. The five Protestant cantons of Switzerland have decided to deny all passage to Burgundian and other troops raised for the service of Spain, and have communicated their decision to the five smaller cantons with an urgent request that they cooperate with them in it. The dispute between these cantons and that of Zurich, caused by the purchase of lands to which the small cantons laid claims, will probably be amicably settled with the collaboration of friends, in order to prevent this quarrel from becoming more acrimonious. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. XLI, 24a.*

1208. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 2/12. The conference between us and the Burgundians at Besançon proved abortive because the latter refused any compromise unless they were allowed an equal share. This we could have achieved if we had wished four years ago at Brussels without all this expense; however the Commissioners parted on good terms and we may meet again.

Recruiting is general, and is said to be for Italy. Others think that the object is to supplant the Marquis of Baden in favour of the sons of Edward, and that Archduke Leopold is in charge of the operation. For his part the Marquis is recruiting soldiers.

At Milan it is said that the Spanish resolution regarding the proposal of the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Béthune, has been received. It accuses Savoy of not having fulfilled the terms concluded at Asti, and demands that the Duke should first disband his men and carry out other conditions. But it is said that the Duke follows his own resolutions, in which case we shall have peace in Germany and Juliers this year.

You know that the Count of Sultz raised men to serve in the Milanese. He ordered armour and equipment for them to be brought to Nuremberg. But the people there refused to deliver the same to him, on the grounds that they required them for themselves. And so we have another scare, since it is said that the Duke of Bavaria handed over 1,500 corselets to the Count for ready cash.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph. French. XII, 96.*

1209. TOBIE MATTHEW TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 3. Thank you for sending my letter to England with your kind words of recommendation. My Lord Ambassador here [Sir Dudley Carleton] gave me reason to believe that your intervention in this matter would be much more appropriate and useful than his. I am glad to hear of Ambassador Edmondés's recovery. I have written to solicit his help, and am sure that he will be more willing to give it if he receives a favourable account from you of my behaviour here. I have delivered your letter to Captain Blount. 'Mr Gage wilbe at Brussells this next weeke, and then speake with the Italian painter if he shalbe there.' Spawe.

1 p. XXX, 62.

1210. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 3. I have tried to fathom what the *Bishop of Mayence* could have written, which has given rise to such misrepresentation in Brussels. I think it has to do with the activities of the ambassadors who were sent recently by His Highness [the Elector Palatine] to the *Bishop of Treves* and the *Bishop of Mayence*. Discovering more and more the hostile intentions of our Churchmen, particularly those who are our confrères (being all Electors and bound together by oath), we have thought it expedient to make it plain to these men that we have both intelligence and courage; and we have used such language as will make them pause before resorting to arms against us.

You say that the Earl of Arundel has been created a Privy Councillor in England. We cannot understand how such an appointment could have been made, considering that his very religion makes him susceptible to the influence of the greatest enemies of the King of England, and that he has just returned from Rome where all the conspiracies directed against His Majesty are hatched; and where he will have been so well conditioned and informed that your English Papists can hope to see their cause prosper, now that those who publicly profess their faith are favoured and promoted in this fashion.

Colonel Schomberg is sinking fast and is now speechless. Frankfort.

1½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 32.

1211. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 4/14. I have sent the letters enclosed for Mr Matthews and Mr Garsett to Aix, where they are now staying. I would accept your invitation to your house, were I to come to Brussels, if it were not that 'I march *cum impedimentis*, my wife etc, besides a goode band of soldiers, Sir Horace Vere, Sir Henric Carew and some others who can not breake companie.' Since we would remain there one night only, and I incognito, I hope you will excuse me if I lodge at an inn. We shall spend two days in Antwerp, 'where yf we could escape the common inne we should be glad for many respects: chiefly to have our house free for many purchases of hangings etc, which we are like to make.' Mr Garsett is travelling directly from Aix to Brussels and will discuss this matter with you. It is said that you are on good terms with a merchant who lives at this time of the year in a commodious house outside Antwerp. If this fails, Mr Garsett could approach Nicolo Micheli, a correspondent of the Calandrini in Amsterdam. 'For to this Micheli I have my addresse for moneys, and with the like correspondents of the Calandrini in Italy I had this pleasure done me at Milan and other places.' I think we shall leave on the 13th. Spa.

P.S. I would appreciate any help you can give to a gentleman who is leaving with this post for England. He is Thomas Carew and a kinsman of my wife's. If you can have the enclosed conveyed to the Hague, I shall be obliged; if not, the bearer, G. Marten, has promised to take it there.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XV, 93.

1212. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 5, O.S. The secretary of Don Pedro de Toledo, Governor of Milan, was recently discovered to have provided the Duke of Savoy with a copy of the official cipher and to have secretly corresponded with him. For that offence he has already been drawn and quartered. Don Pedro has now received an express command to renew and prosecute the war with all speed.

The King of Spain has summoned the Council of State to the Escorial, together with most of the Council of War and the President and the oldest members of the Council of Hazienda. This Junta, I understand, is to deliberate on affairs in your part of the world, and it appears that the King is prepared to risk a breach of the truce in order to drive the States from Juliers.

Many projects have been tried to interest the King in the succession to the Emperor but without success. 'I conceive that yt ys here purposed rather to make the Count Palatine propitious to this state and theyr proceedings by forse of gould then feare of armes, but this may nott pass farther then between you and me.'

Olivares has been at Seville ever since I received your letter, but he is expected here any hour.

I must tell you in great confidence that I have come across secret talks for a match between the daughter and heiress of the Duke of Lorraine and the second son of the King of Spain, the terms being that the Prince should succeed the Archdukes in Flanders and the lady be the sole heiress of the Duke of Lorraine. The consequences of such a marriage for both those countries can be appreciated. An ambassador extraordinary from Lorraine has been busily engaged in these talks for the last five months.

Sir Griffin Markham's claims have produced an offer of a monthly pension of 50 crowns, which is a great disappointment to him. But his dissatisfaction with the sum will hardly persuade them to amend it. 'He thinks he keeps this secrett from all the world, but I knew it soe soone as himselfe.' I have received Mr Green's papers, and will deliver them to him when he arrives.

As for Spanish news: 'The Duke of Alva with his ladie are commaunded out of the Court and to lyve at Alva for resisting an Alcalde who entred his howse with intention to have taken a ratraydo from thence. The Admirall of Castil is restrayned of his lybertie for giving cuchilladas in the night; soe is the Marques of Villanuova for rescuing one that was arrested in the street. The Marques of Velada is dead, and the Duke of Infantado is made majordomo major in his place.'

I am inundated with complaints from English merchants all over this kingdom about abuses committed against them. The news arrived here that His Majesty's ships in the Downs had stopped a Dunkirk vessel on its way to Spain, and this has created much noisy comment here. Madrid.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXI, 57.

1213. DANIEL TILENUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August [5/] 15. I regret that I only know you by sight, nevertheless I am fully aware of your worthy reputation and of the esteem in which you

are held by the Duke of Bouillon. I beg you to believe that I shall make every effort to set this young gentleman whom you have recommended to me once again on the road from which he has been led astray by the malice of the enemies of truth. Sedan.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* Misc. VII, 165.

1214. HENRY TAYLOR TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616] August [5/] 15. I have received definite news about John from one 'that hath bene almost two years amongst the Jesuites in their college, which your worship will wonder to heare of it. He is in the colledge of St Omers, as I am most certainly informed.' I will try to find means to speak with him, and learn other things concerning your business, before coming to you. If Valentine comes to you, do not believe anything unless he brings you good letters. 'For one Jesuit hath said unto me that Flavious should never want while he liveth, therefore it is but false with him, and th[e] next weeke I will be there some three dayes together, for I have some thing to doing [*sic*] with the Father at Lovaine.' Macklen.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXVII, 94. [94a is an undated note, perhaps delivered to Trumbull's house on Taylor's return: 'Good friend, I pray you, will you do so much as to come and speake with me, for I would faine speake with you, H. Taylor.'].]

1215. WILLIAM BECHER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, August 5] To the effect that he is forwarding a letter from Mr Toby Matthew, and hopes to renew his acquaintance with Trumbull at the first opportunity.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Endorsed:* 5 of August, 1616. III, 130.

1216. SIR JOHN OGLE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 6/16. I have made enquiries about Hans van Once and find that, according to a person who is acquainted with him, he has never worked in Utrecht, neither are his present whereabouts known.

The Cleves affair is not likely to be settled without loss of life. Only His Majesty can prevent this, and I see no appearance of his taking the matter very much to heart. 'I heard our great Captayne, Prince Maurice, say at the alarm of Wesell that your Marquis would make his sedem belli on that bosome,' and I still believe it to be true. If Savoy had not distracted him, we would have heard of him in those quarters before now. Heer van Open, formerly captain of His Excellency's company of horse, has been given a commission to raise 1,000 cavalry for the Duke of Savoy, so the war there is likely to continue.

Our Ambassadors have returned from Sweden, and their visit has been profitable to this state and to themselves. The leaders of the government appear to be very satisfied, and the envoys have come back as barons and knights loaded with gifts.

The recent disturbances at Delft have been suppressed, and those most closely associated with them have been arrested or have fled the town. A reward has been offered for the detection and apprehension of the fugitives, and anyone aiding them is to be severely punished.

General Cecil leaves for England tomorrow with all his family. Utrecht.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIII, 157.

1616, August 6. Lord Hay has been the recipient of much honour and entertainment since his arrival here. 'Besides the continuall visitacions of the whole Courte, the Magistrates of the towne (which is an unusuall curtesie) have by the Kinges speciall commandment been in bodie to wellcome his Lordship and to make the accustomed presents unto him, which were the same which they made to the yonge Queene at her arrivall here. Moreover his Lordship hath beene feasted by the Dukes of Bouillon and Nevers and Monsieur de Vitry, and the rest of the great men doe intende to follow them in the like kinde.' His Lordship has only had two audiences so far. In the first he confined himself to matters of compliment, but in the second he supported the Venetian request for a passage through the Grison country and for the consideration of the present delicate situation of the Duke of Savoy. Since then it has been decided in Council that the French Agent to the Grisons, Monsieur Gueffier, should inform them that it is the King's pleasure that they should leave the passage open. The Venetian Ambassador here, however, is sceptical of the effect of such a communication. As for the Duke of Savoy, nothing more material can be done in his favour than the non-observance of the proclamations prohibiting volunteers from entering his service.

I told you of the proposed composition agreed between Messieurs Villeroy and Mangot concerning the post of secretary. At the last moment Monsieur de Puyseux refused his consent, it is believed here with the connivance of Monsieur de Villeroy. 'Whereupon the Queene hath taken an extraordinary resolution, which is by speciall commission under the broad seale to joyne Monsieur Mangot with Monsieur de Villeroy in the execution of that charge; and underhand commandment hath beene given to the generall of the postes that all pacquets for the Kinges service shall be brought to Mangot, which is in effect to give him the principall managing of all forrayne busines; wherwith you will not mervaille if Monsieur de Villeroy be discontented in proportion to the disgrace.'

Marshal d'Ancre finally surrendered the citadel at Amiens to the Duke of Mombacon. But his brother conceived the idea of withdrawing the garrison and installing them in Péronne, Roy and Mondidier, which are under the Marshal's personal charge and government. The inhabitants of Péronne not only refused to admit more soldiers, but seized the governor of the citadel, and opened the town gates to the Duke of Longueville when he made his way there. This so exasperated the Queen that she decided last night to dispatch the regiment of the guards with some troops of light horse to restore the Marshal's authority; she has since been advised to send for the Prince of Condé and seek his advice. Paris.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XLIX, 7.

1616, August 7. Colonel Schonberg has died, to the deep regret of Their Highnesses. I have had no news of Monsieur de la Voye since his arrival at Sedan. For lack of money the Count of Mansfeldt, who is in Savoy at present, did not treat him as he deserved. We are informed from Geneva that the Duke of Nemours, because of some grievance, has attacked the Duke of Savoy with 1,500 infantry, and this has caused the Duke to seize the Pont de Gresin [*marginal note*: Terre de France], which is barely half a day's journey from Geneva, to cut his road and that of the Burgundian troops. The Duke of Savoy has also installed garrisons throughout the bailiwick of Ternier opposite

Geneva itself, whose inhabitants are much alarmed in consequence. For besides assembling wagons laden with war materials such as fireworks, petards, grenades, cordage, leather pontoons, ladders of all kinds, even boats of leather, the Duke of Savoy has six fine troops of cavalry and 5,000 foot with whom he proposes to oppose the Duke of Nemours. The Franche Comté forces number 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, and they are paid by commissaries at Besauçon. They are well equipped, even with pontoons and boats. A friend of mine in Switzerland has written that it is still hoped that the Grisons will open their pass, since Coiffier has failed in his negotiations to close it. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 26.

1219. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, August 7/17. Draft. For the actual dispatch see P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.ii, ff. 149-50.

2 pp. Min. II, 125.

1220. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 8/18. At the moment Their Highnesses are taking the waters at Schwalbach, but will be back shortly. The funeral will take place today of Colonel Schombourg, who died of dysentery last Saturday. Upon the return of Their Highnesses I shall see that you are repaid the money you spent in their service. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 57.

1221. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August [9/] 19, N.S. We learn that there have been anti-Imperial disturbances in Hungary caused by Jesuit intrigues against the Protestants. This sort of thing will go on until that nefarious Order is destroyed throughout the whole Christian world, as happened to the Order of the Templars. His Excellency confesses to being ignorant of any proposed prolongation of the truce, but a reliable source will have it that a certain Jew, who has been here several times before in secret, had returned in this connection unknown to His Excellency. Grammaeus is said to have been chosen as ambassador to the Pope. Delegates of the ministers in all provinces have assembled in Amsterdam to debate Remonstrant and Counter-Remonstrant tenets. The former are known as Arminians and Vorstians who made an abortive attempt to take over the Republic under the leadership of Uttenbogard. Holland is represented by Mathenesius, Grotius and Musius, who is the Governor of Dordrecht. Serious riots have taken place in Delft, following an attempt to impose new taxes on grain contrary to the will of the Estates of Holland. The town hall was attacked by women backed by a mob, and windows were broken. The Hague.

2½ pp. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 32.

1222. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 12/22. We hope to see you shortly, and will communicate with you from our first resting-place. 'The place of owr meeting depends upon you, in case the Archdukes presence at Bruxelles cause owr absence from thence, and by consequence your trouble.' Spa.

1 p. *Holograph.* XV, 94.

1223. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR RALPH WINWOOD

1616, August 14/24. Draft. For the actual dispatch *see* P.R.O., S.P. 77/12, pt.ii, f. 152.

1½ pp. Min. II, 124.

1224. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August [14/] 24. Information from Delft shows that the riots were the work of the dregs of society. But one strange fact has emerged. A woman who was interrogated and asked to identify the person who had thrown the first stone against the town hall refused at first to answer the question; later, after much exhortation and persuasion, she deposed that if the truth were to be told, she could not judge otherwise than that the magistrates themselves were the guilty party. The people of Rotterdam have come out strongly against those who are not Vorstians or Arminians, but are as strongly opposed by Amsterdam and other cities. The clandestine activities of the Jew for the prolongation of the truce have received confirmation from elsewhere, with the additional information that some have been bribed by him to secure that end. It is reported that Venice and Savoy have agreed not to act unilaterally in any negotiations for a settlement. Alexander Braunski, who is related to the Duke of Radzivil, is in this town. The Hague.

1½ pp. *Latin. Seal.* XXX, 33.

1225. HENRY STICKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August [14/] 24, N.S. Here we are ready to take the field as soon as our enemies make a move, the States General being determined not to abandon their friends, whatever may be the pretext for attacking them. The Venetian Ambassador has arrived and had his audience, and Colonel Wassenhouen is still set to convey some troops by sea for the service of that Republic. The Hague.

¾ p. *French. Seal.* XXXVII, 45.

1226. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 15/25. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] have returned from taking the waters and are in excellent health. They have now gone hunting, for now is the season to hunt the stag here. Monsieur de Béthune has failed to persuade the Governor of Milan to agree to any peace agreement between Spain and Savoy, so that the Duke of Savoy will proceed to fortify himself more and more for attack as well as defence.

3 pp. *Holograph. French.* XLI, 27.

1227. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 15/25. His Electoral Highness has instructed his Treasurer here to repay you by Monsieur Bilderbeck the money which you have spent on the conveyance of letters from 8 March to 30 July, and the hundred philips which you lent to Monsieur Kinet, the Electress's squire. His Highness wished you to remain assured of the continuance of his good will towards you. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 58.

1228. DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 15/25. As I informed you lately, the conference at Besançon was a failure. His Highness wishes now to impart this news to His Majesty, and to request him to authorise you to assist his deputies, in the event of the Archduke's consenting to continue the conference in Brussels. His Majesty's pleasure being known, His Highness will send a representative to the Archdukes to give a full account of what was done at Besançon. Stutgard.

P.S. *in Benjamin Buwinckhausen's hand*. I meant to add a few words but was interrupted.

1 p. *Holograph. French. XII, 97.*

1229. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 15. It may seem incredible to you that there should be some amongst the *States General* who argue that the Spaniards, acting as a third party, could attack Juliers and other places occupied by the States General without violating the Truce. We find this absurd, and believe that it is part of the Spaniards' stratagem that such ideas should be circulated by those who prefer the *money of Spain* to the public weal and whom the Spaniards know how to exploit. As for the notion that Juliers, Cleves and the rest should be incorporated in the Netherlands, this is sheer nonsense and it has not even been thought of. Neither do we know anything about the intimate alliance that His Highness [the Elector Palatine] is supposed to have made with the States General. These are all fabrications produced by the same firm that announced at one time that there was a close confederation between us and the Turks.

We learn from Geneva that the Duke of Nemours has taken the field with 3,000 men, attacked the Duke of Savoy and captured Anisi and a few other places. He states openly that he is supporting the King of Spain, and that there are 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse (all chosen men recruited in Franche Comté) on the way to join him, who are at present near the Lordship of Befort on the Alsatian border. There are also 6,000 Swiss raised for the Spanish King's service from the Catholic cantons. On the other hand, the Governor of Savoy, the Marquis de Lans, has taken the bridge at Cressin as well as other approaches, to bar the Spanish advance, and has placed strong garrisons in places belonging to the bailiwick of Ternier. All this is taking place almost within sight of Geneva, and the Governor of Savoy has written to the city to remove all suspicions, explaining his plan and urging the Genevans to join with him in driving the Spaniards away. The Protestant cantons and Geneva itself are most apprehensive of all these movements, and although they have received all kinds of assurances from Savoy, they place little faith in them, having been many times deceived by the Duke of Savoy. The latter has arrived in Savoy from Turin with 6 troops of horse and 5,000 men to oppose the Duke of Nemours.

The Emperor has had the Count of *Olfach* at the *Saxen* Court for a month to seek advice as to how to stop the damage done by the States General to Imperial territory. He was told that it would now be both dangerous and impossible to undertake any forcible action against the States General, for not only were they fully armed and extremely strong, but were also allied with the Protestant Union and other members of the Empire, so that any move against them could spark off a blaze throughout Germany.

The Duke of Neuburg is preparing to go to Prague to prosecute in person the matter of the disputed provinces. There is a rumour here that the Catholic League have demanded the return of three regiments of their troops if the Governor of Milan does not make use of them. The Duke of Bavaria does not

allow a single soldier to pass through his lands, but keeps them all for himself; with what motive in mind we do not know.

The death of Colonel Schomberg is a great loss to us. Mlle Mayerne is suffering from the same illness and has had a relapse which is regarded as being dangerous. Frankfort.

2½ pp. *French. Signed: Blondeau. Words in italics deciphered.* XXXV, 33.

1230. THE MARQUIS DE LANS TO THE AUTHORITIES AT GENEVA

1616, July 20. Monsieur Disse is raising troops in Burgundy on behalf of Spain, with the intention of launching an attack on the Duke of Savoy. You should know therefore that this is the reason why I have seized the bridge at Cressin and placed garrisons in the fortresses along the frontiers. You would do well to prepare against all contingencies, and assist me to hinder this enterprise of theirs, the more so as the Spaniards are not satisfied with their frontiers but seek to extend them at the expense of their neighbours. That is why I would ask you to receive Senator de Monthous who brings you this letter. Chambery.

½ p. *Copy. French.* XXXV, 35. *Enclosed in the above.*

1231. NEWS FROM VIENNA

1616, July 21, O.S. Now Humanay stands abandoned, finding Hungary and Transylvania hostile to him, and himself much deceived by Cardinal Klesl. He might as well hang himself. Archdukes Maximilian, Ferdinand and Charles have been soliciting the Estates of Austria for aid against the Venetians. The matter is under deliberation, but I understand that 50,000 will definitely be contributed. Talks are being held in Hungary with Matthias Somody, a military commander, for the formation of a regiment under his charge to fight the Venetians. Our envoy to the Porte has sent for instructions how to deal with the matter of the occupation of frontier castles in Transylvania by the Turks. In Austria and Hungary much damage has been caused by fires which are blamed on incendiaries, many of whom have been captured and put to death. At Neustadt, Archduke Maximilian's stronghold, a Turk has been charged for withholding information that a thunderbolt had caused extensive damage to property. Vienna.

1616, August 3. The latest news about Hungary is that when the nobility of Outer Hungary took to their arms and castles in view of Humanay's preparations, they sent to the Emperor without delay, describing the precarious state of the country and demanding an immediate remedy. But already Cardinal Klesl, backed by the authority of the Emperor, had sent Peter Pasmanus (a veteran Jesuit and a possible future Archbishop of Gran) to mediate at Cassova. The military commander of that place has summoned Humanay to disband his forces within 15 days upon pain of being declared a public enemy. The state of Austria will contribute 288,000 florins at the request of the Emperor, on condition that Archduke Ferdinand donates 50,000 against the Venetians, Archduke Maximilian having given 12,000 and Cardinal Klesl 10,000. Vienna.

1¼ pp. *Copies. Latin.* XXXV, 34. *Enclosed in the above.*

1232. THE DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 15. Requesting him to forward to His Majesty the letter enclosed with this communication. The attached copy will inform him of the subject matter of that letter. Stuttgart.

½ p. *French. Misc. VII, 166.*

1233. THE DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG TO KING JAMES I

1616, August 15. Your Majesty will undoubtedly have borne in mind what I wrote to you in my previous letter from Montbéliard, dated 8 November, concerning the suits which the revenue authorities of the County of Burgundy, by order of the Archdukes of the Low Countries, desired to renew against me in the Parlement of that County, claiming authority over some of my lands which I and my predecessors have always possessed in full sovereignty. As for these intended lawsuits, a judicial decree was returned in my favour in the evenly divided Chamber of the Court of Parlement at Grenoble, and the Archdukes divested of their claims, as Your Majesty will have learned from the copy of the decree which I sent you. However, acting upon hints arising from this decree, the Archdukes refused to comply with or agree to it, so that once again I agreed to another friendly conference which I would have liked to see held in Brussels. But the choice of place did not please the Archdukes who preferred Besançon where their commissioners have been meeting during these last few days. Although I was prepared to make reasonable offers, nothing was achieved there because of the exorbitant demands of the Archdukes' commissioners. However both parties have agreed to continue the conference, which I shall attempt to have transferred to Brussels. My request is that Your Majesty should instruct your resident agent there to assist with his advice those commissioners whom I shall send to settle these differences once and for all. Stuttgart.

2 pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 167. *Enclosed in the above.*

1234. KING JAMES I TO ARCHDUKE ALBERT

[1616, after August 15] We have been asked by the Duke of Würtemberg to intervene in the dispute between him and you over certain fiefs and lordships in the county of Montbéliard, and request you to agree that the case be judged by a more impartial body than your court of Dôle. William Trumbull, our Agent at Brussels, has been instructed to act in our name, now that the Duke of Würtemberg is sending ambassadors to discuss the matter.

1 p. *Copy. French.* Misc. VII, 194.

1235. WILLIAM BECHER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 16. I would be grateful if you would forward the enclosed. I am still seeking an opportunity to repay the many courtesies that I have received at your hands. London.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. III, 131.

1236. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 16/26. Friday, five p.m. We have arrived here after a tiring journey, and tomorrow at dinner time we propose to be at Louvain, at the Sign of the Emperor, 'whether by Imperial auctoritie I doe summon you and Mr Toby Matthew to meete us. We purpose to goe that night to Maclen unlesse you divert us.' St Tron.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XV, 95.

1237. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 16/26. I spent a week at the Palatine Court persuading the Prince and through him the rest of the Union to favour the cause of the

Venetians, and so laying the foundation of a closer relationship between them and the Republic. The visit of Signor Gussoni (now resident ambassador in France) six days before my arrival did much to assist me in that mission. At the foot of the Alps I met Signor Ottaviano Boni, 'one of the gravest of owre Senators in his extraordinarie Ambassage towards Paris, charged with good words and presents as a congratulator for the reciprocall parentage of Fraunce and Spaine, wherein this Republique doeth mightily rejoyce. I have since understood that besides the cercemoniouse he had in arcanis twoe substantial errands. The one to interceade that none of the Frenche might bee restrained from passing into Picmont. The other that by the French Kings mediation the passe of the Grisons might bee opened, in the shutting whereof the Frenche have hetherto cooperated with the Spanish.'

I stayed ten days in Turin where I had long and frequent conferences with the Duke of Savoy. These were also attended by the Venetian Ambassador, who is nephew to the Doge Donato. He has since been chosen to succeed Barbarigo in England. 'The heads of owre conference were: how to reconcile the twoe Dukes, Savoie and Mantoua; how to encrease the affiance more and more betweene Savoie and Venice; how to make the Gouvernor of Milan disarm, the essentiallest point of the Treaty of Asti; how to provide monnie and men and new strength by forraigne combinations.' I have pursued these subjects with the Republic since I arrived here but have received no answer, 'for it is the fashion of Republicques to take noc physicke till they bee very sicke.' In the meantime, some small successes are reported in Friuli where besides Mariana, Cormons and Medea, Pontieba has been taken as well as another place near it, which will further inconvenience Gradisca. 'Which yet surely (though proverbs teache us that appetite comes by eating) they will render willingly agayne, if the point for which they assumed armes may bee setled, namely, not the extirpation (as some mistake it) but the suppression of the Uscocchi by garrisons or other meanes, soe as bothe the shoare and the sea may bee quiet.' Venice.

P.S. 'Theare is within this howre an accident heere of as great rumor as hath happened in many yeares. The French Ambassadors privat secretarie, by name Bonvalet (whom I call privat because he hath an other for ordinarie offices) walking among the marchants in the Rialto was snatched up by a compaignie of Zaffi, muffled in a cloake and caried to a close and darcke prison. The maner of his taking and carying argueth that it was donn by order eather of the Counsayle of ten, the Inquisitors of State, or the Magistrat sopra la Biastema, which are all black tribunals; but it appeareth in all probabilitie and by the other secretaries being by, that it was donn eather by secret consent or by direct procurement of his Master. Howsoever, being a poynt of common interest it hath breadd even already much discourse among the publique ministers, and the more coming so immediatly after the imprisoning of Don Pedro di Toledoos secretarie for intelligence with Savoye, as if theare were a kinde of constellation of corruption in this buisy tyme.'

3 pp. *Postscript in hologarph.* XLIX, 95.

1238. JOHN WOODFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 17/27. Forlack of a cipher, I cannot commit to paper any details of the talks between Lord Hay and the Government here. Since his second audience, the Garde des Sceaux, Monsieur de Villeroy, President Jeannin and the new secretary Mangot have been deputed to confer with him and my Lord Ambassador [Edmondès]. 'Of the generall pointes, as the busines of the

Venetians and of Savoy, the confirmation and ratification of the ancient treaties and privileges of the Scottishe nation, the dissipation of our English Seminaris in this towne and other partes of this kingdome, and the recommendation of some particular suites of our marchants and others, memorialls were delivered unto them. Touching the treaty of mariage, my Lords acquainted them that their late answer had given his Majestie great discontentment in respect of the harshnes thereof, especially in three pointes, viz, the reiteration of the mariage in England by the parties themselves, which his Majestie standeth upon in respect of the necessity of our lawes, which otherwise will not admitt the issue to be legitimate; and they on the other side require the mariage to be solemnized here by procurour before they will send her away, and will not admitt that she should after be maried againe in England, for that mariage they say is a sacrement and cannot be repeated. The second pointe is the renunciation of all her rightes and successions; and the third, the reinbursement of her dowry in case of widowhood without children. Of these condicions, they said that his Majestie could not accept, but if they woulde beginne upon a new foote and propose such condicions as might stande with his honour and the good of his realme, they were furnished with an ample commission to treate and conclude with them.'

The castle at Peronne has been surrendered to the Duke of Longueville, and it is said that a good store of munition and money was found in it. 'The Count d'Auvergne (who notwithstanding Monsieur Mangots employment was upon a new resolution sent to make the castle good), came to late with his companies of chevaux legiers. Monsieur Mangot returned allso without any answer, wherupon the Duke of Bouillon undertook a journey thither for the accommodating of the busines, and hath brought back generall assurances from the Duke of his fidelity to the State; but that he could do noe lesse, being invited by the inhabitants to goe to their assistance for the freeing of them from a guarrison of strangers which should have beene imposed upon them, the rather in respect of the wronge which was therby donne to his authority, being Governour generall of the province without whose attache particular governours are not allowed to change or renforce any guarrisons.' It is thought that the business will be settled by repaying the Marshal the money he spent on the government and placing a royal official in charge of the town. The Marshal has already gone to his new post in Normandy.

'We have likewise had an allarme of some innovations in Gascogne where by the meanes of the Duke of Espernon and some ecclesiastiques an association hath beene made for the maintenance of the Romishe religion, as a badge whereof the confederates doe weare a certaine crosse. Those of the parlement of Bordeaux have allso passed an arrest for the assembling of the three Estates of the provinces of their ressort, to reforme some abuses and particularly some new impositions which are rayseed upon the rivers in those partes.'

The Marquis de Bonivet has acknowledged himself to be of the Protestant religion. The Dukes of Vendôme and Sully have arrived here. Paris.

3 pp. · *Holograph.* XLIX, 8.

1239. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August [19/] 29, N.S. Prince Maurice has been to the Brill, and issued orders for the town to be strengthened and alterations made to its defences. Congratulations are being conveyed to Cleves on the occasion of the marriage

of the Prince of Brandenburg to the sister of the Elector Palatine. The Estates of Holland are to meet on 5 September, N.S. The Hague.

½ p. *Latin*. XXX, 34.

1240. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 22. Although Spanish arms are engaged elsewhere, it is almost inevitable that we shall witness some disturbance in Juliers before Christmas. The *Bishop of Mayence* has written expressly to the *Electress Palatine* to say that although *Majorca* [the Ecclesiastical Electors] are determined not to cause offence to anyone, something could happen to make them alter that resolution. I leave you to judge whether, if that had been written to our ancestors, it would have been accepted as a challenge. We are much too soft. *Ne nagons devant que l'eau nous n'entre dans la bouche*.

Next Saturday Landgrave Maurice will have talks with His Highness [the Electress Palatine] at Franckenthal; and the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg and the Duke of Coburg have met at a hunting lodge in Saxony where the *Prince of Anhalt* will almost certainly be also.

The Duke of Neuburg continues on his journey. Its main object, as he told one person in great confidence, is to obtain an assurance that *Spain* does not acquire either *Dusseldorf* or *Juliers*. The Duke is in the greatest difficulty as to how to get rid of his *hostes*, whom he himself invited and put in possession.

The Venetians are giving Archduke Ferdinand such a rough time that he is at his wits' end. He is short of money and men, having only 4,000 foot and 800 horse at his disposal, so that almost the whole of his province of Istria is in danger of falling under the rule of the Republic.

Cardinal Closel has had himself entitled His Highness. Frankfort.

1 p. *French*. Signed: Blondeau. *Words in italics deciphered*. XXXV, 36.

1241. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 22/September 1. These attached extracts [missing] will tell you what is happening in Franche Comté and in the vicinity of Geneva. I will only add that Monsieur Coiffier, the French Agent, wrote on 10 August N.S. to a Monsieur de Berne in these words. I cannot tell you for certain what lies behind this massive rearmament by the Governor of Milan. But what I do know is that Marshal Desdiguieres is still with the Duke of Savoy, by order of Their Majesties. Monsieur de Béthune, by the same order, is with the Governor and is calling upon him to implement the Treaty of Asti. The Governor has answered that he is ready to perform his part but that he could not afford to disarm (seeing that all Italy was in arms) as he would have done but for the actions of Venice after the Treaty. He has sent to Spain to know what the King's wishes are in this matter, and Monsieur de Béthune is waiting in Milan for that information.

It is reported that 7,000 lansquenets have already entered the territory of the Catholic cantons, and that it is hoped to raise another 4,000 for the Comte de Madruz. These, together with the 6,000 Burgundians, make 17,000 men. In addition, on 12 September 20 ensigns will leave these cantons for Milan. This news has greatly alarmed the Genevans, since the 6,000 Burgundians are facing the more numerous army of the Marquis de Lans, Governor of Savoy, near the town's boundaries. Meanwhile the rumour is circulating that Spain intends to attack Savoy from the south and west. Heidelberg.

3 pp. *Holograph*. *French*. XLI, 25.

1242. THE DUKE OF BOUILLON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 23. What I am sending you will inform you what resolutions were taken at the Huguenot Assembly in Grenoble, and what answer was made to them by the Prince of Condé. The Queen Mother left Paris on Monday last. We shall see what sort of reaction there will be to the closing of the Parlement.
1 p. *French. Signed only.* XI, 31.

1243. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 23/] September 2, N.S. There have been various opinions about the arrest of Bonvalet in the Rialto, but we understand that it was made at the request of the French Ambassador himself for the following reason. 'There is here among the rancke of citizens a familie of the Vidali whoe have heald the Postmastership of France for three or fowre decentes, which office falling upon a young man whose wife by a little feminine vanitie had exceeded her owne degree in the wearing of pearle and some other ornament, the Signori sopra le pompe (which is a severe magistrate and in my opinion the mayne pillar of this Republique) sent an Under-Sergent to call her to an accoumpte, whome her husband (over whome shee had great commaund) did beate. For this insolencie he was bannished. Whereupon Bonvalet, spicing a great place vacant, withoute knowledge of the Ambassador, writeth the whole matter unto France and endevoeth to procure the place either for himself or a frend.' However, the post was conferred upon a French gentleman who arrived here with the King of France's commission, but in the meantime the French Ambassador had interceded with the authorities and succeeded in getting Vidali recalled from exile and reinstated in his office. Bonvalet is now in prison for acting behind the Ambassador's back, but public opinion professes to see some deeper meaning to the whole incident. I know little about it and am not well acquainted with the French Ambassador; 'but he seemeth unto me a gentleman of faire and moderate dispositions.'

We had reason to be 'in a could sweate' last week at the rumour that the Duke of Savoy had concluded peace with Spain, but this has been contradicted and the Duke's envoy here provided with money and other things which he needs. 'In trueth the fomentation of his master is a most essential point as we now stand.' The Pope's Nuncio Extraordinary, who is the Archbishop of Bologne and Cardinal *in potentia proxima*, urged the Governor of Milan to suspend military action for six months, which is about the most ridiculous proposal we have ever heard. 'For in that tyme the Neapolitans and Dutche would eate up the Milanese and the Frenche Piemont. So as we heare the Governors answer unto him was for a sowre man somewhat pleasant; that he would willingly obey the Popes admonition if he might in the meane tyme lodge halfe his armie in the State of the Church and the other halfe in Monferrato.' Some think that the States General and the Spaniards in the Low Countries may fight for the neutral provinces without breaking their truce. 'And soe the King of Spayne and the Duke of Savoye may fighte for Monferrato without breaking their owne peace, provided that neither the Milanese nor Piemont bee touched. This is souldiers logique.' Venice.

2½ pp. XLIX, 96.

1244. THE KEEPER OF THE SEALS'S SPEECH TO THE PARLEMENT

1616, [August 23/] September 2. Sirs. You may have been informed of the unpleasant incident which has occurred. The King received an intimation that

an attempt was to be made against him and the Queen, his mother, and that those involved were confident of the favour and protection of Monsieur le Prince. The King was advised to seize his person for his own safety and to guard him against any ill consequences that might befall him, not wishing to treat him with severity but as his loving kinsman.

1 p. *French.* XXVI, 26.

1245. DE GUERETIN TO THE ELECTOR PALATINE'S COURT

1616, [August 24/] September 3. I am writing to describe the momentous change which happened at this Court on the 1st of this month. Between ten and eleven o'clock the Prince of Condé left the Council to call on the King in his chamber, as others do. He was arrested at the command of Their Majesties by Monsieur de Temines, Governor of Querci, accompanied by two of his sons. This charge had been entrusted to him rather than one of the four Captains of the bodyguard, to whom it should have gone, because this method had proved more effective in previous arrests and seizures of great personages in France. He has since been created Marshal, which he deserves for other services, and has already taken the oath. That same day Marshal de Bouillon and the Duc de la Tremoille, who had gone to listen to a sermon, were warned on their way back of what had happened; they avoided Paris and retired to Soissons, with the Duc de Mayenne. Messieurs de Guise and their brother, the Prince de Joinville, have also withdrawn. And so has the Duc de Vendosme, although Monsieur de St. Gérard was sent after him. St. Gérard is sub-lieutenant of the company of the King's men-at-arms, but he was not strong enough to bring the Duke back to the Court of his own free will.

All this set off a violent explosion of popular fury in the Faubourg St. Germain, where a mob wrecked and plundered the house of Marshal d'Ancre. Fearing that the blaze of popular fury might shoot up in other quarters, including my own, I conveyed the papers of Their Highnesses to the Ambassador of Great Britain for safety. But the pillaging has so far been confined to the Marshal's house. His stables, which stood apart, and the home of one of his secretaries were also ransacked without interference. Those responsible for public order, the watchman and others, were so handled by the crowd, which was mad for loot, that they had to beat a hasty retreat with the loss of some who had ventured too near. The mob also killed those of the Marshal's household whom they found, and dragged their bodies into the street. They broke doors, windows, chimneys, wainscots and other ornamentation, as well as the roofs, pulled up the stairs and took out the grills and bars which they carried off. In short they only left the walls standing, and those in a damaged condition. To avoid something worse, the Comte d'Auvergne has been ordered to return with the soldiers which he led into Picardy against those of Péronne. The Duc de Rohan stands apart as having nothing to do with this unfortunate event; so does Monsieur de Chastillon, and both of them spend much time in the Louvre.

That evening I went to see Monsieur de Villeroy who passed me on to Monsieur Mangot, but I was not able to see him because he is continually at the Louvre. I wished to know whether he had transmitted to Their Majesties the dispatches that I had given him, and elicited an answer from them. In the afternoon of the same day, the Ambassadors of Great Britain went to see Their Majesties. I have not seen them since, but I understand that they complained that the detention of the Prince of Condé was an infraction of the treaty of peace, and a wrong done to His Majesty who has guaranteed the reciprocal observation of that treaty.

P.S. This morning, before closing up my dispatch, I spoke to Monsieur Mangot. He said that the only thing he could tell me about this great event was what the Queen Mother had imparted to the Ambassadors of Great Britain, that is, that the Prince of Condé and the others who have escaped had laid a scheme to seize their Majesties and usurp the government of the country; and that it was to prevent this that he had been arrested. Moreover that the details of such a scheme were unusual, as a declaration shortly expected from the King would reveal; it would make the hair stand on the heads of the stupidest men. I have heard from a reliable source that the Duc de Sully would have nothing to do with the decision and that he condemned it, in the presence of over 50 gentlemen in the King's chamber, as being dangerous and capable of bringing the whole kingdom into a state of complete dissolution. The Queen Mother complained of his despondency, but he persisted that this was the truth, and that he was not the man to conceal it or use flattery on any issue that concerned the King's service. It is not true that he has taken an oath as Surintendant des Finances. I also saw the Comte de Schomberg who told me that the proposal to send him to Germany had been held up, if not completely altered, by the latest events, and that there was talk of raising troops everywhere, even in Germany. He added that Monsieur de Nevers had been recalled and that Monsieur de Baugy had been instructed as to what he had to do.

2¾ pp. *French. Seals. Addressed to:* Trumbull. *Headed:* Double de ma depesche a la Cour Electorale Palatine du 3e. Septembre, 1616. XXVI, 27.

1246. SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM TO [SIR EDWARD PARHAM]

1616, [August 24/] September 3. I have found that the knight you spoke of intends to be there before long, and to claim not only a pension but a regiment. I fear that the King [of Spain] will not grant an English regiment, although I have set down some good reasons in its favour and acquainted a friend of yours with them. He is going to Liège for a few days, but has promised upon his return to write to the King and to Arosteguy. 'I wish you would not make to much hast out of Spayne, for I verily thincke if you will use dilligence and have patience, your busnes will comme to good effect.' Louvayne.

P.S. 'My Lady Leedes is lately gon to negotiate her domesticall busnes in England, and I doe thincke that Sir Thomas Leedes will goe into Spayne till shee be returned out of England, which is not lyke to be to soone.'

1 p. *Copy. Signed:* G.M. Misc. VII, 175.

1247. DECLARATION BY THE ARCHDUKES

1616, August 25. Concerning the official recognition of the neutrality of Anton Günther, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst and Lord of Jevern and Kniphusen; and the prohibition of any interference or molestation by civil and military dignitaries in any circumstances whatsoever under pain of exemplary punishment. Bruxelles.

3½ pp. *Copy. Latin.* Misc. VII, 169.

1248. ISAAC WAKE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 25/] September 4, N.S. Monsieur de Béthune brought from Milan a suspension of arms for August, and the month passed by quietly enough, except that after 17 days had elapsed he received a letter from the Governor of Milan which shocked him. 'The tenor of it was this. That he had

promised to rest quiet untill a currier might go to Paris and returne; that having made his calculation he found 17 dayes to be a sufficient proportion to be allowed, and therefore that time being expired he did holde himselfe free from any further obligation; that his promise being not to make any innovation without first advising Monsieur de Bethune, he did acquit himselfe by that letter; that Monsieur de Bethune having passed his worde unto him to procure the Duke of Savoy to disarme and to render his places and submit himselfe to the discretion of the King of Spaine, he did much wonder to see nothing put in execution; that the King his master was no way bound to the Treaty of Asti in that the Duke of Savoy had fayled the first therein, so that for the establishing the publique peace it was necessary for him to use armes which he sayde he would presently do, it standing neither with the reputation nor the profit of the King his master to maintaine so great an army idle.' Monsieur de Béthune was highly offended with the letter, which contradicted what had been agreed upon in Milan, and he has gone to Pavia to expostulate with Don Pedro and to warn him *en bon françois* that the Duke of Savoy is under the protection of the French Crown, and that any Spanish attempt to molest him will be met by the full strength of the King of France. This puts the Governor in a dilemma; if he grants a further suspension of arms, his reputation must suffer; if he attacks the Duke of Savoy, he will bring England, France and others on his head. So far the Spaniards have attempted nothing, which suggests that Monsieur de Béthune's remonstrations are having some effect.

Marshal d'Esdiguieres has gone to Dolfine, and should the Spaniards begin something, he will return with a further force of 4,000 foot and 600 horse. The Nuncio Extraordinary from the Pope, the Archbishop of Bologna, has left for Milan without accomplishing anything, which is not surprising since 'he did bringe with him no personal abilityes fit for so great negotiation.'

The Prince of Piedmont has dealt successfully with the disturbances in Savoy and has driven La Grange over the Rhône into Franche Comté where he has joined up with the Burgundians. On the other hand, the Duke of Nemours has revealed himself in his true colours, for he is raising men for the Spaniards in Bresse and elsewhere, 'whereby he proclaymeth himselfe guilty of that infamous practise which the Duke of Savoy, for the honor of his bloud, did labor to cover as much as was possible.' Turin.

2½ pp. *Holograph*. XLIII, 15.

1249. JOHN CORHAM TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 27/] September 6, N.S. The Countess of Pembroke arrived here on Friday evening. I went to meet her and to persuade her to take up residence in her old lodging, 'but what with the fear of the smale pox and her selfe being ill at ease she rather chose for that night to lie in the beecorse: and the next day we provided her a parte of a fayre house belonging to Captain James Blunts mother in law, wher she is well and her staye uncertayne.' Andwerpe.

¼ p. *Seal*. XX, 58.

1250. EDWARD WALDEGRAVE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 28. Mr Duckworth, a Groom of Her Highness's Chamber, left yesterday for Heidelberg with three letters, one for the Emperor and the other two for His Highness. 'The contents of the one to the Emperor and to his Highness was touchinge the affaires of Cleave and Juliers, that the Emperor

would forbear making any sequestration: and the other to his Highness was to congratulate his sisters marriage; and a third letter to the Prince Palatin une lettre de creance pour Monsieur Gabellion, being sent upon an ambassade from the Duke of Sauvoy to his Highness.'

Lord Ros has gone to the Court to take his leave of the King prior to his departure for Spain. The Earl of Shrewsbury was buried at Sheffield on 12 August and about seven thousand mourners attended the funeral. The Earl and Countess of Somerset are still confined to the Tower, but can meet one another whenever they wish.

P.S. There is a report that Viscount Beaumont [Sir George Villiers] is to be created Earl of Leicester, Lord Lisle Earl of Warwick and the Lord Chief Justice made Baron and replaced by the Recorder of London.

1 p. XLVI, 19.

1251. THE ELECTOR PALATINE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 29. Expressing thanks for presenting documents to Archduke Albert on behalf of King James I, and for displaying such assiduity in prosecuting the matter of the Palatine fiefs in Juliers. Heidelberg.

1 p. *French. Signed only.* Misc. VII, 170.

1252. THEOBALD MAURICE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 29, O.S. In accordance with your wishes expressed in your letters of 24 August, I will repay to Dr Chapman the 200 Brabant florins and to Sieur de Caux the 160 florins which you have received from them, deducting the money from what is due to you from His Highness, as set out in the account you sent me lately. I have spoken to the Treasurer who has promised that after deducting the 360 florins he will remit the balance to you by way of Cologne in the course of the coming Frankfort fair. Heydelberg.

1 p. *French.* XXXI, 56.

1253. HENRY BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 29/] September 8. The wife of our merchant [Flavius] is still in this town, and it looks as if she is going to stay here. She lives very comfortably, but I do not know where she gets her money from, unless from her husband who I believe is not far away.

There is an expectation in all quarters that nothing will be attempted by force in Germany this year. But the Swiss are apprehensive that the troops in Franche Comté, who are near Befort six or seven leagues from Basle, may be used in an attack against Mulhausen, which is allied to them, in order to reinstate those who have been exiled. The Swiss have informed Archduke Leopold that if anything is attempted there, they will defend that place with all their forces.

The troops of Madrutius have almost all crossed the Alps, but he still remains in the Tyrol. The 6,000 Swiss Catholic soldiers raised by the King of Spain are ready to march towards Milan or wherever he wishes. The inhabitants of Geneva and Berne, seeing themselves surrounded by all these forces and deeply suspicious of their neighbour, are living in perpetual alarm.

The Elector of Brandenburg is at present with the Elector of Saxony at Torgau; they are engaged in discussions about Juliers. The Palatin of Neuburg is in Prague, where the Spanish Ambassador has presented him with the Golden Fleece on behalf of his master.

The burgers of Aix find themselves in dire straits. You know that the commissaries of the Emperor, or rather their deputies, are investigating the misdemeanours of various people in that town. It is to be feared that merciless punishment will follow, and this is thought to be the reason behind the shutting of the town's gates two days ago.

The four soldiers of the States General who were looking after the *Rentmeisterei* have been expelled by the Spaniards. Cologne.

2½ pp. *Holograph. French.* IX, 128.

1254. ANDRE PAUL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 29. Their Highnesses [the Elector and Electress Palatine] are still at Franckenthal. Landgrave Maurice is also there, and their discussions will not finish for some days. These will include the business of the proposed marriage between the Landgrave's daughter and Prince Henry, who seems to like money more than her, since he is demanding 100,000 thalers as a dowry. This is regarded as a lot of cash, and it is not the custom with us to bestow so much on our Princesses when they are not heiresses.

Yesterday there arrived here a number of the Duke of Brunswick's envoys from Tübingen where they had just buried Duke Rudolf, Bishop of Halberstadt. The election of the new bishop, who is his brother, was not achieved without considerable difficulty, for the Emperor had sent a special ambassador to force a Papist on the canons and oblige them to revoke their sanction prohibiting anyone who professed Catholicism from being a canon there. He failed in both objects.

The eldest son of the Duke of Savoy, who was recently in one of his father's towns near Geneva, invited that city to send delegates to him. They were most courteously welcomed by him and they granted him full permission to purchase all kinds of armaments in Geneva. We cannot help having our suspicions of this arrangement, since Burgundian troops are to winter in our neighbourhood.

Another mischievous book has been published in our language, in which we are all consigned to the devil as being abominable people and guilty of high treason, both divine and mundane.* Your King has his role in it and is called 'The Reverend and most learned Master James, King of England.' The author is Christoffe de Hungerstorf who, in fact, is no other than that traitor Schioppius. 1 p. *French. Signed: Blondeau.* XXXV, 37.

1255. JOHN CHANDLER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 29/] September 8. I came from Flushing last Wednesday and arrived here the same night. Because of the contrary winds my associate and his company were forced to cross to Sluys and proceed by way of Flanders to Dunkirk or Calais to wait for a passage there. Zeeland had no news to give us, 'noe not so much as of the seasing of the person of the Prince of Conde' which was already known here some days previously.

The newe Companie at Midleburg seeme weary of their newe trade and gronc under the burthen of their great quantity of clothe remayninge on their hands, and expecte noe ease untill that their merchants of Holland, who have combined themselves for a limitted time to forbear buyinge, are constrained by the States generall to recede from that acte of combination and to leave every man to his owne will; or if that cannot bee, that the Companie of Midleburg

* Christoph von Ungersdorff, *Erinnerung von der Calvinisten falschen betrüglichen Art und Feindseligkeit gegen dem heiligen Römischen Reich.*

maie have leave to transport their clothes from thence to **Hamburg**; in bothe which points they doe expect a resolution before a moneth bee past.'

John Beare is on his way to England with my associate, and sends his respects to you and Maurice Browne and Mr Carpenter. So too does a certain Dupper who attends on the Princess Palatine, and who passed through this town on his way to Heidelberg.

I enclose 'a discharge of the finances proceedinge of a negotiation passed by Mr Colford for my accompte uppon which there remayneth yet unpaid the some of £71 which Mr Colford promised my comperere Wake to endeavor by negotiating with Monsicur Rabiano to procure to bee paid.' I would ask you to convey it to him, and also to remind Emanuell Zuero of the £30. I pray that Mrs Trumbull will make you father of a babe of the sex which you both desire. Andwerpe.

2 pp. *Holograph*. XIX, 43.

1256. HANS FRANZ DE VEIRAS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

16, August 29/September 8. There has been a conference between the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Duke of Coburg not far from the town of Bamberg, where they met for hunting and feasting and parted very satisfied with one another. Yesterday His Highness [the Elector Palatine] received a visit from Landgrave Maurice at Franckenthal.

1 p. *Holograph. French*. XLI, 28.

1257. JOHN LUNTIUS TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 29/] September 8, N.S. There is a rumour in this town that the Prince of Condé was arrested in Paris and later struck down with a dagger, but that the Duke of Bouillon and other Princes have escaped. The religious negotiations here are not yielding anything at the moment, for they are being conducted in a bitter partisan spirit. Those of Amsterdam and other towns are adhering vigorously to the opinion expressed by the King of Great Britain. The Hague.

1¼ pp. *Latin*. XXX, 35.

1258. SIR HENRY WOTTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, [August 30/] September 9, N.S. We are somewhat apprehensive here that the Duke of Savoy will make peace, but we are equally afraid that he may wage war and so upset the whole situation. 'Theare goeth thearefore a great deale of skill to keepe him with monnie and other comforts in a mediocritic.' But he may already have gone too far to be restrained. 'On the twentieth six of the last monthe he did at Turino *inarborare* (as they call it) the general standard, mustered his armie to the number of 18000 foote and 2500 horse, dispersed 8000 of them and 500 in garrisons, tooke with him the remainder in the feelde, and did publiquely protest that he would either *uscire di vita o di queste travagli de Spagnuoli*. His armie likewise increaseth every daye with the Frenche to the wunder of the worlde how hee can feede them. Betweene which things it were long to tell you how basly, how spightfully, how scornfully, and (as some adde) how heretically he hath receaved the Popes extraordinarie Nuntio, Archebishop of Bologna and Cardinal in proxima potentia, being offended (as I collecte by his Ambassador heere) with twoe things. First, that the Pope had lett him runne on to suche expence, even to the poynte of drawing the sworde. Next, that he finally sent to compose these differences a persone

of so abstracted a spirit from worldlie matters that he was ignorant even of the Treatie of Asti.' The conduct of the Duke is of great assistance to the Venetian forces who exploit it to capture further towns in Friuli.

The marriage of the young Cardinal of Mantua to the Princess of Bozzolo has definitely taken place. She is 'a craftie widdowe (or I am deceaved) of the Howse of Gonzaga, whoe hath three sonns living by her former husband, and doeth herself (to use the phrase of Don Quixote) border upon fortie yeares: a prettie analogical matche if a man marcke it.' The matter is not significant in itself, but it may have public repercussions. 'His brother the Duke (whose proper infermities make him apprehensive) conceaveth it to bee donne in contemplation of the succession, which is likely either to facilitate his reconciliation with the Duke of Savoye, or to accelerate his owne marriage by the direction of Spayne somewhere else.' Venice.

P.S. 'Barklay is in Rome and doeth neather avowe nor denie that he was the author of the Corona Regia.'

1½ pp. *Postscript in holograph.* XLIX, 97.

1259. JOHN WOODFORD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 30. 'The 21 of this month, the Prince of Condé going after his accustomed manner to the Louvre to assist at the Councell of Direction for the finances, at the breaking up of the said Councell went to see the King, who receaved him kindly, asking him if he would goe a hunting with him. The Prince answered that he was willing, but that he first desired to speake with the Queene, wherunto the King replied that he would goe see whether she were in state to be seene or not, she having kept her chamber the day before. The Kinge being entred into the Queenes chamber and staying somewhat longe, the Prince who attended in the antichamber would have followed but was refused entrance by Monsieur de Themines, a knight of the order, about the which the Prince entring into some dispute with him, Themines told him that he had charge to assure himself of his person by the Kinges commaund, and accordingly conducted him into a lower chamber in the Louvre, where he was kept two dayes and since hath beene removed to a safer lodging there, where he is attended with two or three of his owne servants. At the same time that the Prince was taken, order was given to Monsieur de St. Giran to apprehend the Duke of Vendosme, but he having receaved the allarme as he was at masse at the Capuchins, escaped away and as we heare is nowe at Lan in Picardie. It was also intended to have seized upon the Duke of Bouillon, if he had come that day to Councell as he was wonte, but he having had some advice given him that something was brewing against them, absented himself under pretence of going to the sermon at Charenton, in his returne from which he mett the newes of the Princes arrest, wherof he having given present notice to the Duke of Mayenne, they two together with Monsieur de la Tremouille, accompanied with 3 or 400 horse of their frends and followers, departed towards Soissons, whether some few howres after the Duke of Guise with his brother the Prince of Jainville also followed.'

In the opinion of many, this action concerns the King closely since it was his intervention that expedited the treaty at Loudun. That same afternoon, our Ambassadors went to the Queen to request a more official account of this extraordinary event. She informed them that she had received warning of the Prince's intention to seize her and the King, and had decided to anticipate his plan by arresting him, but did not mean to take further proceedings against him. She tried to justify herself in the same manner when interrogated by

deputies from the Parlement, in her meetings with the magistrates of Paris and with other foreign ambassadors, and in her letters to the governors of the provinces. Despite pressure put upon him, the Duke de Guise has refused to return to the Court on the grounds of honour and personal safety. The Queen has directed the Comte d'Auvergne to withdraw from Péronne with his troops, and issued an order for a general levy of men and for 4,000 Swiss mercenaries. Moreover, to secure the loyalty and adherence of certain powerful persons, she has created Messieurs de Themines and de Montigny Marshals of France, with reversion of that honour to Messieurs Praslin and St. Giran. 'Besides she hath newly caried the Kinge to the parlement, where the Garde des Seaux, having dilated upon the reasons which moved the Kinge to seize upon the Prince, which were the same that are before specified, alleading that the Kinge had received certaine advice therof, first by a Princesse, next by an officer of the Crowne, thirdly by a prelate, and lastly by a Counsaillour of the parlement; certaine edicts were passed for the selling of the Kings domayne and the Greffiers places throughout the kingdome to the end to make monie for the raising of an armie, the Kinge being unwilling to greive his subjects with any new impositions; and lastly all the Princes, which upon this occasion had retired themselves were declared criminels de lese Majestic if they did not returne within 15 days.'

Public opinion is mystified as to why the Prince should think of seizing the King and Queen in the midst of their guards and in Paris where he had no visible means of executing such a scheme. On the other hand, it is generally believed that the Princes had every intention of getting rid of Marshal d'Ancre, and that the latter and his associates would be equally interested in such an action, calculated to ensure their personal security. Both parties are expected to publish manifestos, and proclamations have already been printed forbidding the servants of the Dukes of Mayenne, Vendôme and Bouillon from frequenting Paris on pain of death. 'Upon the first bruit of the Princes imprisonment, the baser sorte of people in this towne came in a furie to the Marshal d'Ancre's howse, and having entred forcibly made pillage of all the furniture therein which was judged to be of good valew, and afterwards defaced and ruined both the howse and garden; and the next day would have donne the like to a faire stable of his and the howse of his secretarie, had they not beene hindred by some companies of the Kinges garde, who were sent for that purpose but without making stay of any of them.'

You refer in your last letter to the allegations in Paris that the Lord Ambassador had forcibly taken a letter belonging to a Councillor here from the post and broken it open in his presence. So that you may know the truth, the circumstances are these. 'A certaine fellowe, who distributeth the letters of England as well as of Bruxells, came and demaunded of me if I knewe not two Englishmen, to whom certaine letters were directed which he shewed me. I told him no, and withall asked him what other Englishe letters he had, wherupon he put all those he had in his hande into mine, amonge the which I finding a letter directed in Italian to Pere Coton the Jesuite, asked him pleasantly if the good father had any correspondence in England, rendring withall all his letters unto him. He waighing what I had said toulde me that letter came not from England but from Bruxells, and that it was of an ould date, and for confirmation therof opened the letter (but I suppose the scale with time had beene undone before) offring to shewe it unto me; wherupon I tooke the letter againe and looking upon the signe found it came from Sir Griffin Markham. Wherupon I said that though it came not out of England, yet it came from an Englishman whom I knewe. The fellow being much

abashed therewith, was earnest to have the letter againe, which I refused not, but put him off there being some gentlemen in my companie, at whose departure I began to reade the letter, but he with great force rushed upon me and snatched it out of my handes; wherwith I was so much moved, the rather for that it was in my Lord Ambassadors howse, which place ought to priviledge me from all violence, as I beate him soundly and so turned him out of the doores with his letter. He fearing that some use would be made of the name I had discovered, but being more either afraide of the Jesuites or willing to be revenged for the blowes he had receaved, went and complained that I had forcibly taken away such a letter from him and opened the same inasmuch as the generall of the postes was sent to my Lord Ambassador to chalenge him therof, but upon my relation of the busines, wherein I was seconded by many witnesses who saw the whole proceedings, they remained satisfied. The ill-luck was that I could not see the contentes, which without giving occasion of offence, I could not doe after he snatched it out of my handes.' Paris.

5 pp. *Holograph*. XLIX, 9. For an extract from this letter see P.R.O., S.P. 101/9, ff. 317-18.

1260. BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

[1616, August 30]. It is true that the King of Spain has a large army in Italy, but I am not sure whether Savoy with the assistance of the French and Venice, and perhaps of the Turk and other friends of theirs, is not aiming at stirring up the rest of Italy and even the Pope to free themselves from subjection. The Milanese and Neapolitans are very discontented, and if English and Dutch ships were to find a port in the Mediterranean, which they could get from the Moors, the Spaniards would have their work cut out. In such a conjunction, the latter would hardly wish to break the truce with the States General, which would be inevitable if they intended to take action in Juliers. Without this, perhaps, and without a change for the better in France, and seeing your King so disinclined to war over Juliers, the Spaniards might hope to prevail.

P.S. This wicked and abominable Schoppius has again printed a book against us all under an assumed name. In it he calls your King 'le Reverend et assez chaste Maistre Jacques', and declares that His Majesty undoubtedly advised the United Princes and the Elector Palatine to seize the ecclesiastical property of their neighbours in order to provide a better living for his daughter whom otherwise he would not have sent to these countries. This is the gratitude that His Majesty gets in return for his kindness.

1 p. *Holograph*. *French*. *Endorsed*: 30 of August 1616. XII, 99.

1261. DANIEL SKINNER TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1616, August 31. I am sending you the enclosed which Van Sommeer gave me on the Bourse this afternoon, and asked me to convey it safely to you. Antwerp.

¼ p. *Holograph*. XXXVI, 109.

1262. 'AVANT COURREUR'

[1616, c August 31]. After the Treaty of Loudun and the publication of the Edict of Pacification, the Prince of Condé and the other Princes, Dukes, Peers and officers of the Crown who had previously joined with him to reduce disorderliness within the State, had a special care in dissipating all mistrust and, in the name of the public trust proclaimed by the Treaty, in collaborating with the other Princes who had adhered to the King, with a view to restoring

stability in the affairs of the kingdom, suppressing public disturbances and, by wise Orders in Council, recalling each one to his duty and to proper obedience to the laws of the country. But inasmuch as this predisposition to orderliness and to the regulations projected for its achievement somewhat curtailed the immense and excessive power which Marshal d'Ancre had formerly enjoyed, and prevented him in future from disposing so arbitrarily of all favours and directing all affairs, he opposed this commendable resolution by all kinds of duplicity in the belief that it was impossible for him to survive except in conditions of general disturbance and confusion, particularly after he had lost all hope of maintaining himself in Picardy where Monsieur de Longueville had categorically refused to exchange the government of that province for that of Normandy, in order not to commit the important province of Picardy into the hands of foreigners contrary to the laws of the kingdom. Realizing that he could no longer retain the fortress of Amiens after he had been nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Normandy the Marshal nevertheless drew up a scheme to construct a new one at Péronne, of which town he was still governor, and to strengthen his position there with a large garrison of foreigners which he planned to install under the command of the Chevalier Conchiny, so as to be able to belittle and challenge the authority of Monsieur de Longueville's government, and visit his anger and desire for revenge on the inhabitants of Péronne. The example of their neighbours and their own experience taught wisdom to these inhabitants. Having complained to the King and the Queen Mother and been completely ignored, and observing the garrison of foreigners approach their town with the object of quartering themselves there by the sole command of Marshal d'Ancre and without the King's letters or the consent of Monsieur de Longueville, the Governor of Picardy, they denied them entry. This, in turn, compelled Monsieur de Longueville to proceed to Péronne in order to keep the inhabitants within the bounds of their obedience and to see that nothing happened to the prejudice of the King. He likewise informed the King of what had occurred and asked for his instructions. However, this dutiful action of his was wrongly interpreted and accounted a misdemeanour and violation of the King's authority; and Marshal d'Ancre, the Queen Mother's favourite, had sufficient influence to exploit it as a pretext to send armed forces to besiege Péronne and order soldiers to be recruited on all sides. But he realized that the Prince of Condé, the Duke of Guise and his brothers, the Dukes of Vendôme, Mayenne, de la Trimouille and Bouillon were not disposed to follow such violent courses, and that they were of the opinion that the matter should be amicably settled in the interests of the King's service. At the same time the Marshal, with a few factious partisans, planned an act of perfidy and treason whereby to ruin all the Princes and lords. By means of his wife he was able to obtain the approval of the Queen Mother for this bloodthirsty purpose, and then proceeded to search for men bold enough to undertake the seizure of some of the Princes and the assassination of others. The conspiracy was discovered when it was on the point of being carried out, and all were able to attend to their safety and escape with their lives from Paris. The Prince of Condé had been told of the plot but had refused to believe in the possibility of such a violation of public trust. He was seized and taken prisoner in the Louvre on the first day of September by the Sieur de Themines who was rewarded for such a cowardly deed by being created Marshal of France the following morning, and a few days later the Sieurs de Montigny, de Pralin and de St. Giran who had aided and abetted this nefarious scheme had the same rank bestowed on them for their treachery. At the same time word was sent to all towns to justify the imprisonment of the Prince of Condé on

the grounds that the Princes and lords wished to persuade him to join with them in an attempt on the persons of the King and Queen Mother, and that knowing themselves to be guilty of that crime, they had all fled.

It is this that compels them to unite for their own protection and, by their withdrawal from the Court, to ensure the safety of their lives, to the end that they may advertise the falsity of such a slander and the injustice of the Prince's detention; and to oppose to this exceptional deed of violence a legitimate defence since the intention is still to crush them by force.

1 p. *Copy. French. Misc. VII, 128.*

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